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THE
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21
"PARLIAMENTARY GAZETTEER,"
OF
IRELAND,

ADAPTED TO THE NEW POOR-LAW, FRANCHISE, MUNICIPAL AND
ECCLESIASTICAL ARRANGEMENTS, AND COMPILED WITH A SPECIAL REFERENCE
TO THE LINES OF RAILROAD AND CANAL COMMUNICATION,
AS EXISTING IN

1844-45;

ILLUSTRATED BY A SERIES OF MAPS, AND OTHER PLATES;

AND

PRESENTING THE RESULTS, IN DETAIL, OF THE CENSUS OF 1841,
COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1831.



3.
Volume III.

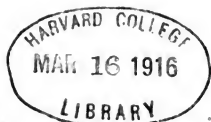
"N—Z INDEX,"

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THE
PARLIAMENTARY GAZETTEER
OF
IRELAND.

NAA

NAAS (NORTH), a barony of the county of Kildare, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by North Salt; on the east, by South Salt; on the south-east, by co. Wicklow; on the south, by South Naas; and on the west, by Connell and Clane. Length, southward, 7 miles; breadth, from 2 to 6½; area, 25,579 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches,—of which 65 acres, 14 perches are in the river Liffey. The surface consists of, for the most part, a low, flat, rich, and pleasant portion of the east side of the basin of the Liffey; and is traversed by both the Grand Canal itself and one of its branches. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred two townlands of the parish of Rathmore, and part of a townland of Killishee, from South Naas to North Naas; pop., in 1841, 32.—North Naas contains part of the parish of Killashee, and the whole of the parishes of Bodenstown, Johnstown, Kardinestown, Naas, Rathmore, Sherlockstown, Tipper, and Whitechurch. The towns and chief villages are Naas, Sallins, and Johnstown. Pop., in 1831, 8,602; in 1841, 8,081. Houses 1,313. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 588; in manufactures and trade, 301; in other pursuits, 575. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 53; on the directing of labour, 615; on their own manual labour, 779; on means not specified, 17. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,616; who could read but not write, 718; who could neither read nor write, 1,171. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,250; who could read but not write, 964; who could neither read nor write, 1,437.—This barony lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Naas. The total number of tenements valued is 1,423; and of these, 790 were valued under £5,—187, under £10,—126, under £15,—60, under £20,—56, under £25,—26, under £30,—36, under £40,—23, under £50,—and 114 at and above £50.

NAAS (SOUTH), a barony on the east border of the county of Kildare, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by North Naas; on the east and south, by co. Wicklow; and on the west, by Kilcullen and Connell. Length, southward, 7½ miles; extreme breadth, 5½; area, 27,478 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches,—of which 178 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches are in the river Liffey. A small district in the east is mountainous, consists of spurs from the vast alpine region of Wicklow, and contains the two summits of Slieve-

NAA

roe and Bishop's-hill, with altitudes of respectively 1,094 and 935 feet above sea-level; and all the other districts are prevalently low, flat, and rich, and comparatively free from bog. The Liffey runs across the interior.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Kill and Killishee, and the whole of the parishes of Ballybought, Ballymore-Eustace, Brennontown, Carnaway, Coghlanstown, Giltown, Jago, and Tipperkerin. The towns are Ballymore-Eustace and part of Kilcullen-Bridge. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred the whole of the parishes of Ballybought, Ballymore-Eustace, and Tipperkerin, from Uppercross, co. Dublin, to South Naas, co. Kildare,—pop., in 1841, 3,138; and two townlands of Rathmore, and part of a townland of Killishee, from South Naas to North Naas,—pop. 32. Pop. of the barony, in 1831, 4,377; in 1841, 7,608. Houses 1,219. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 800; in manufactures and trade, 210; in other pursuits, 310. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 22; on the directing of labour, 492; on their own manual labour, 767; on means not specified, 39. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,625; who could read but not write, 633; who could neither read nor write, 1,212. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 982; who could read but not write, 891; who could neither read nor write, 1,388.—South Naas lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Naas. The total number of tenements valued is 611; and of these, 308 were valued under £5,—73, under £10,—51, under £15,—28, under £20,—17, under £25,—14, under £30,—28, under £40,—11, under £50,—and 81, at and above £50.

NAAS, a parish in the barony of North Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. It contains the town of NAAS, and part of the village of SALLINS: see these articles. Length, southward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 5,526 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches,—of which 15 acres, 3 roods, 2 perches are in the river Liffey. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 4,891, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 5,228; in 1841, 4,863. Houses 809. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,033. Houses 185. The surface is low and flat; and the land is, in general, above medium quality. The highest ground is on the east border, and has an altitude above sea-level of 365 feet. The Liffey flows along part of the western boundary; and a branch of the Grand Canal, and the

roads from Dublin to Waterford, New-Ross, Cork, and Limerick, traverse the interior. The seats are Jegginstown-house, Bluebell-house, Millview-house, Roseborough-house, Maryfield-house, Osberstown-hill, Barstown-house, and Coolnoona-house.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kildare. Vicarial tithes composition, £164 1s. 9d.; glebe, £98 2s. 1d. Gross income, £401 19s.; nett, £328 10s. Patron, Thomas Burgh, Esq. of Oldtown. The incumbent holds also the benefice and prebend of Tipper in St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, and the office of sequestrator and curate of Heinstown and Forenaughts adjoining Naas, in the dio. of Kildare. The rectorial tithes of Naas are inappropriate, and have been purchased as an endowment for the perpetual curacy of Upper Falls, in the dio. of Connor. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church is of very ancient but unknown date; and was enlarged first in 1822, and again about 3 or 4 years ago. Sittings, previous to the latter enlargement, 300; attendance 400. The chapel in the gaol is under the care of the vicar of Bodinstown, perpetual curate of Sherlockstown, and stipendiary curate of Killishee. The Independent chapel has an attendance of from 50 to 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,300. In 1834, the parishioners of Naas—including the inhabitants of the parish or denomination of Osberstown, amounting to 518—consisted of 593 Churchmen, 4 Presbyterians, 6 other Protestant dissenters, and 5,050 Roman Catholics; 14 daily schools had on their books 300 boys and 157 girls; and 3 other daily schools were in operation, but made no proper returns of their attendance. Two of the schools were salaried with respectively £21 and £24 from the produce of some seats in the Roman Catholic chapel; one was aided with an unreported sum from the bishop and clergy of the diocese; and one had attached to it the office of parish clerk, and a salary from subscription of £40.

NAAS.

A market and post town, one of the two assize towns of the county of Kildare, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of Naas, barony of North Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands on a branch of the Grand Canal, and on the mail-roads from Dublin to Carlow, New Ross, Kilkenny, Waterford, Cork, and Limerick, 4½ miles south by east of Clane, 5 west-north-west of Blessington, 5½ east-north-east of Newbridge, 5½ north-north-east of Kilcullen-Bridge, 7½ south-west of Rathcoole, 9½ east-north-east of Kildare, and 15½ south-west of Dublin.

General Description.—The country immediately around Naas is a fertile and well-cultivated part of an extensive champaign district; and while sufficiently interplanted and ornamented with demesne-land, it is not a little rich in the quantity of its agricultural produce. Jegginstown-house, in the immediate southern vicinity of the town, is the ruin of one story of a domestic pile, commenced on an enormous scale by the unfortunate Earl of Strafford. The town consists principally of a main street, extending ¾ of a mile south-westward along the road from Dublin to Kilkenny; a cross street, of 540 yards in length, intersecting the main street at right angles; a street of about 250 yards in length, extending along the road to Sallins; and various subordinate streets and lanes, all of very brief extent. The main street, in consequence of its forming the place of junction of the leading roads from Limerick, Cork, Waterford, New Ross, and the many intermediate towns, to Dublin, has a stirring and lively appearance; but the town, as a whole, presents a

character far beneath the tone of its great advantages of situation; and the rows of cabins in the outskirts are poor, miserable, and to a great extent ruinous.

Public Buildings.—A priory for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, was founded at Naas in the 12th century; and its possessions were granted, at the general dissolution, to Richard Mannerling. An abbey for Dominican friars was founded about the year 1355, by the Eustace family, near the centre of the town; and, together with its appurtenances, it was granted at the dissolution to Sir Thomas Lutterell, and was afterwards sold by Lord Carhampton, Sir T. Lutterell's descendant, to Mr. Finlay of Dublin. A monastery for friars-eremites of the order of St. Augustine, was founded at Naas in 1484; and a lease of it was granted in the 26th year of Queen Elizabeth to Nicholas Aylmer. Some remains of the Augustinian monastery still exist. The old church, now incorporated with additions or enlargements, and constituting the parochial church of Naas, is an uninteresting edifice; and its unfinished steeple was erected by one of the Earls of Mayo. A pyramidal monument of black and white marble, situated within the walls of the church, was "erected by John, fourth Earl of Mayo, in memory of his grandfather, John, first Earl of Mayo, and his father, Joseph Deane, Lord Archbishop of Tuam and Earl of Mayo, who died in 1794." A small almshouse, for four poor widows, was founded in Naas by the family of Lattin. The large modern workhouse and the fever hospital will be noticed in connection with the Poor-law union. A strong square tower near the church, is called the Castle of Naas, belongs to the Burgh family of Oldtown, and was constituted the parsonage-house of Naas. A large moat at the upper end of the town is a remarkable object. A large new barrack stands in the western outskirts of the town; and the gaol and court-house stand between the town and the barrack. The gaol is a new structure; and contains 18 cells large enough, and heated with hot air from a stove or furnace, for separate confinement: its entire accommodation comprises 44 cells, and 8 beds in 4 other rooms; and, in 1843, the average number of prisoners was 51, the greatest number was 83, the total number, including debtors, was 330, and the total expenditure was £1,364 9s. 8½d. The old market-house stood in the centre of the main street; but the present market-house, much to the damage of the retail trade, is situated at the extremity of the town, toward the Canal.

Trade.—Naas has by no means prospered in proportion to the number and value of its advantages for trade; but, on the contrary, has experienced some decline, while the nearest markets, possessed of no kindred advantages, have been improving. The cut from the Grand Canal at Osberstown and Callan-Bridge to Naas, a distance of about 2 statute miles, was completed in 1789, at the cost of £12,300. The Grand-Trunk line of railway, as projected by the Public Commissioners, passes within 2½ miles of the north-west outskirt of the town. The public conveyances in 1838 were a car to Ballymore-Eustace, a caravan to Dublin, a car to Newbridge, a caravan in transit between Dublin and Kilcullen, three coaches in transit between Dublin and Kilkenny, a coach in transit between Dublin and Birr, a coach and a mail-coach between Dublin and Waterford, a coach in transit between Dublin and Thurles, a caravan in transit between Dublin and Roscrea, a coach in transit between Dublin and Clonmel, two mail-coaches in transit between Dublin and Cork, a caravan in transit between Dublin and Mountchar, a caravan in transit between Dublin and Mountmellick, a coach in transit between Dublin and Carlow,

and a mail-coach and a coach in transit between Dublin and Limerick. A considerable quantity of agricultural produce is sold at the weekly markets on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday; and fairs are held on Jan. 16, Feb. 16, March 17, April 15, May 25, June 5, July 11, Aug. 10, Sept. 20, Oct. 20, Nov. 22, and Dec. 14.

Poor-law Union.—The Naas Poor-law union ranks as the 16th; and was declared on Feb. 12, 1839. It comprises parts of the counties of Kildare, Dublin, and Wicklow, comprehending an area of 199,335 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 51,731. Its electoral divisions, together with the number of valued tenements in each, are Kill, 376; Bodenstown, 181; Naas, 1,033; Rathmore, 209; Killishee, 198; Carnalway, 127; Giltown, 338; Kilcullen, 530; Usk, 280; Clane, 454; Timahoe, 323; Downings, 303; Carragh, 196; Kilmegaw, 498; Old-Connell, 173; Newbridge, 376; Ratharnan, 282; Kildare, 638; Ballysax, 364; Moorfield, 266; Ballymore-Eustace, 614; Blessington, 463; and Boystown, 428. The baronies and portions of baronies, together with the number of valued tenements in each, included within the union, are Uppercross, 1; Clane, 1,276; Connell, 1,439; Kilcullen, 611; East Narragh and Rhenan, 171; North Naas, 1,423; South Naas, 1,225; East Ophaly, 1,023; West Ophaly, 85; South Salt, 376; and Lower Talbotstown, 890. The total number of valued tenements is 8,570; and of these, 5,087 were valued under £5,—1,138, under £10,—587, under £15,—300, under £20,—239, under £25,—141, under £30,—233, under £40,—168, under £50,—and 677, at and above £50. The total net annual value of the property rated is £134,695 9s. 6d.; the total number of persons rated is 8,570; and of these, 2,556 were rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,043, not exceeding £2,—683, not exceeding £3,—525, not exceeding £4,—and 379, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for in July, 1839,—to be completed in Dec., 1840,—to cost £5,550 for building and completion, and £950 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 5 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches, obtained for an annual rent of £26 12s. 7½d.,—and to contain accommodation for 550 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was Aug. 4, 1841; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £6,690 12s. 11d.; and the total previous expenditure was £586 5s. 1d. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 347. The medical charities within the union are the county infirmary at Kildare, fever hospitals at Naas and Kilcullen, and dispensaries at Blessington, Kilcullen, Naas, Newbridge, and Robertstown; and, in 1839-40, they received £477 9s. 6d. from subscription, £2,110 19s. from public grants, and £25 11s. from other sources, expended £518 1s. 10d. in salaries to medical officers, £132 0s. 5½d. for medicines, and £1,293 15s. 6½d. for contingencies, and administered to 873 intern and 7,924 extern patients. In 1839-40, the Naas fever hospital expended £364 12s. 6d., and admitted 234 patients; and the Naas dispensary served for an area of 8,814 acres, with a pop. of 5,712, expended £33 17s. 6d., and administered to 2,012 patients.

Municipal Affairs.—Naas is a borough of great antiquity, and probably by prescription; and it has charters of 2 Henry V., 11 Elizabeth, and 7 James I. The borough limits, according to the charter of Elizabeth, include "all the lands, tenements, rents, and services, and all and singular other hereditaments which then were known, accepted, or reputed as part and number of the town of Naas, or within the precincts thereof;" but they neither define the included lands, nor indicate how far they extend from the centre of the town; and though they certainly

comprised a considerable district around the whole town, and possibly extended three miles northward and three miles southward, they have now, for a long period, been practically unknown. The corporation, according to charter, was styled, "The Sovereign, Provosts, Burgesses, and Commonalty of Naas;" and consisted of one sovereign, two provosts, and an indefinite number of burgesses and freemen. In 1833, no burgess and only 2 freemen were resident within the borough, only 8 burgesses and 7 freemen were anywhere in existence, and 6 of these burgesses and 3 of the freemen were members of Lord Mayo's family, while even the remainder were all his nominees and creatures. No instance was known, at the date of the Municipal Corporation Enquiry, of a Protestant dissenter, or a Roman Catholic having been admitted to the burgesship or the freedom. Two members were sent, nominally, from the borough, but actually from Lord Mayo, to the Irish parliament; and the £15,000 of compensation for disfranchisement at the Legislative Union, were paid to the Earl of Mayo and the Hon. and Rev. Richard Bourke, to be applied upon the trusts of his lordship's marriage-settlement. A borough court was at one time in existence, but has now been very long in desuetude. Naas is the seat of the spring assizes for the county of Kildare, of a half-yearly court of quarter-sessions, and of a weekly court of petty-sessions. The public peace is maintained by a party of the county constabulary. "The streets," says an official report in 1833, "are in a bad state of repair, although they form portions of the county roads, and should be kept in order by the trustees of the turnpikes. They are not often cleansed by the authorities, who, at the same time, prevent the inhabitants from doing so, as one of the portreeves claims the sweepings, which are valuable for manure. To such a length has this been carried, that persons have been fined for removing heaps of filth which had remained for days opposite their houses. No attempt has been made to introduce the provisions of the 9 Geo. IV., c. 82, for the purpose of lighting and paving the town." A considerable extent of property formerly belonged to the corporation; and the report now quoted says, in reference to a portion of this property which still remains: "Great poverty exists in this district, which might be materially alleviated by the application to public purposes of the property yet remaining to the corporation; and, if the management of that property were submitted to an efficient public control, a very considerable fund would be produced from it."

Statistics.—Area of the town, 188 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,808; in 1841, 3,571. Houses 590. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 14; in manufactures and trade, 211; in other pursuits, 462. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 37; on the directing of labour, 318; on their own manual labour, 331; on means not specified, 1. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 727; who could read but not write, 261; who could neither read nor write, 473. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 632; who could read but not write, 398; who could neither read nor write, 667.

History.—Naas was a place of considerable importance in the early ages of Irish history, and constituted a seat of the kings of Leinster. The town itself and the country around it formed, at the date of the Anglo-Norman invasion, the tynarchy or subordinate principality of the chief sept MacCallan; and, after the Anglo-Norman conquest, it first was granted to William Fitzgerald, the son-in-law of Earl Strongbow, and then passed to successively the families of De Londres and De Preston. Soon after

the arrival of the English, the town was fortified; at various subsequent dates it was made the site of private embattled or military dwellings; in 1419, it was the scene of a meeting of parliament; in 1534, it was taken by the Lord-deputy Skeffington from Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, who was then in open rebellion; in 1577, it was to a great extent reduced to ashes, by an irruption of Rory-Oge-O'More, dynast of Leix; in 1650, it was captured by Cromwell, by Colonels Hewson and Reynolds; and, in 1798, at the very outset of the rebellion of that year, it sustained an attack from a body of insurgents, headed by a farmer of the name of Reynolds, but was successfully defended, at great loss to the assailants, by a body of the king's troops, under the command of Lieutenant-general Dundas.—Naas gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Mayo.

NACHORE, a hill in the parish of Ardelinis, barony of Lower Glenarm, co. Antrim, Ulster. It extends inward from the beetling promontory of Garron Point; forms a small ridge; and attains an extreme altitude of 1,179 feet above sea-level.

NACUNG, a lake in the parish of Tullaghobegley, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It measures 3 miles by 3 furlongs, has a surface-elevation of 188 feet above sea-level, and is nearly disverged into two parts, called Upper Nacung and Lower Nacung; yet it almost strictly forms one lake with Lough Dunlewy, which extends $\frac{1}{2}$ mile away to the east; and, viewed as including this lake, it stretches westward from the base of Errigal mountain to the source or rather formation of the Clady river.

NAFFOY, or **NAFOOBY**, a lake in the parish and barony of Ross, co. Galway, Connaught. It lies among the mountains of Joyce-Country, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Cong. Length, eastward, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 630 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches; surface-elevation above sea-level, 96 feet. Its superfluous waters are carried off by the Finny rivulet, 2 miles eastward to an arm of Lough Mask; and on its shores are the hamlets of Shanafaraghaunmore and Shanafaraghaunbeg.

NAGLES MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains on the mutual border of the barony of Barrymore on the south, and the baronies of Fermoy and Condons and Clangibbon on the north, co. Cork, Munster. They extend about 9 miles westward from the immediate vicinity of the town of Fermoy; they form part of the south screen of the valley of the Blackwater, and of the great backbone mountain-range of co. Cork; and their chief summits, named from east to west, are Rathcoormack mountain, Knockinskea, Sechane, and Nagles. The loftiest of these summits is Knockinskea, which has an altitude of 1,388 feet above sea-level. A large portion of the Nagles mountains was formerly sheeted with forest; and a considerable extent of their declivities is still beautifully wooded.

NALLENROE, an alias name of Lough Carrowmore, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught.

NALTEEN. See **NILTEEN**.

NANNY WATER (THE), a rivulet of the county of Meath, Leinster. It rises about 3 miles east-south-east of the Boyne at the town of Navan, and flows 13 miles east by northward, along the boundary between the baronies of Lower Navan and Lower Duleek on the north, and the baronies of Skreen and Upper Duleek on the south, to the Irish sea, at a point 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of the mouth of the Boyne. In the course of its progress, it successively flows along the romantic glen of the Diamond-Rock, curves along the base of a pleasant amphitheatre of hills, expands into a beautiful lake within the ornate demesne of Somerville, and makes

such comparative rapids as afford sites for three flour-mills and several grist-mills. The water of the stream has been reported peculiarly suitable for the purposes of bleaching.

NANTENANE. See **NATENANE**.

NANTINAN, or **NANTENANT**, a parish in the baronies of Shanid and Lower Connello, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by south of Askeaton, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Shanid section, 1,330 acres; of the Lower Connello section, 6,592 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,869; in 1841, 3,018. Houses 480. Pop. of the Lower Connello section, in 1841, 2,669. Houses 429. The entire surface, in a general view, consists of inferior land; the uplands being rocky, and the lowlands boggy and wasteful. Yet a considerable aggregate of good and even ornate ground exists; and the three seats of Nantinan, Thos. H. F. Royse, Esq., Stoneville, J. Massey, Esq., and Ballinvirrig, are situated in respectively the north, the south, and the east. The road from Adare to Shanagolden, and that from Askeaton to Rathkeale, intersect each other in the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a perpetual curacy, in the dio. of Limerick. The rectory is part of the benefice of LOUGHILL: which see. Tithe composition, £461 10s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The perpetual curacy is a separate benefice. Glebe, £3 15s. Gross income, £103 15s.; nett, £102 4s. 6d. Patron, the precentor of Limerick cathedral. The church was built in 1817, by means of a loan of £738 9s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 100. The Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of about 110. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 425, and the Roman Catholics to 2,564, and a daily school was salaried with £5 a-year from subscription, and had on its books 22 boys and 11 girls.

NAPPAGH, an islet, immediately west of the island of Lettermullen, barony of Moycullen, co. Galway, Connaught.

NARIN, a post and fishing hamlet, on the north coast of the parish of Inniskeel, barony of Boylagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands opposite the island of Inniskeel, 5 miles north of Ardara, 13 north-north-west of Inver, and 118 north-west of Dublin. "Narin, if we can assign it a locality," says Mr. Fraser, "consists of a few wretched cabins, inhabited by poor fishermen, along the east coast of Gweebarra bay, near to the Island of Inniskeel, on which there are some monastic remains. There is a church, a glebe-house, and a Methodist chapel in the neighbourhood. The ocean sets in with great force in this part of the coast, and from the extent of drifted sand mingling with the rocks and moor-land, the shores have a wild and desolate appearance." Pop. returned with the parish.

NARRAGH and RHEBAN (EAST), a barony of the county of Kildare, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by Kilcullen; on the east, by co. Wicklow; on the south, by Kilkea and Moone; and on the west, by West Narragh and Rheban and West Ophaly. Length, south by westward, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 21,374 acres, 10 perches. The surface consists, in the aggregate, of good champaign land; and its three loftiest grounds have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 574, 489, and 389 feet.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Fontstown, Moone, Narraghmore, and Tankardstown, and the whole of the parishes of Davidstown, Timolin, and Usk. The chief villages are Timolin and Ballytore. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred one township of Narraghmore, containing a population of 13, from East Narragh and Rheban to West Narragh and Rheban. Pop., in 1831, 7,386; in 1841, 7,043. Houses 1,149

Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 905; in manufactures and trade, 218; in other pursuits, 143. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 35; on the directing of labour, 369; on their own manual labour, 830; on means not specified, 32. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,217; who could read but not write, 576; who could neither read nor write, 1,357. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 757; who could read but not write, 755; who could neither read nor write, 1,565.—East Narragh and Rheban is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Athy, Baltinglass, and Naas. The total number of tenements valued is 1,129; and of these, 604 were valued under £5,—137, under £10,—72, under £15,—46, under £20,—28, under £25,—26, under £30,—50, under £40,—26, under £50,—and 80, at and above £50.

NARRAGH AND RHEBAN (WEST), a barony of the county of Kildare, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by West Ophaly; on the east, by East Narragh and Rheban; on the south, by Kilkea and Moone, and by Queen's county; and, on the west, by Queen's county. Length, southward, 5½ miles; extreme breadth, 5½; area, 22,126 acres, 3 roods, 20 perches,—of which 139 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches are in the river Barrow. A considerable district in the north is part of the great bog of Monavullagh. The rest of the surface consists, in general, of good champaign ground. The Barrow river and navigation pass through the interior.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Narraghmore, St. John's of Athy, and St. Michael's of Athy, and the whole of the parishes of Churchtown and Kilberry. The only town is Athy. Pop., in 1831, 8,389; in 1841, 9,033. Houses 1,408. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 638; in manufactures and trade, 341; in other pursuits, 754. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 63; on the directing of labour, 640; on their own manual labour, 933; on means not specified, 97. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,646; who could read but not write, 694; who could neither read nor write, 1,566. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,108; who could read but not write, 1,033; who could neither read nor write, 1,927.—West Narragh and Rheban lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Athy. The total number of tenements valued is 1,582; and of these, 1,015 were valued under £5,—202, under £10,—112, under £15,—60, under £20,—40, under £25,—27, under £30,—28, under £40,—24, under £50,—and 74, at and above £50.

NARRAGHMORE, a hamlet in the parish of Davidstown, barony of East Narragh and Rheban, co. Kildare, Leinster. It has a police barrack; and stands 2½ miles north-north-west of Ballytore, and the same distance south-south-west of Calverstown. Pop. returned with the parish.

NARRAGHMORE, a parish, partly in the baronies of West Narragh and Rheban and Kilkea and Moone, but chiefly in the barony of East Narragh and Rheban, 2 miles north-north-west of Ballytore, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, westward, 7½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½. Area of the West Narragh and Rheban section, 1,921 acres, 34 perches; of the Kilkea and Moone section, 2,114 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches; of the East Narragh and Rheban section, 6,234 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according to the Census, 3,191, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 3,125; in 1841, 2,805. Houses 457. Pop. of the West Narragh and Rheban section, in 1831, 305; in 1841, 442. Houses 69. Pop. of the Kilkea and Moone section, in 1831, 307; in 1841, 333. Houses 51. Pop. of

the East Narragh and Rheban section, in 1831, 2,579; in 1841, 2,120. Houses 337. The old forts of Carman or Mullamast, whose loftiest summit has an altitude of 563 feet above sea-level, are situated in the south: see **CARMEN**. Part of the extreme west is a portion of the bog of Monavullagh; and a small portion of the northern border also is unreclaimed bog. Excepting these districts and some moor and cut-out bog, jointly amounting to about one-fourth of the whole area, the parochial surface consists wholly of good, flat, arable land. The old demesne of Narraghmore, on the north border, and in the vicinity of the church, is now part of the estate of Robert Latouche, Esq. The other seats are Skerries-house, Youngstown-house, Kilmead-house, Ghassely-house, Ballindrun-house, Mullamast-house, Boakefield-house, Prospect, Treepark, Willowbrook, Battlemount-house, Oakfield, Poplerhall, and Blackrath-house. The chief antiquity additional to the forts of Mullamast, is Blackrath castle.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £646 3s. 1d.; glebe, £24. Gross income, £670 3s. 1d.; nett, £525 16s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the archdeaconry of Dublin, and the united benefices which constitute its corps; and he is resident, during half the year, in Narraghmore. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church is of unknown date; and was not long ago repaired and put into excellent order by means of parochial assessment. Sittings 160; attendance 70. The Roman Catholic chapels at Crookstown and Kilmead have an attendance of respectively 1,000 and 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 246 Churchmen, 9 Protestant dissenters, and 2,938 Roman Catholics; and two daily schools—one of which was aided with an unreported sum from subscription—were usually attended by about 102 children. In 1842, a National school at Old Grange had on its books 42 boys and 19 girls.

NARROW-WATER (THE), a river, partly of Leinster, but chiefly of Ulster. It is only 5½ miles in length; consists of the lower portion of the Newry river; runs south-south-eastward from the town of Newry to the head of Lough Carlingford at Warrenpoint; and flows wholly on the boundary between the county of Down on the left and the counties of Armagh and Louth on the right. It is all tidal, comprises a considerable area of tideway, and connects the Newry Canal navigation with the Irish sea. A rapid about 1½ mile above Warrenpoint obstructed the navigation of Narrow-water and injured the trade of Newry for centuries; but this was completely removed in 1831.

NARROW-WATER, a seat and an old castle, in the parish of Warrenpoint, 1½ mile north-west of the village of Warrenpoint, and on the banks of the Narrow-Water river, barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. The mansion is the residence of the Hall family, and is a large modern edifice. The attached demesne comprises nearly 400 acres, extends into the parish of Clonallan, and is rich in wood, general decoration, and both home and distant scenery. The castle overhangs the river at a point where the stream is contracted by a projecting rock; it is supposed to have been built, in the 17th century, by the Duke of Ormond; it consists principally of a massive, square, battlemented tower; and, though converted to the inglorious uses of successively a salt-work and a dog-kennel, it forms a picturesque feature in the vale of the river, and commands a noble view of the gorgeous basin of Lough Carlingford, overhung by the mountains of Carling-

ford and Mourne. A regular ferry exists at Narrow-Water, and connects Dundalk, Carlingford, and Flurry-Bridge with Warrenpoint, Rostrevor, and the road leading to Castlewells and Downpatrick.

NASH, a village in the parish of Owenduff, barony of Shelbourne, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands 4½ miles south-south-east of New-Ross, on the road thence to Tintern. Fairs are held on June 24, Aug. 15, and Nov. 20. Pop. not specially returned.

NATENANE, or **NANTENANE**, a hamlet in the parish of Kilcoleman, barony of Trughenackmy, co. Kerry, Munster. Post-town, Milltown. Fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday and Wednesday. Pop. not specially returned.

NATHLASH (Str.), or **NICHOLAS** (Str.), a parish in the barony of Fernoy, 1½ mile south of Kildorrery, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of **ROCKMILLS**: which see. Length and breadth, each 1 mile; area, 1,024 acres. Pop., in 1831, 869; in 1841, 899. Houses 151. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 438. Houses 68. The surface consists of good land; and is drained by the river Funcheon, and traversed by the route of the projected railway from Dublin to Cork.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £120. The rectory of Nathlash and the vicarage of **KILDORRERY** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Nathlash. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 1½. Pop., in 1831, 2,848. Gross income, £279 11s.; nett, £253 2s. 3½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Ahern, in the dio. of Cloyne; and is non-resident in Nathlash. A curate receives a salary of £69 4s. 7½d., and an allowance of £13 6s. 11d. for a house. The church was built in 1812, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and was interiorly fitted up at the private expense of the late Richard Aldworth, Esq. Sittings 100; attendance 50. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in Kildorrery. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 62, and the Roman Catholics to 831; the Protestants of the union to 90, and the Roman Catholics to 2,880; a Protestant Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 27 children; and 2 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with an unreported sum from subscription—had on their books 44 boys and 11 girls.

NAUGHAVAL. See **NOUGHAVAL**.

NAULE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the north border of the barony of West Balrothery, and of the county of Dublin, Leinster. Length, southward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 2,627 acres, 2 roods, 21 perches. Pop., in 1831, 758; in 1841, 756. Houses 126. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 542; in 1841, 539. Houses 89. The surface consists of middle-rate land. A height, whose western declivity is within the eastern boundary, has an altitude of 586 feet above sea-level. The Delvin river divides the parish from co. Meath. The seats are Westown and Reynoldstown. See **WESTOWN**. The road from Drogheda to Dublin, by way of Nag's-Head and Ballyboghil, passes through the interior. The village of Naule stands on this road, on the river Delvin, and on the road from Garristown to Balbriggan, 3½ miles east-north-east of Garristown, and 4 west-south-west of Balbriggan. Area, 16 acres. Pop., in 1831, 216; in 1841, 217. Houses 37. Fairs are held on March 16, April 26, May 21, Oct. 2, and Sept. 8. At the village are the parish-church, a Roman Catholic chapel, an old castle, and a police barrack. The adjacent country is beautiful and romantic in its scenery, and rich and sylvan in its dress. The vale of Naule or the Roches, traversed

by the limpid waters of the Delvin river, is a picturesque glen, screened by a chain of expressively-featured hills, overhung at the height of about 150 feet by the Castle of Naule, enlivened with the cascade of the Roches, and enriched in scenic power and romance, with the intersection of rocks, and the perforation of numerous cavities and caverns, the constant resort of the fox and the hare. The Castle of Naule boldly crowns a rocky and precipitous height, and forms a striking feature in the landscape. This pile was probably erected by the Anglo-Norman family of De Genneville, who obtained from Hugh De Lacy, Lord of Meath, large grants of land within his ample principality; it passed by marriage, in the 14th century, to Sir Robert Cruise of Grallagh and Tyrrelstown, the descendant of a Danish family; it was forfeited, in 1641, by Christopher Cruise, Esq., the descendant of Sir Robert; and the manor connected with it afterwards became the property partly of the Hussey family of Westown, and partly of the Tennison family of Castle-Tennison, in co. Roscommon.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **HOLLYWOOD** [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £16 8s. 2d., and the rectorial for £130 15s.; and the latter are inappropriate in William Dutton Pollard, Esq. The church is of unknown date and cost. Sittings 100; attendance 20. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Hollywood and Clonmethan. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 14, and the Roman Catholics to 744; and a pay daily school had on its books 20 boys and 25 girls.

NAVAN (LOWER), a barony of the county of Meath, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by Upper Kells and Morgallion; on the north-east, by Upper Slane; on the east and south-east, by Skreen; on the south, by Upper Navan; and, on the west, by Lune and Upper Kells. Length, south-eastward, 8½ miles; extreme breadth, 6; area, 25,835 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches,—of which 82 acres, 1 rood, 17 perches are in the river Boyne. The surface is a low, flat, and prevalently fertile portion of the great plain of Meath. The Boyne flows along the eastern boundary.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Balrath-Boyne and Donaghpatrick, and the whole of the parishes of Ardbracon, Ardsallagh, Churchtown, Donaghmore, Dunmoe, Liscarton, Martry, Navan, and Rataine. The only town is the chief part of Navan; and the principal village is Bohermeen. Pop., in 1831, 16,234; in 1841, 15,873. Houses 2,572. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,708; in manufactures and trade, 763; in other pursuits, 365. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 60; on the directing of labour, 1,055; on their own manual labour, 1,567; on means not specified, 154. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,670; who could read but not write, 1,312; who could neither read nor write, 3,166. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,264; who could read but not write, 1,537; who could neither read nor write, 4,162.—Lower Navan lies partly within the Poor-law union of Navan, and partly within that of Kells. The total number of tenements valued is 2,743; and of these, 1,844 were valued under £5,—323, under £10,—146, under £15,—91, under £20,—90, under £25,—45, under £30,—68, under £40,—25, under £50,—and 111, at and above £50. The annual value of the property rated is £28,734 11s. 3d.; and the sum levied under the grand warrant of summer, 1841, was £943 18s.

NAVAN (UPPER), a barony of the county of

Meath, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by Lower Navan; on the east, by Lower Deece; on the south, by Lower Moyfenragh; and, on the west and north-west, by Lunc. Length, eastward, 7½ miles; extreme breadth, 5; area, 17,651 acres, 3 roods, 29 perches,—of which 92 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches are in the river Boyne. The surface is low and flat, but fertile and ornate. The Boyne traces most of the southern boundary, and all the eastern boundary. The prevailing soil of the land is a rich earth of various depths, on a substratum of limestone gravel, limestone rock, and in some places ferruginous clay and gravel. But the lands along most of the immediate banks of the Boyne, downward from Trim, consist chiefly of a cold clay; and though they might be greatly and very facily improved by intermixture with the immediately subjacent stratum of limestone gravel, they are allowed to remain in too cold and retentive a condition.—This barony contains part of the parish of Trim, and the whole of the parishes of Bective, Clonmacduff, Kilcooley, Moymet, Newtownclonnan, and Tullaghanoge. The only town is part of Trim. Pop., in 1831, 4,857; in 1841, 4,800. Houses 836. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 509; in manufactures and trade, 170; in other pursuits, 90. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 28; on the directing of labour, 243; on their own manual labour, 583; on means not specified, 5. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 725; who could read but not write, 418; who could neither read nor write, 1,021. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 364; who could read but not write, 517; who could neither read nor write, 1,243.—Upper Navan lies partly within the Poor-law union of Trim, and partly within that of Navan. The total number of tenements valued is 836; and of these, 516 were valued under £5,—104, under £10,—37, under £15,—30, under £20,—16, under £25,—12, under £30,—22, under £40,—13, under £50,—and 86, at and above £50. The annual value of the property rated is £16,763 2s. 6d.; and the sum levied under the grand warrant of summer, 1841, was £567 7s. 6d.

NAVAN, a parish in the barony of Lower Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. It contains the greater part of the town of NAVAN: see next article. Length, north-westward, 3½ miles; breadth, from ½ to 2½; area, 3,544 acres, 3 roods,—of which 20 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch are in the river Boyne. Pop., in 1831, 5,292; in 1841, 6,834. Houses 1,174. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 876; in 1841, 1,847. Houses 352. The Boyne traces the whole of the eastern boundary. The land is, for the most part, low, flat, and of medium quality. The principal rural seats are Belmont, Fairview, Leighsbrook, Brady's-Building, Millbrook, Blackcastle-house, and Petersville. The mail-road from Dublin to Enniskillen, and the routes of the railways projected by the Public Commissioners from Dublin to Enniskillen and Armagh, pass through the interior.—This parish is nominally a vicarage, but practically a rectory, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £275; glebe, £65s. The nominal vicarages, but practical rectories of Navan, DONAGHMORE, and ARDSALLA [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Navan. Length, 6½ miles; breadth, 5½. Pop., in 1831, 7,713. Gross income, £728 15s.; nett, £657 5s. 6d. Patron, the Crown. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church was built in 1818, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. and a loan of £1,015 7s. 5½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 130, exclusive of military. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 3,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Robins-

town in Bective. *In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 192 Churchmen, 6 Presbyterians, and 5,163 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 270 Churchmen, 6 Presbyterians, and 7,585 Roman Catholics; 12 daily schools in the parish had on their books 423 boys and 251 girls; and 16 daily schools in the union had on their books 506 boys and 317 girls. One of the schools in the parish was partly supported by an estate in Queen's co., worth £600 per annum, and bequeathed by Alderman Preston, for the support of this school, and of one at Ballyroan; each of two was salaried with £15 a-year from the National Board, and one of these two with £15 from collections in the Roman Catholic chapel; one was a Roman Catholic boarding and daily school; and one was attached to a convent, and taught by the nuns. In 1842, the Navan National male school was salaried with £23 from the Board, and had on its books 305 boys; the Navan National female school was salaried with £21 from the Board, and had on its books 256 girls; the Navan Commons National school was salaried with £14 from the Board, and had on its books 113 boys and 97 girls; and the Navan Workhouse National school had on its books 20 boys and 26 girls. There is also a Roman Catholic diocesan seminary at Navan.

NAVAN,

A post and market town, one of the chief towns of Meath, and formerly a parliamentary borough, partly in the parish of Athlumney, barony of Skreen, and partly in the parish of Donaghmore, barony of Lower Navan, but chiefly in the parish of Navan, barony of Lower Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the rivers Boyne and Blackwater, on the road from Mullingar to Drogheda, and on the mail-road from Dublin to Enniskillen, 6 miles south-west of Slane, 6½ north-north-west of Trim, 9 south-east by east of Kells, 9 north-north-west of Dunshaughlin, 9 east-north-east of Athboy, 9½ south by east of Nobber, 10 north by west of Summerhill, 12½ west-south-west of Drogheda, and 22 north-west by north of Dublin.

General Description.—The surrounding country is an expanse of low and fertile land, considerably beautified by georgical improvements and demesne decorations. In the vicinity of the town are the seats of Athlumney, Peter P. Metge, Esq., Greenmount, the Rev. Robert Thomson, the villa of John Metge, Esq., Blackcastle, Richard Ruxton Fitzherbert, Esq., the well-wooded demesne of Swinartin, Ardmulchan, Robert Taaffe, Esq., and various agreeable villas and minor mansions; and several press quite close upon the town, while others stretch out such sheets of wood, as to render the environs pleasing. The town stands at the confluence of the Blackwater with the Boyne; and has a small section on the right bank of the Boyne, a larger section on the left bank of the Boyne and left bank of the Blackwater, and its principal section on the left bank of the Boyne and right bank of the Blackwater. The three sections of the town may be designated, in reference to their mutual position, respectively the eastern, the north-western, and the south-western divisions; and they are conveniently connected by bridges across both of the rivers. The eastern division consists of a very small but regularly aligned cluster of lanes, along the terminal part of the canal which completes to Navan the navigation of the Boyne. The north-western section consists principally of one street, extending 450 yards north-north-eastward from the bridge across the Blackwater, and another extending 180 yards west-north-westward from the middle of the preceding. The south-western division, or main body, consists

principally of a central, triangular, open area,—a street extending 210 yards north-eastward from the central area to the bridge across the Blackwater,—a street extending 60 yards eastward from the central area to the bridge across the Boyne,—a street extending 500 yards south-south-eastward from the central area, in a line near the margin of the Boyne, and parallel with its course,—a street extending 900 yards south-westward from the central area, along the road to Trim, and forking, near its end, into the road also to Athboy,—a street extending north-westward and south-eastward, intersecting the middle of the preceding street at right angles, and leading out north-westward along the road to Kells,—and two irregular clusters of houses, the one leading out to the barrack, and the other straddling round the church and the Roman Catholic chapel. The eastern section of the town is the Athlumney division, and is often called Athlumney; the north-western section is quite modern, constitutes the Donaghmore division, and frequently bears the name of Polbwee; and the south-western section constitutes Navan-Propert, in the parish of Navan, and contains all the town's distinctive features. The houses of the principal streets are very irregularly built; those of the subordinate streets are very poor dwellings; and those in the town's outskirts are miserable huts.

Public Buildings.—An abbey for regular canons was founded at Navan, in the 12th century, by the family of Nangle; and in the 31st year of Henry VIII., it was surrendered to the Crown. In 1488, Richard Nangle or D'Angulo, the abbot of this establishment, took part with other ecclesiastics in the rebellious attempt to place Lambert Simnel on the throne; and he received from Henry VII. a pardon for his offence. Athlumney-castle, in the south-eastern outskirts of the Athlumney suburb, exhibits the extensive and picturesque ruins of a spacious mansion, in the style of domestic architecture which prevailed in the 17th century, combined with the harsher vestiges of a fortified building. A mound and the ruins of Athlumney church are situated in the vicinity of the castle. A remarkably high and extensive moat occurs in the western vicinity of Navan, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile west of the confluence of the Blackwater with the Boyne, and commands a good view of the town, and of the circumjacent expanse of rich and beautiful country. The parish-church is a commodious structure, situated on the west side of the street which extends near the Boyne, and parallel with its course. The Roman Catholic chapel is a very spacious Grecian structure, 170 yards west of the parish-church. The barrack occupies the site of the quondam abbey, on the right bank of the Blackwater. The bridewell possesses the usual accommodation, and is kept in a clean and orderly condition; and its keeper receives a salary of £40. The court-house and the market-house present no particular feature. The infirmary for the county of Meath is situated at Navan; and, in 1839-40, it received £3 3s. from subscription, £642 18s. 9d. from public grants, and £14 18s. from other sources, expended £221 16s. 10d. in salaries to medical officers, £177 6s. 7d. for medicines, and £707 5s. 4d. for contingencies, and admitted 337 patients. The Navan fever hospital serves principally for Navan Poor-law union, and, in 1839-40, it received £500 from public grants, expended £100 in salaries to medical officers, £40 for medicines, and £360 for contingencies, and admitted 542 patients. The Navan dispensary serves for a district of 33,033 acres, with a pop. of 16,440; and, in 1839-40, it received £164 10s., expended £164 16s., and administered to 2,724 patients.

Trade.—Navan, in consequence of the opening of the Boyne navigation hence to Drogheda, has become a place of considerable trade, and may be considered as in a steadily prosperous condition. Its advantageous situation in the centre of a great and rich agricultural country, commands for it a very extensive trade in farm produce; and its abundant supply of fresh water, and profusion of available water-power, cause it to figure largely in the flour trade. Among the mills and manufactures either in the town itself or in its immediate vicinity, are five corn-mills, two paper-mills, two distilleries, one tannery, and various appliances for brewing, for spinning, for frieze-making, and for sacking manufacture. Weekly markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs are held on the third Monday of Jan., Easter-Monday, Trinity-Monday, the fourth Monday of July, the second Monday of Sept., the fourth Monday of Oct., and the first Monday of Dec. Navan is the diverging point of the lines of proposed railway from Dublin toward respectively Enniskillen and Armagh; and it possesses an abundance of public conveyances. In 1841, the Navan Loan Fund had a capital of £1,504, circulated £7,785 in 1,854 loans, cleared a nett profit of £28 8s. 10d., and expended for charitable purposes £10.

Poor-law Union.—The Navan Poor-law union ranks as the 50th, and was declared on June 25, 1839. It lies wholly in co. Meath, and comprehends an area of 93,327 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 34,482. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop. in 1831, are Navan, 9,799; Ardbraccan, 4,744; Bective, 1,041; Tara, 1,550; Ardmulcan, 1,459; Kentstown, 1,475; Painestown, 2,170; Donaghpatrick, 2,882; Castle-town, 3,042; Rathkenny, 1,995; Stockallen, 1,825; and Slane, 2,500. The number of elected guardians is 21, and of ex-officio guardians is 7; and of the former, 5 are chosen by the division of Navan, 3 by Ardbraccan, 2 each by Painestown, Donaghpatrick, and Castletown, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The following are the baronies whole or part of which lie within the union, together with the number of valued tenements in each: Lower Deece, 16; Lower Duleek, 586; Upper Kells, 93; Morgallion, 978; Lower Navan, 2,668; Upper Navan, 106; Skreen, 967; and Upper Slane, 1,178. The total number of tenements valued is 6,592; and of these, 4,262 were valued under £5,—600, under £10,—380, under £15,—222, under £20,—186, under £25,—98, under £30,—172, under 40,—85, under £50,—and 494, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £111,157 8s. 4d.; the total number of persons rated is 6,592; and of these, 3,168 were rated at a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,164, not exceeding £2,—506, not exceeding £3,—272, not exceeding £4,—and 207, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on July 30, 1840,—to be completed in Nov. 1841,—to cost £5,700 for building and completion, and £1,081 9s. 2d. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 6 acres, 2 roods, 22 perches, obtained for £433 10s. 10d. of purchase-money, and £80 of compensation to occupying tenant,—and to contain accommodation for 500 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was May 4, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £2,133 3s. 10d.; and the total previous expenditure was £734 9s. 10d. The total expenditure in 1843 was £1,701 4s. 3d. The number of pauper inmates on Jan. 1, 1844, was 284. The medical charities within the union are the infirmary and the fever hospital at Navan, and dispensaries at Castletown, Kentstown, Navan, and Slane; and, in 1839-40, they received £296 5s. from subscription, £1,381 4s. 9d. from

public grants, and £14 18s. from other sources, expended £685 16s. 10d. in salaries to medical officers, £323 7s. 11d. for medicines, and £1,123 18s. 4d. for contingencies, and administered to 879 intern and 5,080 extern patients.

Municipal Affairs.—Navan was incorporated by charter of 9 Edward IV.; and it also possesses charters of 9 Henry VII., 21 James I., 13 Charles II., and 4 James II. The limits defined by charter exclude a portion of the town on the side toward Drogheda, and extend about half-a-mile beyond it on the side toward Dublin, and nearly two miles beyond it on the side toward Trim. The corporation, according to charter, was called "The Portreeve, Burgesses, and Freemen of the Town or Borough of Navan;" and had as its officers one portreeve, and sometimes a deputy-portreeve, 12 burgesses, one town-clerk, and two sergeants-at-mace. The burgesses were elected for life from among the freemen; and, in 1833, they amounted to nine,—three of whom were brothers of Lord Tara, and two were Lord Ludlow and his land-agent, while only one was resident within the borough. No Protestant dissenter or Roman Catholic was ever admitted to the freedom. The corporation possessed no exclusive jurisdiction; and a borough court, which was presided over by the portreeve or his deputy, became extinct in 1820. Landed property, to the extent of about 1,200 acres, formerly belonged to the corporation, and was called the Commons of Navan; but it was from time to time encroached upon and enclosed by tenants of the neighbouring landlords, and its various portions passed, at the expiry of the leases of these tenants, into the landlords' own possession. A court of quarter-sessions is held in the town twice a-year; and a court of petty-sessions on every Monday. The public peace is preserved by a party of the county constabulary. The streets are neither lighted nor watched; the principal ones are treated as part of the county roads, and kept in repair by grand-jury presentment; but the smaller streets and the cross thoroughfares are not regarded as part of the county roads, and both they and the bridges are usually in a wretched condition. Navan sent two members to the Irish parliament from the second year of Elizabeth till the Legislative union; but Lords Tara and Ludlow practically possessed all its franchise, and they received, in equal portions, the whole of the £15,000 of compensation for disfranchisement.

Statistics.—Area of the Athlumney section of the town, 20 acres. Pop., in 1841, 33. Houses 6. Area of the Donaghmore section, 15 acres. Pop., in 1841, 608. Houses 99. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 36; in manufactures and trade, 43; in other pursuits, 29. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 51; on their own manual labour, 40; on means not specified, 11. Area of the Navan-parish section, 132 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,416; in 1841, 4,987. Houses 822. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 347; in manufactures and trade, 448; in other pursuits, 210. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 16; on the directing of labour, 439; on their own manual labour, 437; on means not specified, 113. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,026; who could read but not write, 370; who could neither read nor write, 917. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 532; who could read but not write, 467; who could neither read nor write, 1,203.

History.—Navan is said to have been one of the towns which were walled and rendered defensible by Hugh De Lacy, immediately after the Anglo-Nor-

man conquest; and it was, during many subsequent ages, a place of considerable importance. An act of the 34th year of Henry VIII. directs that "every ploughed-land within the county of Meath and West-Meath, used to be charged with subsidie, and not free from imposition, shall be, during the term of 4 years, charged with the sum of 3 shillings and 4 pence, towards building the walls of the town of Navan." The Nangle family, at the sub-partition of Meath, obtained a grant of Navan, with attached palatinate privileges; and they took from this estate the title of baron. Dr. Beaufort, the author of the Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland, and of the Memoir explanatory of that map, held for some time the benefice of Navan, but resided within the county of Louth.

NAVAN, a large rath or very ancient earthwork, in the parish of Eglisli, barony and county of Armagh, Ulster. It is situated 2 miles west of the city of Armagh, on the north side of the road thence to Caledon and Tyman. "In its general character," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "it resembles the hill of Tara, and is more picturesque, though less extensive. It is said to have been the site of the palace of Eamhain, erected A.M. 3603; adjoining to it was a 'House of the Red-branch Knights,' and to this day every place in the neighbourhood retains a name similar to that which it might have borne before the Christian era; thus, for example, 'a townland close beside the hill is still denominated Creeve Roe,—a name which in English letters expresses the very sound designated in the Irish characters by the words Craobh Ruadh—the Red-Branch.' It is impossible to examine this rath without being fully convinced that, huge as it is, it was the produce of human labour. Various relics of antiquity are dug up from time to time in its vicinity; so numerous, indeed, that a cottager seldom occupies a day in delving a field without striking his spade against some record of long past ages,—arrow-heads, continually; sometimes a spear head, or a skeine, and now and then a brooch or ring of costly workmanship."

NEAGH (LOUGH), a great lake, an inland sea, in the centre of the eastern half of the province of Ulster. It is very nearly as large as the lake of Geneva; and is second in size to no other lake in Europe, except Lake Ladoga in Russia, and Lake Vener in Sweden. It extends from north to south between the county of Antrim in the east, and the counties of Tyrone and Londonderry on the west; and its foot belongs to Antrim, its head to Armagh, and a tiny portion of its south-east corner to Down. The baronies among which it is politically distributed are Upper Toome, Lower Massarene, and Upper Massarene, in Antrim; Lower Iveagh, in Down; East O'Neilland and West O'Neilland, in Armagh; Dungannon, in Tyrone; and Loughisholin, in Londonderry. Its length, from south to north, is 14 miles; its length, in diagonal lines from south-east to north-west, and from south-west to north-east, is respectively 15 and 16; and its breadth, from east to west, but exclusive of a contracted portion at its northern extremity, is from 6 to 8½. Its area, in the parochial portions in which the Ordnance Survey exhibits it, are, within the barony of Upper Toome and county of Antrim, 1,682 acres, 1 rood, 11 perches in the parish of Dunane, 11,471 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches in Drummaul, 2,691 acres, 2 roods in Cranfield, and 523 acres, 27 perches in Antrim; within the barony of Lower Massarene and county of Antrim, 1,518 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches in the grange of Muckamore, and 19,734 acres, 2 roods, 30 perches in the parish of Killead; within the barony of Upper Massarene and county of Antrim, 708 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches in the parish of

Camlin, 9,219 acres, 1 rood, 23 perches in Glenavy, and 2,415 acres, 21 perches in Aghagallon; within the barony of Lower Iveagh and county of Down, 138 acres, 23 perches in the parish of Shankill; within the barony of East O'Neilland and county of Armagh, 223 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches in Shankill, 1,236 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches in Seagoe, and 12,178 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches in Montiaighs; within the barony of West O'Neilland and county of Armagh, 1,917 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches in Tartaraghan; within the barony of Dungannon and county of Tyrone, 2,940 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches in Clonee, 3,062 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches in Ballyclog, 21,000 acres, 39 perches in Arboe, and 322 acres, 22 perches in Ballinderry; and within the barony of Loughisholin and county of Londonderry, 2,978 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches in Ballinderry, and 2,181 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches in Artrea. The surface-elevation of the lake above low-water sea-level is 48 feet. The principal bays are Antrim bay at the north-east corner, Sandy bay and Burtin's bay in the east, and Washing bay in the south-west. The principal headlands are Grove Point at the west side of the entrance of Antrim bay; Ardmore Point, Gartree Point, Hog Park, and Tolan's Point, in the east; Ardmore Point in the south; Rooskey Point in the south-west; Black Point, Kiltagh Point, Arboe Point, Anneeter Point, and Mullian Point, in the west; and Tryad Point and Knockasurf Point in respectively the west side and the east side of the commencement of a bay which leads out on the north-west, to the exit northward of the lake's superfluous waters. The islands are few, very small, and all situated near the shores; and the chief are Ram's Island, crowned by a pillar-tower, in Sandy bay,—Bird's Island at the south-east corner,—Coney Island in the south-west, near the influx of the Blackwater river,—and Skady Island, and the Three Islands, in the north. The principal streams which flow into Lough Neagh are the Maine river, and the Six-Mile-Water into Antrim bay, the Crumlin and the Glenavy rivulets into Sandy bay, the Upper Bann river into nearly the middle of the south, the Blackwater river into the south-west, the Ballinderry rivulet into the west, and the Moyola rivulet into the north-west; and the whole of the superfluous waters are discharged northward from the north-west corner, and form there the Lower Bann river, which flows between Antrim and Londonderry, and across the north-east corner of the latter county to the northern Atlantic ocean. The depth of Lough Neagh in nearly all its central and its southern parts varies from 39 to 42 feet; its extreme depth occurs a little south of Skady island, and is 102 feet; its depth over a few "flats" or shoals in the central parts varies from 19 to 32 feet; and its depth over most of the south end, and near the eastern and western shores, varies from 2 to 26 feet. Several good landing-places and ports occur in each great sweep of shore, and are more or less used by numerous craft which navigate the lake; and the Lagan navigation or canal goes off from the south-east corner to carry vessels down to the sea at Belfast,—the Upper Bann river takes craft to the Newry canal, along which they are conveyed past Newry to the sea at Lough Carlingford,—and the Blackwater river communicates with both the short navigation to the Tyrone coal-field, and the new and long navigation by the Ulster canal to Upper Lough Erne. The waters of Lough Neagh usually attain a surface-elevation in winter about 7 feet higher than that of summer; and they, in consequence, effect wide-spread inundations every season,—covering upwards of 50,000 acres of good land, and a vast aggregate of bog-lands and morasses; while, about

probably every 15 years, they achieve so great and expansive a flood as threatens to render a large portion of the peopled shores totally uninhabitable. Very much of the land on the immediate shores is so low and constantly morassy, as to be unimprovable except by considerably draining the lake; and even if a considerable draining could be effected, the reclamation of land would perhaps be dearly purchased by the damaging or destruction of the navigation. The shores all round, though occasionally a little bold, and somewhat curved and indented, never rise to any considerable elevation, and are, for the most part, so flat and tame as rarely to depart from almost a dead level. They, therefore, possess none of such expressive and imposing scenery as distinguishes most of the second-rate and many of the small lakes and sea-loughs of Ireland; and yet they boast some fine demesnes, and exhibit much of that kind of beauty which mere arboriculture and landscape gardening can produce upon a good soil, with an undiversified surface. Fish of various kinds, particularly perch, trout, bream, and the dollych or char, are abundant. Medicinal properties were at one time ascribed to the waters of the lake; but, if not quite imaginary, seem to have belonged to the influx of some mineral springs from the neighbouring land, and of course to have been confined to small and special localities. A petrifying power was long universally believed, and is still occasionally contended, to exist in the lake; but this power, so far as it is a reality, resides not in the water of the lake, but in the soil of some portions of the shores.

NEALE, a village in the parish of Kilmolara, barony of Kilmain, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the road from Ballinrobe to Cong, 3 miles south of Ballinrobe, and 3 north-north-east of Cong. It is an airy and pleasant place, almost or altogether free from the squalidness which prevails in most Irish villages of its size. At the south end of it is a good schoolhouse; at the north end of it is the neat, small church of the benefice, ornamented with a small tower; and in its immediate vicinity is the demesne of Neale, the property but seldom the residence of Lord Kilmain, possessing some curious features, but presided over by an unimposing and neglected-looking mansion. The village is a constabulary station. Its site commands a fine view of the Plains of Ellintrin, the basin and bosom of Lough Mask, and the frontier heights as well as prospective summits of Joyce-Country. Fairs are held on Feb. 5, May 6, Aug. 4, and Nov. 5. The Neale and Cong dispensary is within the Ballinrobe Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 40,308 acres, with a pop. of 14,463; and, in 1840-41, it expended £59, and administered to 1,200 patients. The pious author of a recent popular Commentary on the New Testament, "by a Clergyman of the Church of Ireland," wrote and published that work while he was curate of Neale, and a resident in the village. Area of the village, 6 acres. Pop., in 1841, 196. Houses 34.

NECARN, a demesne in the parish of Derryvullane, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of Irvinestown, barony of Lurg, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It is a pleasant and well-wooded expanse of ground, the property and residence of William D'Arcy, Esq.; and it is presided over by a small but handsome castle, of quite recent erection.

NEDDANS, or NEPDINS, a parish in the barony of West Iifa and Offa, 6 miles south-west by west of Clonmel, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length and breadth, each 24 miles; area, 2,384 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches,—of which 35 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches are in the river Suir. Pop., in 1831, 616; in 1841, 706. Houses 104. The surface consists of excellent arable land, and is traversed lengthwise or south-

eastward by the Suir. The seats are Neddans-house, Monroe-house, Lacken-house, and Corabella-house. The antiquities are the ruins of a church, and the site of a castle.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of ARDFINNAN [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition, £80; glebe, £4 4s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £105, and are impropriate in Mrs. Emily Cudworth of Clonmel. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

NEDEEN, a hamlet in the immediate vicinity of the small town of Kenmare, and on the north bank of the Kenmare river, co. Kerry, Munster.

NEIR, or SLIEVENEIR, one of the summits of the Mourne mountains, co. Down, Ulster.

NENAGH (THE), a river of the county of Tipperary, Munster. It rises in two headstreams among the western declivities of the Devil-Bit mountains; and runs about 12 miles north-westward, past the town of Nenagh, to Lough Derg.

NENAGH, a parish, containing a post and market town of the same name, in the baronies of Lower and Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, south by eastward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2. Area of the Lower Ormond section, 2,020 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches; of the Upper Ormond section, 1,861 acres, 2 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 9,159; in 1841, 9,540. Houses 1,477. Pop. of the rural districts of the Lower Ormond section, in 1841, 243. Houses 44. Pop. of the rural districts of the Upper Ormond section, in 1831, 693; in 1841, 679. Houses 105. The surface consists, in a general view, of prime land; it is watered by the Nenagh river, and traversed by the roads from Limerick to Birr and Dublin; and it is all champaign, and lies upon a basin of about 100 feet of mean elevation above sea-level. The chief rural seats are Monroe-house, Brook-Watson-house, Solsborough-house, Summerville, Ballintogher-house, and Castle-Willington,—the last the residence of John Willington, Esq. The ruins of a castle occur in the south-west; and other objects of interest will be noticed in connection with the town.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £350 0s. 11d.; glebe, £10. The rectories of Nenagh, and KILRICHA [see that article], constitute the benefice of Nenagh. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 2½. Pop., in 1831, 10,606. Gross income, £666 10s. 6d.; nett, £606 18s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church was built in 1810, by means of a loan of £1,200 from the late Board of First Fruits, and the sum of £276 18s. 5½d. raised by subscription. Sittings 500; attendance 400. The Roman Catholic chapel has 4 officiates, and an attendance of 2,000. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 615 Churchmen, 32 Protestant dissenters, and 8,084 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 667 Churchmen, 33 Protestant dissenters, and 9,505 Roman Catholics; and 8 daily schools in the parish and union—one of which was connected with the National Board, and one salaried with £20 a-year from the Board of Erasmus Smith—had on their books 459 boys and 122 girls. In 1842, the National Board had two schools in Nenagh, and one in Nenagh workhouse.

NENAGH,

A post and market town, and the capital of the north riding of the county of Tipperary, in the parish of Nenagh, baronies of Lower and Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands near the Nenagh river, and on the joint road from Limerick

to Birr and Dublin, 3½ miles south-east of Youghal bay in Lough Derg, 5½ west of Toomavara, 8 south by west of BORRIS-O'-KANE, 9 east-north-east of Killaloe, 15 south by east of Portumna, 15½ west-south-west of Roscrea, 19 south-west by south of Birr, 19½ north-east of Limerick, and 74½ south-west of Dublin.

General Description.—“Perhaps in the whole south of Ireland,” says a graphic writer in the Dublin Penny Journal, “there is not a more beautiful or valuable district than the baronies of Ormond, in the centre of which Nenagh stands, surrounded on all sides by mountains of grand and varied forms—some of which are highly metalliferous—bounded on the west by a broad and truly picturesque part of the Shannon, a most productive territory, equally good for tillage or pasture, abounding in woods, waters, and game. Never did foot of hound or hoof of horse sweep over a finer sporting country than what its dry and healthy champaign affords. Well might the Milesian O’Kennedys, and the O’Mearas, and the M’Egans, sigh when they surrendered to the Norman Butlers and Graces and Morrisises, these fine fields; and well might they, in their turn, according to the fate of war, retire in sorrow before its present Cromwellian possessors.” Numerous handsome villas and cottages ornées decorate the immediate vicinity of the town, and the district thence to the margin of Lough Derg. The town itself has a comparatively airy, clean, and comfortable appearance; it boasts regular alignment and tolerable edifying in its principal streets; it possesses less meanness, filth, and penury, than many other second-rate towns of Ireland; and it makes, on the whole, a decidedly favourable impression upon the mind of a general tourist through the kingdom.

The Castle.—Nenagh Castle—or as it is popularly called, Nenagh Round—is a conspicuous feature of the town, and, in spite of having been much dilapidated by some of the townspeople, continues to be a very fine monument of Norman military architecture. “Tradition,” says the writer already quoted, “assigns the erection of the fortress to King John; and it certainly bears all the characteristics of a structure of that period, when circular fortifications were almost exclusively used. And the commanding height and massive solidity of its donjon or keep, the wide circuit of its ballium, its well built curtain walls, strengthened by four other circular towers, its lofty and portullised gate, approachable by a high and well flanked causeway; all prove that royal power and royal wealth were required to erect a fortress, which, were it now standing in the fulness of its original design, might stand a comparison with some of the finest border castles of Scotland or Wales.” “Nenagh Castle, though admirably contrived by engineers who knew no other arms of attack than the arrow, the arbalest, or the battering ram, ceased, when gunpowder changed the art of war, to be the stronghold that the Norman power intended it to be; for, placed on the slope of a hill for the sake of securing a supply of water within the fort, it has been obliged to surrender to every commander who could drag ordnance to the heights above it. In the war of 1641, it was seized by the Irish under Owen Roe O’Neil, and again it was torn from his grasp by Lord Inchiquin. The terrible Ireton, when Cromwell left him as his deputy in Ireland, on his way to the siege of Limerick in 1651, battered it from the high ground to the east, and the garrison, finding it untenable, surrendered at discretion, when, as local tradition has it, Ireton caused its governor to be hung out of the topmost window of the keep. Though greatly dismantled, it remained garrisoned, as one of the Duke of Or-

mond's castles, until the war of 1688, when it fell into the hands of Jlong Anthony Carrol, the descendant of that ancient sept, that once ruled over the district north of Ormond, called Ely Carrol."

"Nenagh Castle was the centre of Carrol's operations; and though the curtain walls were battered down, the inferior towers almost levelled, and the keep unroofed, still he held it, to the great annoyance of the English, until it was found necessary to detach a brigade against it, under General Leveson, upon whose approach Carrol evacuated it after burning down the town. There is reason to believe that, after the war of the revolution was over, Nenagh Castle was still retained as a place of arms; and tradition speaks of a Sir William Hamilton, who, as its last seneschal, held it under the Ormond family. Like every monument of ecclesiastical or military antiquity in Ireland, this extensive ruin has suffered more from the work of man than the impression of ages. Indeed, the tower, from the massiveness of its structure and the durability of its material, seems almost to defy the tooth of time. But certainly the townsmen have done their worst in dilapidating, disfiguring, and rendering the present approaches to it as disagreeable as they are difficult."

Other Public Buildings.—In the year 1200, an hospital was founded at Nenagh for the sick and the infirm, and was placed under the care of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. This institution was called Teach-lon, or St. John's House; it was largely endowed by Theobald Walter, the first Butler of Ireland; and it furnished to each sick person, who was admitted to its hospitality, a daily allowance of a good loaf, a plentiful bowl of ale from the cellar, and a dish of meat from the kitchen.—A monastery for Franciscans was founded at Nenagh, some say by one of the Butlers, others say by one of the O'Kennedys; it is reported to have been the richest house belonging to the Franciscans in Ireland; it was, in 1344, the meeting-place of a provincial chapter of the Franciscan order; and one of its friars wrote a historical work, which has acquired some note among antiquaries, and is often quoted under the name of the *Annals of Nenagh*. Some ruins of this monastery are still standing.—The modern public buildings, consisting of the parish-church, the Roman Catholic chapel, a large infantry barracks, a gaol, a court-house, a poor-law workhouse, and other public structures suitable to a large provincial town, the seat of a poor-law union, and the assize town of the moiety of a great county, have aggregately a somewhat imposing effect, but individually possess no remarkable feature.—The Nenagh gaol, or gaol for the north riding of the county of Tipperary, is a quite new structure, occupied for the first time in 1842; it possesses sufficient accommodation for all the purposes of classification and discipline, short of the system of total separation; it even contains 52 cells large enough for the practice of that system, but not yet treated as the law requires; and it contains, in *total*, 192 cells, 20 day or work rooms, 11 yards, a chapel, good separate hospitals, a tread-wheel, a public kitchen, laundry, and officers' apartments. During the year 1843, the average number of prisoners confined was 126; the highest number was 172; the total number, inclusive of debtors, was 1,109; the number of re-committals was 44; and the total expenditure was £2,268 8s. 11d.

Trade, &c.—Nenagh probably enjoys the presence of a larger portion of resident gentry than any other inland town of its size in Ireland, and is as prosperous as any Irish town of its population can be, without the aid of any manufacture, or of con-

siderable trade. Dromineer, one of the Lough Derg stations of the Shannon Navigation Company, is situated 4½ miles north-west of Nenagh, and may be considered as its port. No projected railway, however, approaches nearer the town than the valley of the Upper Suir, or the east base of the Devil's-Bit mountains. In 1838, the public conveyances were a car to Borris-o'-kane, a coach to Limerick, a car to Roscrea, and a coach and a mail-coach in transit between Limerick and Dublin. Fairs are held on April 24, May 29, July 4, Aug. 1, Sept. 4, and Oct. 10. Nenagh has a savings' bank, a loan fund, and public branch-offices of the National Bank of Ireland and the Tipperary Joint Stock Bank; and it is the residence of two stipendiary magistrates, the head-quarters of the constabulary force for the north riding of Tipperary, and the seat of the assize-court for that riding, of a court of quarter-sessions, and of a weekly court of petty-sessions. A newspaper, called the *Nenagh Guardian*, is published in Nenagh on Wednesdays and Saturdays. In 1841, the Nenagh Loan Fund had a capital of £901; circulated £4,019 in 1,553 loans, and realized a nett profit of £11 11s. 7d.

Poor-law Union.—The Nenagh Poor-law union ranks as the 15th, and was declared on Feb. 9, 1839. It lies wholly within co. Tipperary, or in the baronies of Oweiny and Arra, Upper Ormond and Lower Ormond; and comprehends an area of 184,712 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 89,891. The number of elected guardians is 34; and that of ex-officio guardians is 14. The electoral divisions, together with the number of valued tenements in each, is, in the barony of Oweiny and Arra, Castle-town, 514; Templekelly, 570; Youghal, 407; Kilmastulla, 204; Burgessbeg, 341; Kilcomenty, 334; Killoscully, 276; Killeuerath, 390; and Newport, 462;—in the barony of Upper Ormond, Kilmore, 698; Dolla, 257; Annanadale, 709; Templederry, 244; Ballymackey, 434; Lisbowey, 547; and Kilruane, 200;—and in the barony of Lower Ormond, Nenagh, 1,589; Knigh, 241; Cloghprior, 276; Ardcreney, 396; Kilbarron, 311; Torryglass, 307; Borris-o'-kane, 580; and CloghJordan, 805. The number of valued tenements in the Oweiny and Arra divisions is 3,488; in the Upper Ormond divisions 3,089, in the Lower Ormond divisions 4,505, in the whole union 11,082; and of this total, 5,773 were valued under £5,—2,212, under £10,—958, under £15,—585, under £20,—375, under £25,—227, under £30,—308, under £40,—155, under £50,—and 489, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £136,655 14s. 8d. The workhouse was contracted for to cost £8,320 for building and completion, and £1,580 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 7 acres, obtained for an annual rent of £50,—and to contain accommodation for 1,000 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was April 28, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £1,333 9s. 11½d., and the total previous expenditure was £2,302 19s. 5d. The expenditure for the year 1843 was £2,827 0s. 6d. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 436; on Jan. 1, 1844, 457. The medical charities within the union are fever hospitals at Borris-o'-kane, CloghJordan, and Nenagh; and dispensaries at Birdhill, Borris-o'-kane, CloghJordan, Nenagh, Newport, Portroe, Silvermines, and Toomavara; and, in 1839—40, they received £687 11s. 6d. from subscription, £991 3s. from public grants, and £38 13s. 6d. from other sources, expended £759 10s. 6d. in salaries to medical officers, £228 13s. 6d. for medicines, and £903 15s. 5d. for contingencies, and administered to 1,265 intern and 15,251 extern patients. The Nenagh fever hospital contains 86 beds; it serves for a district containing a pop. of 20,690, yet admits all cases

of fever which offer, no matter whence they come; and, in 1839-40, it expended £723 ls., and admitted 955 patients. The Nenagh dispensary serves for a district containing a pop. of 20,690; and, in 1839-40, it expended £187 15s., and administered to 4,033 patients.

Statistics.—Area of the Upper Ormond section of the town, 22 acres. Pop., in 1831, 833; in 1841, 857. Houses 144. Families dependent chiefly on agriculture, 95; on manufactures and trade, 56; on other pursuits, 31. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 5; on the directing of labour, 74; on their own manual labour, 103.—Area of the Lower Ormond section of the town, 157 acres. Pop., in 1831, 7,633; in 1841, 7,761. Houses 1,184. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 507; in manufactures and trade, 766; in other pursuits, 383. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 112; on the directing of labour, 780; on their own manual labour, 632; on means not specified, 132. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,535; who could read but not write, 465; who could neither read nor write, 1,141. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 894; who could read but not write, 821; who could neither read nor write, 1,941.

History.—On the subject of the history of Nenagh, we have only to state, in addition to the brief notices already made in connection with the castle and the monasteries, that, in 1370, Brien Oge Menevy O'Brien, in conjunction with the English under the Earl of Desmond, gained a sanguinary victory over his uncle Turlough; and in consequence of this event, his name is known among his countrymen as Brien Catha-an-Aonig.—'Brien of the battle of Nenagh.'

NEPHIN, a mountain in the parishes of Crossmolina and Addergeole, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles south by west of the town of Crossmolina, barony of Tyrawley, co. Mayo, Connaught. It soars to an altitude of 2,646 feet above sea-level, screens much of the west side of Lough Conn, contributes a chief and a grandly imposing feature to the scenery of that lake, and forms a noble and even sublime background to most of the landscapes of the valley of the Moy. Glen Nephin extends north-north-eastward, along the east base of the mountain, measures about 5 miles in length, and takes along the conjoint road from Newport and Castlebar to Crossmolina. The summit-ground at the head of this glen, separating it from the basin of Lough Beltra and the Newport river, is only about 142 feet above sea-level; so that an artificial navigation might easily be formed to connect Lough Conn at the foot of Glen Nephin, with Clew bay at the mouth of the Newport river. The name of Nephin mountains is often given to the whole of the north-eastern section of the great congeries of uplands which occupies the larger portion of Tyrawley, Erris, and Burrischoole.

NEPHINBEG, a mountain on the mutual border of the baronies of Erris and Burrischoole, 9 miles north by west of Newport, co. Mayo, Connaught. It soars to an altitude of 2,065 feet above sea-level; and often gives name to a large section of the north-western highlands of Mayo. The eastern or mountain road from Newport to Belmullet, passes close to its west base.

NETHERCROSS, a barony in the middle of the northern division of the county of Dublin, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the baronies of Balrothery; on the east, by the Irish sea; on the south, by the baronies of Coolock and Castleknock; and, on the west, by the county of Meath. Length, eastward, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, 4; area, 21,818 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches. The surface of the mainland con-

sists, for the most part, of excellent arable land; and is all so low that a height of 100 feet above sea-level figures in the Ordnance maps as the principal elevation. The coast consists of the Portrairie and the Malahide estuaries, and the intervening peninsula,—the latter terminating in a bluff promontory of 35 feet in altitude. The Dun rivulet traces the boundary with Meath; and the Broadmeadow river flows eastward through the interior to the head of the Malahide estuary. Lambay Island, though not included in our statement of the barony's length, is included in that of its area, and has an altitude above sea-level of 418 feet. The Act 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 96, transferred the townlands of Ballymaguire, Balloch, Bishopland, West Baleally, Beau, Bettyville, Broomfield, Causestown, Collinstown, part of Corduff, Corduff Commons, Dunganstown, Dunganstown Common, Great Common, Johnstown, Knights-town, Lusk, Lough Common, New Haggard, Newtowncorduff, Navitt, Parnelstown, Big Rowans, Little Rowans, Rathmooniey, Rogeena, Rallekawstown, Raheny, Regles, Rogerstown, Racecourse Common, Little Tyrellstown, Twoman, Wimbeltown, and Walshestown, in the parish of Lusk, from Nethercross to East Balrothery,—pop., in 1841, 2,126; the whole of the parish of Clonmethan from Nethercross to West Balrothery,—pop. 509; the townlands of Drishoge, Lispopple, and Warblestown, in the parish of Killossory, from Balrothery to Nethercross,—pop. 112; the whole of the parish of Donabate, and the townland of Ballymadrough in the parish of Swords, from Balrothery to Nethercross,—pop. 576; the townlands of Swords glebe, in the parish of Swords, from Nethercross to Coolock,—pop. 5; the townlands of Brazil, Balculty, Boggy-heavy, Killossory, Leas, Mount-Stewart, Rath, North Suralstown, and South Suralstown, in the parish of Killossory, from Coolock to Nethercross,—pop. 212; the whole of the parish of Killeek from Coolock to Nethercross,—pop. 185; the whole of the parish of Kilsulaghan from Castleknock to Nethercross,—pop. 548; and the townlands of Baleskin, North Ballyboggan, South Ballyboggan, Ballygall, Bishopswood, Broghna, Cabragh, Cardiff-Bridge, Cardiff's-Castle, Charlestown, Coldwinters, East Finglass, West Finglass, Finglass-Wood, Glasnevin demesne, Glebe, Great Jamestown, Little Jamestown, Johnstown, Kildonan, Kilsane, Poppintree, Shallon, Springmount, Stang, Stockings, and Tolka, in the parish of Finglass, from Nethercross to Castleknock,—pop. 1,990.—Nethercross, as now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Donabate, Killossory, Killeek, Kilsulaghan, and Portrairie. The only town is Swords, and the chief village is Donabate. Pop., in 1831, 8,507; in 1841, 6,204. Houses 1,061. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 841; in manufactures and trade, 209; in other pursuits, 173. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 43; on the directing of labour, 363; on their own manual labour, 788; on means not specified, 29. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,082; who could read but not write, 613; who could neither read nor write, 1,077. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 759; who could read but not write, 658; who could neither read nor write, 1,291.—This barony lies partly within the Poor-law union of Balrothery, and partly within that of North Dublin. The total number of tenements valued is 1,308; and of these, 705 were valued under £5,—183, under £10,—93, under £15,—53, under £20,—25, under £25,—21, under £30,—36, under £40,—37, under £50,—and 155, at and above £50.

NETHLASH. See **NATHLASH.**

NEW-ABBEY, a demesne and a monastic ruin, on the banks of the river Liffey, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south-east of Kilcullen-*Bridge*, co. Kildare, Leinster. The monastery was founded in 1460, by Sir Rowland Eustace, for Franciscans of the strict observance; and, in 1582, it was granted to Edmund Spenser, the poet, for the yearly rent of £3 Irish. The steeple fell to the ground about the year 1764; and a large portion of the main body of the pile was employed in the erection of a Roman Catholic chapel; so that the ruins which remain are comparatively small and exceedingly broken. Some vestiges exist, amongst the mass of rubbishy architectural and overwhelmed monuments, of the effigies of the founder of the monastery and his lady,—Sir Rowland in armour, and his lady in the close pointed cap and girdle which were worn in the latter part of the 15th century.

NEW-ARRAN. See **KILLEEN**, co. Galway.

NEWARTH-BRIDGE, an inn, and a rather distinguished retreat of tourists, in the parish of Rathnew, barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the river Vartrey, 1 mile north of the village of Rathnew, and 2 miles east-south-east of the commencement of the Devil's Glen. It stands in a tranquil and most beautiful part of the vale of the Vartrey, in the midst of the most luxuriant vegetation, and close to the late Mrs. Tighe's lovely residence of Rosanna.

NEWBAWN, a parish in the baronies of Bantry and West Shelmaliel, 6 miles south-east by east of New-Ross, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, southward, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Bantry section, 2,657 acres, 8 perches; of the West Shelmaliel section, 4,880 acres, 4 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,618; in 1841, 1,703. Houses 281. Pop. of the West Shelmaliel section, in 1841, 1,083. Houses 187. The surface consists of light, sharp soil, suitable for potatoes, oats, and barley, but unfavourable for wheat, meadow, or dairy pasture. The seats are Newbawn-house, Fary-house, Scullahogue-house, and Carricklowm-lodge. The chief antiquities are ruins of two castles, and sites of two churches. The hamlets are Newbawn, Knockroe, Carnacarrigeen, Courthoyle, Iligh-street, and Rochestown. The Newbawn dispensary is within the New-Ross Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 5,082; and, in 1839-40, it expended £51 17s. 4d., and administered to 762 patients. Newbawn figured with frightful prominence in the rebellion of 1798, and was the scene of the horrible tragedy of Scullahogue barn. See **SCULLABOGUE**. The road from New-Ross to Wexford passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **ADAMSTOWN** [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £360 4s. 8d. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated at the hamlet of Newbawn, and has an attendance of 550; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Adamstown and Horetown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 44, and the Roman Catholics to 1,594; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 35 boys and 11 girls.

NEWBERRY. See **CASTLE-CARRERY.**

NEW-BIRMINGHAM. See **BIRMINGHAM** (New).

NEWBLISS, a small market and post town, in the parish of Killeevan, barony of Dартry, co. Monaghan, Ulster. It stands on the road from Clones to Ballybay, 3 miles north of Drum, 4 east-south-east of Clones, $7\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Monaghan, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ west by north of Ballybay. It is a neat and pleasant place, and has a comfortable inn, two schools, a new church, and a Presbyterian meeting-house.

The church was quite recently built, wholly at the cost of private parties. Contiguous to the town is the agreeable demesne of Newbliss-house, the seats of Andrew Ker, Esq.; and in the vicinity are the residence of Glinch-lodge, and the small lakes of Feagh, Spectacle, Corlougharoe, Radeerpark, and Lisalea. Markets are held in the town every week, and are well attended; and fairs are held on the last Saturday of every month. The Newbliss dispensary is within the Clones Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £138 4s., and administered to 3,827 patients. In 1841, the Newbliss Loan Fund had a capital of £1,678, circulated £5,792 in 1,502 loans, and expended £3 for charitable purposes. Area of the town, 17 acres. Pop., in 1831, 497; in 1841, 566. Houses 99. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 20; in manufactures and trade, 65; in other pursuits, 25. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 70; on their own manual labour, 27; on means not specified, 5.

NEWBOROUGH, a seat of the Daunt family, on the east side of the creek of Oysterhaven, in the parish of Kilmongue, co. Cork, Munster. The present possessor is G. A. Daunt, Esq.

NEWBOROUGH, co. Wexford. See **GOREY**.

NEWBIDGE, a small market and post town, in the parishes of Great Connell and Morristown-Biller, barony of Connell, co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands on the river Liffey, and on the mail-road from Dublin to Limerick, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Kilcullen-*Bridge*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ east-north-east of Kildare, $5\frac{1}{2}$ south-west by west of Naas, and 21 south-west by west of Dublin. Here are a large cavalry barrack, a police station, and a Roman Catholic parochial chapel; and in the near vicinity are the ruins of Great Connell abbey, and the seats of Piercestown, Rystown, Great Connell-lodge, Liffey-cottage, Great Connell-house, and Moorefield-house,—the two last the residences of respectively T. E. Power, Esq., and Ponsouby Moore, Esq. Fairs are held at the village on Jan. 1, May 2, Aug. 15, and Nov. 1. The Newbridge dispensary is within the Naas Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 5,715; and, in 1839-40, it expended £98 10s. 7½d., and administered to 2,159 patients. Newbridge derives its name from a bridge which here spans the Liffey; and it gives name to a Roman Catholic parish, in the dio. of Kildare and Leighlin, and having chapels at Newbridge and Two-mile-house. Area of the Morristown-Biller section of the town, 25 acres. Pop., in 1841, 139. Houses 19. Area of the Great Connell section, 47 acres. Pop., in 1831, 577; in 1841, 653. Houses 92. Pop. of the whole town, in 1841, 792. Houses 111. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 45; in manufactures and trade, 69; in other pursuits, 50. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 4; on the directing of labour, 76; on their own manual labour, 67; on means not specified, 17.

NEWBIDGE, a hamlet, in the parish of Castle-Macadam, barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the river Ovoca, and on the road from Rathdrum to Arklow, at the deflexion thence of the road to Ballyarthur and Shelton-abbey, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Rathdrum, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ north-west by north of Arklow. Its site is in one of the most exquisitely lovely portions of the beautiful and splendid valley of the Ovoca; and in its near neighbourhood are Castle-Macadam church, Ovoca inn, the mines of Ballymurtagh and Croubane, and the seats of Bellevue, Tinnabinch, Ballygahan, Millmount, Ovoca-lodge, Cherrymount-house,—the last the residence of John Oliver, Esq. Newbridge acquires its name from a bridge upon the Ovoca; and it gives

name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Dublin, and having chapels at Newbridge, Barniska, and Ardincary. Pop. of the hamlet returned with the parish.

NEUBRIDGE, a village in the parish of Hollywood, barony of Lower Castlereagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the road from Belfast to Donaghadee, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Belfast, and $\frac{3}{4}$ south-west of Hollywood. It acquires its name from a bridge upon the rivulet called Conn's Water; and may be considered as a sort of extension of the long straggling, eastward street of **BALLYMACARRET**: see that article. Area of the village, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 405. Houses 59.

NEUBRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Ballyclough, barony of Duhallo, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the river Blackwater, at the forking of the road from Mallow toward respectively Kanturk and Mill-street, 3 miles south-east by east of Kanturk, and $\frac{5}{8}$ west of Mallow. It acquires its name from a bridge upon the Blackwater. Pop. not specially returned.

NEUBRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Rathkeale, barony of Lower Connello, co. Limerick, Munster. It stands upon the river Deel, at the intersection of the road from Askeaton to Rathkeale with that from Shanagolden to Adare, 2 miles south by east of Askeaton, $\frac{2}{3}$ north-north-west of Rathkeale, and $\frac{4}{5}$ east-south-east of Shanagolden. In its vicinity are the seats of Athavilla, Scart, Milltown, Boville, and Waterville. It acquires its name from a bridge upon the Deel. Pop. not specially returned.

NEUBUILDINGS, a village in the parish of Clondermot, barony of Tyrkeeran, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It stands on the river Foyle, and on the mail-road from Londonderry to Dublin, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles south-south-west of Londonderry bridge. Area 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 96. Houses 21.

NEUBASTLE, a barony in the south-west of the county of Dublin, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by Castleknock; on the east, by Castleknock and Uppercross; on the south, by Uppercross and co. Wicklow; and, on the west, by co. Kildare. Length, southward, 8 miles; extreme breadth, 4; area, 22,876 acres, 1 perch, 31 perches, —of which 54 acres, 3 rods, 26 perches are in the river Liffey. A district of 3 miles by 2 in the extreme south is hilly and mountainous, containing the Saggart mountains and their neighbouring heights, and lifting up summits of 584, 565, 663, 721, 592, 1,008, 1,049, and 1,308 feet of altitude above sea-level. The rest of the surface is cut into nearly equal parts by the Grand Canal; consists, in the aggregate, of rich and beautiful champaign ground; and is watered across the north end, by the river Liffey,—whose whole course, while in the barony, is most lovely and luscious. The Act 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 96, transferred the entire parish of Palmerstown from Newcastle to Uppercross,—pop., in 1841, 1,411; the townlands of Coldeut and Rowlagh, in the parish of Esker, from Newcastle to Uppercross,—pop. 19; the whole of the parish of Ballyfermot, from Newcastle to Uppercross,—pop. 346; the townlands of Butcher's-arms, part of Dolphins-barn, East Inchicore, West Inchicore, parts of East Goldenbridge, and West Goldenbridge, Kilmainham, and part of the village of Islandbridge, in the parish of St. James, from Newcastle to Uppercross,—pop. 3,133; a portion of the parish of St. James, from Newcastle to the City of Dublin,—pop. 3,344; the whole of the parish of Crumlin, from Newcastle to Uppercross,—pop. 1,024; the whole of the parish of Cruagh, from Newcastle to Uppercross,—pop. 579; one townland of the parish of Rathfarnham,

from Newcastle to Uppercross,—pop. 75; the remainder of the parish of Rathfarnham, from Newcastle to Rathdown,—pop. 4,394; the whole of the parishes of Kilmabuddrick, Kilbride, and Rathcoole, from Uppercross to Newcastle,—pop. 1,596; and the townland of Blundelstown in the parish of Clondalkin, from Uppercross to Newcastle,—pop. 15.—The barony of Newcastle, as now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Clondalkin, Esker, and Leixlip, and the whole of the parishes of Aderrig, Kilbride, Kilmabuddrick, Kilmactalway, Lucan, Newcastle, Rathcoole, and Saggart. The towns and chief villages are Lucan, Rathcoole, Saggart, and Newcastle. Pop., in 1831, 21,594; in 1841, 7,397. Houses 1,254. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 966; in manufactures and trade, 203; in other pursuits, 200. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 51; on the directing of labour, 348; on their own manual labour, 928; on means not specified, 42. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,295; who could read but not write, 797; who could neither read nor write, 1,298. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 843; who could read but not write, 937; who could neither read nor write, 1,357.—This barony—measured, however, according to its limits in 1831, and including a portion of population within the parliamentary representation boundary of the City of Dublin—is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Baltinglass, Celbridge, North Dublin, and South Dublin. The total number of tenements valued is 3,025; and of these, 1,460 were valued under £5,—451, under £10,—212, under £15,—158, under £20,—97, under £25,—81, under £30,—134, under £40,—55, under £50,—and 377, at and above £50.

NEUBASTLE, a barony on the coast of the county of Wicklow, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by Rathdown; on the east, by the Irish sea; on the south, by Arklow; and, on the west, by North Ballinacor. Length, south-south-westward, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, 6; area, 52,296 acres, 39 perches,—of which 207 acres, 3 rods are in the Broad Lough. The surface is a beautiful portion of the county, aggregately rich in charming and romantic scenery; but much less mountainous, grand, or wild, than almost any other district of Wicklow. The Glen of the Downs is on the northern boundary, the Devil's Glen in the centre, and part of the vale of the Avonmore on the southern portion of the western boundary. The principal heights, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are Carrick mountain, 1,252 feet; a height in the south-west corner, 925 feet; Moneystown hill, 1,272 feet; a height $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west-south-west of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, 1,193 feet; Dunran hill, 1,122 feet; and a height on the northern border, 1,232 feet.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Calary, Derrylossory, Drumkay, Glenealy, and Kilcommon, and the whole of the parishes of Kilcoole, Killisky, Lower Newcastle, Upper Newcastle, and Rathnew. The only town is part of Wicklow; and the chief villages are Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, Glenealy, Downs, Newcastle, Kilcoole, Killisky, Ballinalee, and Rathnew. Pop., in 1831, 15,770; in 1841, 16,444. Houses 2,474. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,775; in manufactures and trade, 539; in other pursuits, 375. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 108; on the directing of labour, 838; on their own manual labour, 1,600; on means not specified, 83. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,981; who could read but not write, 1,365; who could neither read nor write, 2,835. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write,

2,358; who could read but not write, 1,832; who could neither read nor write, 3,039.—Newcastle barony lies wholly within the Rathdrum Poor-law union. The total number of tenements valued is 2,642; and of these, 1,363 were valued under £5, —346, under £10,—198, under £15,—119, under £20,—90, under £25,—75, under £30,—98, under £40,—76, under £50,—and 280, at and above £50.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-LYONS, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the western border of the barony of Newcastle, and county of Dublin, Leinster. Length, southward, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 4,282 acres, 1 rood, 32 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,098; in 1841, 1,108. Houses 193. The surface consists, for the most part, of excellent land. A hill in Athgoe demesne has an altitude of 584 feet above sea-level; and another, on the southern border, has an altitude of 721 feet. The seats are Athgoe-park, Newcastle-house, Skeagh-house, Colganstown-house, Hazelthatch-house, and Peamont. The Grand Canal passes across the northern district; and the mail-road from Dublin to Limerick passes across the southern district.—This parish is a rectory, a separate benefice, and the corps of the archdeaconry of Glendelough, in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £250; glebe, £80. Gross income, £330; nett, £289 1s. 4d.;—but these sums are exclusive of respectively £18 9s. 2d. and £15 13s. 10d. peculiarly belonging to the archdeaconry. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Killishin, in the dio. of Leighlin, but is resident in Newcastle. The church in use in 1837, was a very old building. Sittings 100; attendance 25. A new church was recently built at the cost of private parties. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 850; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Saggart. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 41, and the Roman Catholics to 1,067; and a daily school was salaried with £20 from subscription, inclusive of £5 from Lord Cloncurry, and £5 from Mr. Bagot, and had on its books 80 boys and 60 girls.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-LYONS, a village, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish and barony of Newcastle, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the road from Lucan to Naas, and on that from Oughterard to Dublin, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the transit of the Grand Canal, 2 from the transit of the proposed Grand-Trunk railway, 2 north-west of Rathcoole, 4 south-south-west of Lucan, and 8 west-south-west of Dublin. A charter of 11 James I. erected this place into a borough, created a corporation by the name of "The Portreeve, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town of Newcastle," and conferred upon the Portreeve and free burgesses the right of sending two members to parliament. The corporation was the sheer tool of the Right Honourable David Latouche, and served no purpose but to seat two of his nominees in parliament; and he, accordingly, received the whole of the £15,000 of compensation for disfranchisement at the Legislative Union. A royal manor of Newcastle at one time existed; but, since the dissolution of monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII., this has formed part of the manor of Saggart. Grants of weekly markets were made for Mondays and Thursdays; and for fairs on St. Swithin's day, All-Saints day, May 9, and Oct. 8. The Newcastle dispensary is within the Celbridge Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 6,089 acres, with a pop. of 1,098; and, in 1839-40, it expended £40, and administered to 450 patients. The ruins of a "castle" no longer "new" exist at the village. The altitude of the village's site is 307 feet above sea-level.

Area of the village, 27 acres. Pop., in 1831, 395; in 1841, 281. Houses 61.

NEWCASTLE, a small sea-port town, in the parish of Kilcoo, barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands at the head of the most westerly sweep of Dundrum bay, at the base of the north-eastern extremity of the Mourne mountains, and on the road from Kilkeel to Downpatrick and Ardglass, 2 miles south-east of Bryansford, $3\frac{1}{4}$ south-south-east of Castlewella, 5 south by west of Clough, $9\frac{1}{4}$ east by south of Rathfryland, $9\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-east of Kilkeel, 10 south-west by south of Downpatrick, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ west-south-west of Ardglass. "Those who have visited Newcastle," says a powerful writer in a defunct Irish periodical, "must have felt their attention attracted to the wild grandeur of the scenery which presents itself to the eye a little way beyond the southern extremity of the village. To the right rise the mountains of Mourne, at the foot of which lie an immense number of large blocks of granite, thrown together in such confusion, and in such quantities, that a fanciful person might suppose they had been collected for the purpose of building another link to the chain of mountains, but which nature, being too busy with the more animated portion of her works, had never found time to begin to. Here, far away from the haunts of man, and surrounded by wildness and desolation, 'the bitch fox hides her helpless brood,' rears them in safety, and steals out in the darkness of night to plunder the neighbouring hen-roosts, or rabbit-warrens; while higher up, among the cliffs or the mountains, amid the silence and solitude of nature, which is never broken save by the bark of her neighbour the fox, or by her own wild scream, the eagle builds her eyry, reigns undisturbed, and produces her royal birds securely; while to the left of the road, stretches out the broad expanse of the Irish sea, where, as far as the eye can reach, until the sight is bounded by the horizon, extends one level plain of dark blue waters, the monotonous appearance of which is only broken by the reflection of the sun upon the sails of some distant vessel as she glides across the bay, or by the white top of some distant billow, as it curls into foam, and sparkles in the light when descending from its momentary elevation to join its kindred waters. Such is the scene which presents itself after leaving Newcastle, now a thriving village, but which not very long since, with the exception of the castle which gives name to it, consisted of a few fishermen's huts scattered at random along the beach, wherever the convenience or fancy of the owner suggested. At this place, the shore, which has hitherto been a beautiful level sandy beach several miles in length, rises perpendicularly up to the height of more than 100 feet, in the shape of a rocky precipice, in whose rugged fall are several natural caves or excavations, one of which is said, by the fishermen, to run far into the mountains, and to stop directly under the highest point of Slieve Donard, and is therefore called 'Donard's Cave;' while another, called *Armor's Hole*, is a perpendicular gap, about 30 feet wide, and running from 30 to 40 feet deep, into the fall of the rock, thereby forming a chasm into the basin of which the tide beats with a roar sufficient to deaden the sense of hearing in any person who is hardy enough to approach the brink of the precipice, a task requiring both a stout heart and a steady head." Donard-lodge, the bathing villa of the Countess of Annesley, adjoins the town; a spa house and various villas are in the vicinity; and Tollymore-park, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Roden, is situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north-west. The town has gradually and somewhat rapidly increased in importance since 1822; it has acquired

much celebrity, and certainly possesses exquisite beauty and powerful attractions, as a watering-place; and it is now nearly a mile in length, and contains several places of worship, some schools, a comfortable inn, numerous pleasant and respectable bathing-places, several large and handsome private dwellings, and various other appropriate attractions. A castle, which gave name to the place, was built, in the reign of Elizabeth, by Felix Magennis, one of the lords of the barony of Upper Iveagh; and this pile was, not many years ago, in good preservation, and was rented by the Board of Customs for the accommodation of an officer of the revenue; but it was taken down, by order of the Earl of Annesley, to give place to the present commodious inn. A harbour, designed to be a place of rendezvous for the revenue cruisers in the neighbouring coast, was commenced with the aid of a parliamentary grant of £5,000; and an excellent and useful pier, well-suited to promote the local fisheries, and eminently advantageous to the purposes of general trade, has been completed at a total cost of about £30,000. Considerable quantities of granite from the neighbourhood are shipped at the port; some agricultural produce is sent to the larger towns; and the general trade of both port and market has materially increased. In 1835, the exports and the imports amounted, in estimated value, to respectively £3,081 and £3,156. Fairs are held in July and August. Area of the town, 64 acres. Pop., in 1831, 987; in 1841, 1,057. Houses 190. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 54; in manufactures and trade, 87; in other pursuits, 63. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 17; on the directing of labour, 53; on their own manual labour, 106; on means not specified, 28. For further notices of the romantic, brilliant, and sublime scenery connected with the town, see articles SLIEVE-DONARD, SLIEVE-SNAVAN, SHIMNA, DUNDUM, and TOLLYMORE-PARK.

NEWCASTLE, a hamlet in the parish of Slanes, 3 miles east-north-east of Portlerry, barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. It acquires its name from a castle which stood boldly over the sea on a neighbouring neck of land. Pop. not specially returned.

NEWCASTLE, a parish, partly in the barony of Shanid, but chiefly in that of Glenquin, co. Limerick, Munster. The Glenquin section contains the village of CHURCHTOWN, and the greater part of the town of NEWCASTLE: see these articles. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Shanid section, 168 acres; of the Glenquin section, 5,257 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,434; in 1841, 4,191. Houses 550. Pop., in 1841, of the Shanid section, 15; of the rural districts of the Glenquin section, 1,720. Houses in these, respectively 2 and 213. The surface is a beautiful, diversified, and fertile portion of the basin of the Deel, and is watered by the Deel itself and some of its minor affluents. The western border forms the commencement of the vast highland region of Limerick, Kerry, and Cork. The principal seats are Chesterfield, Knockaderry, Ashgrove, Castlevue, Glenville, Cahirmoyle, Springfield-castle, and Courtmay-castle,—the two last the residences of respectively Lord Muskerry and the Earl of Devon. Courtmay-castle closely adjoins the town, and seems to have originally given it its name; it is part of an old military pile erected and occupied by a community of Knights Templars, but fitted up as a residence by the late Lord Courtmay; and the fine old trees which adorn its attached demesne, impart to the town a pleasingly rural appearance. The direct road from Limerick to Tralee, and that from Tarbert to Mallow, intersect each other in the interior.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of

Limerick. Tithe composition, £225; glebe, £68. The rectories of Newcastle and MONEGAY [see that article], constitute the benefice of Newcastle. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 7. Pop., in 1831, 9,147. Gross income, £869 18s. 6d.; nett, £827 0s. 14d. Patron, the Earl of Devon. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Mahonagh. A curate receives a salary of £100. The church is a neat structure, situated in the vicinity of Courtmay-castle, and built by the late Lord Courtmay, at his private expense. Sittings 350; attendance, about 120. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 3,000. There are two Roman Catholic chapels also in Monegay. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 200, and the Roman Catholics to 4,328; the Protestants of the union to 244, and the Roman Catholics to 9,192; 12 daily schools in the parish—one of which was a free-school, supported by the Earl of Devon, one an infant-school, and one a mathematical school—had on their books 447 boys and 330 girls; and 20 daily schools in the parish had on their books 631 boys and 426 girls. In 1842, the National Board had a school in the Newcastle work-house.

NEWCASTLE, a post and market town, in the parishes of Newcastle and Monegay, barony of Glenquin, co. Limerick, Munster. It stands at the intersection of the road from Limerick to Tralee, with that from Tarbert to Mallow, 1 mile west of the river Deel, 6 south-west of Rathkeale, 7½ south by east of Shanagolden, 10 north-east of Abbeyfeale, 15 north-west by west of Charleville, 20 south-west of Limerick, and 114 south-west by west of Dublin. It contains a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a market-house, and an infantry barrack; and it derives much embellishment from the immediate juxtaposition of the mansion and demesne of Castle-Courtmay. "The Knights Templars," says Archdall, "erected a castle here, hence its present name, adjoining which a walled town insensibly sprung up, and at length became a corporation; but in process of time it fell to decay, and is now in ruins." The town stands in the centre of the richest part of a very fertile and beautiful tract of country; and is watered by a pleasant and rippling little affluent of the Deel. Fairs are held on April 1, May 3, July 12, August 20, Oct. 1, and Dec. 16.—The Newcastle Poor-law union ranks as the 4th, and was declared on Dec. 28, 1838. It lies wholly within the baronies of Glenquin, Shanid, and Upper Connello, in the county of Limerick, and comprehends an area of 132,895 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 51,650. The number of elected guardians is 22, and of ex-officio guardians is 7. The electoral divisions, together with the number of valued tenements in each, are, in the barony of Glenquin, Abbeyfeale, 570; Monegay, 733; Killougholehane, 262; Killeady, 508; and Mahonagh, 482;—in the baronies of Glenquin and Shanid, Newcastle, 709;—in the baronies of Glenquin and Upper Connello, Clouncah, 358;—in the barony of Shanid, Ardagh, 353; and Rathronan, 240;—and in the barony of Upper Connello, Castletown, 801; Drumcolloher, 406; Ballygarry, 1,082; and Killeady, 530. The total number of valued tenements in the Glenquin divisions, and parts of divisions, is 3,413;—in the Shanid divisions, 638;—in the Upper Connello divisions, 2,983;—in the whole union, 7,034; and of this total, 3,348 were valued under £5,—813, under £10,—607, under £15,—408, under £20,—358, under £25,—254, under £30,—459, under £40,—232, under £50,—and 555, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £113,218 10s.; the total number of persons rated is 7,037; and of these, 1,371 were rated for a value

tion not exceeding £1.—1,097, not exceeding £2.—509, not exceeding £3.—306, not exceeding £4.—and 210, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Oct. 28, 1839, to be completed in Dec. 1840,—to cost £6,680 for building and completion, and £920 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 5 acres, purchased for £230,—and to contain accommodation for 550 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was March 16, 1841; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £5,035 0s. 7½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,250 19s. 2d. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 347. The medical charities within the union are a fever hospital at Newcastle, and dispensaries at Newcastle, Abbeyfeale, Ashford, Ballygarry, Clonah, and Feenagh; and, in 1839-40, they received £460 12s. 6d. from subscription, and £256 9s. from public grants, expended £705 for salaries, £200 6s. 4d. for medicines, and £191 18s. 2d. for contingencies, and administered to 333 intern and 6,751 extern patients, exclusive of the extern patients administered to by two of the dispensaries. The Newcastle fever hospital is capable of accommodating 24 patients, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 11,826; and, in 1839-40, it expended £376 2s., and admitted 333 patients. The Newcastle dispensary serves for the same district as the fever hospital; and, in 1839-40, it expended £9 2s., and administered to 1,783 patients. Area of the Monagey section of the town, 17 acres; of the parish of Newcastle section, 31 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,906; in 1841, 2,917. Houses 416. Pop. of the Monagey section, in 1841, 651. Houses 105. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 80; in manufactures and trade, 41; in other pursuits, 24. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 5; on the directing of labour, 37; on their own manual labour, 98; on means not specified, 11. Pop. of the parish of Newcastle section, in 1841, 2,268. Houses 311. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 110; in manufactures and trade, 243; in other pursuits, 128. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 37; on the directing of labour, 256; on their own manual labour, 151; on means not specified, 37.

NEWCASTLE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of West Liffa and Offa, 6½ miles south-west of Clonmel; co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, southward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 3½; area, 10,854 acres; 2 roods; 87 perches,—of which 21 acres, 2 roods; 28 perches are in the river Suir. Pop., in 1831, 2,435; in 1841, 2,933. Houses 447. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,700. Houses 400. The Suir traces the northern boundary eastward; and several affluents of it indigenous to the parish, descend from elevations of 528 and 783 feet above sea-level. The northern district, or that immediately upon the Suir, is excellent arable land; but the central and southern districts are wholly upland, and consist of part of the east end of the Knockmeadow range of mountains. The principal summits, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are West-Croghan, on the western boundary, 1,718 feet; and a height in the south-west corner, 1,846 feet,—and three heights in the interior, 961, 872, and 540 feet. The seats are Newcastle-house, Pasterville, and a mountain shooting-lodge. The hamlets are Pasterville, Corragh-cloney, Bohernagall, and Skeagh-tóoreen. The principal antiquities are the ruins of a church at Newcastle, and the ruins of a castle at Corraghcloney. The village of Newcastle stands on the Suir. Area, 21 acres. Pop., in 1841, 253. Houses 47. A fair is held on Feb. 12. A dispensary here is within the Clogheen

Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 8,287; and, in 1839-40, it expended £76, and made 2,700 dispensations of medicine. This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial title composition, £92 6s. 2d.; glebe, £2 8s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £129 7s. 10d.; and are appropriated to the trusteeship of Lismore cathedral. The vicarage of Newcastle, and the parsonage of Mullagh, (see that article), constitute the benefice of Newcastle. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 3½. Pop., in 1831, 3,201. Gross income, £03 9s. 2d.; nett, £85 5s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the stipendiary curacy of Tullaghmeelan; and is attended there by the Protestant inhabitants of Newcastle union. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated at Newcastle village, and has an attendance of 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Derrygrath. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and of the union amounted to 8; the Roman Catholics of the parish to 2,375; and the Roman Catholics of the union to 3,860; and 5 pay-daily schools in the parish and union had on their books 142 boys and 68 girls.

NEWCASTLE, a parish, 4 miles east by north of Kilmelshann, and partly in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, but chiefly in that of Middlethird, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, south-south-eastward, 4 miles; breadth, from ½ to 2. Area of the Decies section, 305 acres; 1 rood; 24 perches; of the Middlethird section, 3,656 acres; 1 rood; 5 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,124; in 1841, 1,337. Houses 197. Pop. of the Middlethird section, in 1831, 1,087; in 1841, 1,241. Houses 181. The Decies section consists of the townland of Lisahane, and prevails to a trifling extent under the Act 6 and 7 William IV. cap. 84, it belonged to the barony of Upperthird. Pop. in 1831, 87; in 1841, 90. Houses 163. A considerable portion of the parochial surface is bog; but the remainder consists, for the most part, of good land. The principal seat is Knockaderry. The main road from Waterford to Cork traverses the interior. This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Decies [which see]; in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial title composition, £90; glebe, £12. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £90 and are appropriated in the corporation of the city of Waterford. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a pay-daily school had on its books 49 boys and 25 girls.

NEWCASTLE, a village in the parish of Lower Newcastle, barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the road from Bray to Wicklow, 2½ miles south of Killecole, and 2½ south-east of Newtown Mount-Kennedy. It is the site of the parish church, and of an old castle, from the latter of which the village, the parish, and the barony acquired their name. Fairs are held on April 1, July 10, Sept. 1, and Dec. 6. Area of the village, 25 acres. Pop., in 1841, 193. Houses 28. The Census of 1831 exhibits the village in two sections, under the names of Lower Newcastle and Upper Newcastle. Pop. of Lower Newcastle, in 1831, 130. Houses 19. Pop. of Upper Newcastle, in 1831, 80. Houses 10.

NEWCASTLE, a hamlet in the parish of Forney, barony of Abbeyshrule, co. Longford, Leinster. It stands on the river Lany, 1½ mile east of Ballymahon. In its immediate vicinity stands the mansion of Clon-cullow. Pop. not specially returned.

NEWCASTLE, a village in the parish of Enniskillen, barony of Morgallion, 13½ miles north-north-west of Nobber, co. Meath, Leinster. In its immediate vicinity are Newcastle Lake, and Newcastle house or mansion. The lake lies on the mutual

border of the barony of Morgallion, and the barony of Lower Kells. Area within Morgallion, 18 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches; within Lower Kells, 27 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches. Pop. of the village not specially returned.

NEWCASTLE, a village in the parish of Rahoon, barony and county of Galway, Connaght. It stands on the Corrib river, and on the road from Galway to Oughterard, 1 mile north by west of Galway. Here is a large distillery; and in the vicinity are Belmont, Newcastle-house, Newcastle-cottage, Rock-lodge, Ashley-park, and Villa-Abbanagh. Pop. not specially returned.

NEWCASTLE (Lower), a parish on the coast of the barony of Newcastle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It contains the village of **NEWCASTLE**: which see. Length, south-south-westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,750 acres, 4 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,399; in 1841, 1,226. Houses 165. A belt along the shore is unprofitable strand; and the rest of the surface is all low, and varies in yearly value from 10s. to 60s. per plantation acre. The hamlets are Leabeg, Middle Leabeg, Warblebank, Leamore, Coolsdroo, Ballyphilip, and Killadrunan. The seats are Ballydonaria-house, Bloomfield, Killmullin, and Woodstock,—the last the handsome residence of Lord Robert Tottenham. The chief antiquities are the ruins of a church at Killadrunan, and the ruins of a castle at Newcastle.—This parish, and that of **UPPER NEWCASTLE** [see next article], are a part-rectory and a vicarage in the dio. of Dublin. The part-rectory is a separate but sinecure benefice. Tithe composition and gross income, £287 10s.; nett, £270 12s. Patron, the Rev. Rosegrave Macklin and his heirs. Such of the rectorial tithes as do not belong to the part-rectory and sinecure benefice, are valued at £150; and are inappropriate in Earl Fitzwilliam. The vicarage is a separate benefice, with cure. Vicarial tithe composition, £276 18s. 5d.; glebe, £28. Gross income, £309 18s. 5d.; nett, £262 7s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. A portion of the territory of the benefice is included in the perpetual curacy of **CALARY**: which see. Pop., in 1831, of the remaining portions of the benefice, 3,870. The church is of unknown date; and was enlarged about 57 years ago by means of voluntary contributions. Sittings 330; attendance, from 60 to 300. A chapel-of-ease was commenced a number of years ago at Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, around which most of the population resides; but it was discontinued for want of funds; and, in 1837, a schoolhouse in that village was used as a parochial place of worship. Sittings 120; attendance 150. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to a chapel in the benefice of Delgany. In 1831, the Protestants of Lower Newcastle amounted to 430, and the Roman Catholics to 949; the Protestants of the whole district under the care of the vicar to 984, and the Roman Catholics to 2,886; 2 Sunday schools in that district were usually attended by about 96 children; and 6 daily schools in the district—one of which was salaried with £8 a-year from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and aided with the proceeds of a collection at a charity sermon, while another at Newtown-Mount-Kennedy was supported chiefly by subscriptions and the proceeds of a public collection—had on their books 149 boys and 120 girls.

NEWCASTLE (Upper), a parish in the barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It contains the small town of **NEWTOWN-MOUNT-KENNEDY**: which see. Length, south-west by southward, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 7,025 acres, 2

roods, 7 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 3,118, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 3,106; in 1841, 2,766. Houses 405. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,293; in 1841, 1,943. Houses 292. The surface consists variously of mountain, moor, bog, arable land, and demesne ground; and possesses a considerable aggregate of picturesqueness and beauty. The highest grounds are Dunran-hill on the southern boundary, and a height on the western border, whose summits have altitudes of respectively 1,122 and 1,193 feet above sea-level. The seats are Prospect-house, Monalin-house, Springmount, East-hill, Mount-Kennedy-house, Glendarragh-cottage, Glendarragh-house, Hermitage, and Mountjohn-house,—the last the residence of Graves Archer, Esq. The hamlet of Monalin, within the limits, had in 1831 a pop. of 38.—This parish is ecclesiastically consolidated with that of **LOWER NEWCASTLE** [see preceding article]; yet a portion of it is included also in the quoad sacra parish of **CALARY**: which see. In 1831, the inhabitants of the Calary portion consisted of 59 Protestants and 565 Roman Catholics; and the inhabitants of the other portions consisted of 545 Protestants and 1,937 Roman Catholics.

NEWCESTON, or **NUCESTON**, a village in the parish of Moragh, barony of Kinnalmeaky, about 5 miles west by north of Bandon, co. Cork, Munster. Fairs are held on Jan. 8, Whit-Tuesday, Oct. 15, and Dec. 14. Pop. not specially returned.

NEWCHAPEL, or **MULLOGHNOGO**, a parish in the barony of East Iffa and Offa, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Clonmel, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, westward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,873 acres, 1 rood, 17 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,544; in 1841, 1,419. Houses 190. The surface consists, in general, of good land. The seats are Springmount, Jamestown, Chancellorstown-house, Bawn-house, Orchardstown-house, and Knockeevan-house. The hamlet of Clerihan, within the limits, had in 1831 a pop. of 230.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £162 3s. 4d.; glebe, £43 3s. 5d. Gross income, £505 6s. 9d.; nett, £450 5s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1819 by means of a loan of £738 9s. 2d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 60; attendance 10. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 31, and the Roman Catholics to 1,593,—and a pay daily school had on its books 50 boys and 20 girls.

NEWCHURCH, a village in the parish of Ardes, barony of Portneinch, Queen's co., Leinster. It stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Mountmellick, on the road thence to Emo. Pop. not specially returned.

NEWFERRY, a hamlet in the parish of Ballyscullion, barony of Loughinsolin, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It is situated on the river Bann, a little below Lough Beg, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Bellaghy. Pop. not specially returned.

NEW-GENEVA. See **GENEVA (New)**.

NEW-GLANMIRE, a village in the parish of Cahirlag, barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. It stands in the glen of the Glanmire rivulet, and in the vicinity of the village of **GLANMIRE**: which see. Area, 3 acres. Pop., in 1841, 200. Houses 24.

NEW-GRANGE, an unique and wonderful antiquity in the parish of Monknewton, barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath, Leinster. It is situated on the banks of the Boyne, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of the village of Slane; and has been the topic of several long and conflicting dissertations on the part of antiquaries, and some magniloquent but second-rate descriptions on the part of topographers. "If England," says a fugitive writer, whose anonymous paper places the ob-

ject far more succinctly and powerfully before the mind than the imposing elaborations of some well-known authors—"If England may justly boast of her Stonehenge as the noblest monument of its kind now existing, Ireland can, with equal reason, feel proud of the sepulchral tumulus of New-Grange—a monument of human labour, only exceeded in grandeur by the tomb of Agamemnon, at Mycenæ, or the pyramids of the Egyptian kings, to both of which it is so nearly allied in many of its general features, and which, in point of antiquity, it probably rivals, or even possibly exceeds! The tumulus of New-Grange is one of the four great sepulchral mounds situated on the banks of the Boyne, between Drogheda and Slane, in the county of Meath, and which, we will not hesitate to say, may be justly termed the Pyramids of Ireland. It is the only one of the four whose interior is now exposed to human curiosity. The contents of the others are still unknown; but there is every reason to believe that, if explored, they would be found similar in their nature, and not inferior in rude magnificence to that of which we are about to give a description. This extraordinary monument or pyramid, which is now, as the learned antiquary, Governor Pownall, truly observed, but a ruin of what it originally was, covers 2 acres of ground, and has an elevation of about 70 feet; but its original height was not less than 100 feet, as it has been used for ages as a stone-quarry, for the making and repairing of roads, and the erection of buildings, &c., in the neighbourhood. It is formed of small stones, covered over with earth; and at its base was encircled by a line of stones of enormous magnitude, placed in erect positions, and varying in height from 4 to 11 feet above the ground, and supposed to weigh from 10 to 12 tons each. Of these stones, ten only remained about fifty years back; and one has since been removed. About a century ago, there was also a large pillar-stone, or *stele*, on the summit of the mount, now also destroyed. These stones, as well as those of which the grand interior chamber is built, are not found in the neighbourhood of the pyramid, but have been brought hither from the mouth of the river Boyne, a distance of 7 or 8 miles. The interior of the tumulus was first explored about the year 1699, when a Mr. Campbell, who resided in the neighbouring village of New-Grange, in carrying away stones to repair a road, discovered the entrance to the gallery, or passage leading into the chamber. This entrance was about 50 feet from the original side of the pyramid, and is placed due south and runs northward. The length of this passage to the entrance of the chamber is about 58 feet; its breadth at the opening, 3 feet; and its height, 1 foot 6 inches. At the distance of about 18 feet from the entrance, the passage gradually narrows, till it reaches a stone which is laid across in an inclined position, and which seems to forbid further progress. At this point the passage is narrowed to 1½ foot in height and breadth. Persons of moderate size, however, can overcome this obstacle by turning on their sides, and edging their bodies round by the assistance of their elbow and foot. This difficulty passed, the gallery presents no further obstacle, as it immediately expands again to the width of 3 feet, and to a height of 6 feet, which gradually increases to 10 feet 6 inches at the entrance of the dome. The chamber is an irregular circle, about 22 feet in diameter, covered with a dome of a bee-hive form, constructed of massive stones, laid horizontally, and projecting one beyond the other, till they approximate, and are finally capped with a single one; the height of the dome is about 20 feet; the chamber has three quadrangular recesses, forming a cross, one facing the entrance-gallery, and one on each side. In each of these

recesses was placed a stone urn, or sarcophagus, of a simple bowl form, two of which remain; of these recesses, the east and the west are about 8 feet square, the north is somewhat deeper. The entire length of the cavern, from the entrance of the gallery to the end of the recess, is 81 feet 8 inches. The stones of which the entire structure consists are of great size; those which form the lintels or roof of the gallery are but six in number; and of these, the first is 12 feet 4 inches long, the third 18 feet, and the fifth about 12 feet; the breadth of these stones is not less than 6 feet. The tallest of the upright stones forming the entrance to the recess, is 7 feet 6 inches in height, and its companion 7 feet. The vase or urn within this chamber is 3 feet 8 inches in diameter; that in the opposite chamber is displaced from its supporter; these urns are of granite. A great number of these stones within the chamber, as well as in the gallery, are carved with spiral, lozenge-shaped, and zigzag lines; and in the west chamber there are marks which have been supposed to be an alphabetic inscription, but, as we are persuaded, without reason. To this general description we have only to add, that on the first examination of the interior of the sepulchre, a pyramidal or obelisk stone, 6 or 7 feet in height, is said to have stood in the centre, near which the skeletons of two human bodies were found, and that about the same period two gold Roman coins were discovered on the top of the mount, the one of the elder Valentinian, and the other of Theodosius. This most ancient, and, though rude, most magnificent monument, has been described and illustrated by Molyneux, Harris, Pownall, and Ledwich, all of whom, unwilling, apparently, to allow the ancient Irish the honour of erecting a work of such vast labour and grandeur, concur in ascribing it to the piratical Danes, who infested the island in the 9th and 10th centuries. We are well aware that the Danes, as well as all the other branches of the great Scythian stock, raised large sepulchral mounds; but where in the north of Europe does there exist a monument of the kind to rival this and its companions on the Boyne? And is it likely that Danish colonies, in a country in which they had never a secure settlement, would raise monuments exceeding in grandeur any which existed in their own country? Or if they might, is it to be believed that tradition would be silent, or that our annals, which are so minute in recording the works as well as deeds of those lawless robbers, would preserve no memorial of so vast a labour? No! it is to the anciently civilized south of Europe, not the barbarous north, that we must look for the prototypes of these grand monuments of the dead; which, equally with the brazen weapons and vessels, the Cyclopean forts, and other remains, identify the ancient inhabitants of Ireland with the most ancient Egyptians, and the Greeks of the heroic times. The arguments of those learned men above alluded to, in support of their hypothesis, are puerile, and scarcely deserve serious notice; we are not without historic evidence to prove that the Danes, so far from being the erectors of the monuments on the Boyne, were, as might be more rationally expected, their destroying plunderers."

NEW-HARBOUR, or RENVYLE, a marine inlet and a harbour in the parish of Oranmore, barony of Duikellin, co. Galway, Connaught. It is situated at the head of Galway bay, 2 miles south-west of the town of Oranmore; it measures a mile in length and ½ of a mile in breadth; it has a clean bottom, the inner part of which is mud, skirted with fine limestone gravel; and it forms a beautiful and safe harbour for small vessels, and is frequently resorted to in westerly winds and in winter by vessels from Galway roads. A pier was, not very many years ago,

built in a completely landlocked bight on the north side of the harbour! it is 150 feet in length, with a return of 80 feet for boats, with a jetty and stair at the head, 15 feet at high water, and faced with hewn limestone; and this work has been of much use for vessels, running for shelter, and especially for careening and wintering.

NEW-INN, a village in the parish of Knockgrafon, barony of Clonwilliam, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands on the road from Cahir to Cashel, 4 miles north by east of Cahir, and 4½ south of Cashel. It contains a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a barrack; and the site of its church has an altitude of 338 feet above sea-level. In the vicinity are the seats of Lough-Kent-house, Outragh-house, Woodinstown-house, and Marl-Hill-house. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Cashel and Emly takes name from New-Inn; and has chapels here and at Knockgrafon. A fair is held at the village on March 17. Area of the village, 19 acres. Pop., in 1831, 320; in 1841, 242. Houses 44.

NEW-INN, a hamlet in the parish of Lava, barony of Upper Loughbee, co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands on the mail-road from Dublin to Enniskillen, 5 miles north-west by north of Virginia. Pop. not specially returned.

NEW-INN, a hamlet in the barony of Kilconnel, 4 miles west by south of the village of Kilconnel, co. Galway, Connaught. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Clonfert takes name from this hamlet, and has chapels here and at Bullane. Pop. not specially returned.

NEW-INN, the quadram name of the village of Innfield or Enfield, in the barony of Lower Moyferagh, county Meath, Leinster. See **ENFIELD**.

NEWMARKET, a post and market town in the parish of Clonfert, barony of Duballow, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the river Dullua, and at the intersection of the road from Mallow to Listowel with that from Charleville to Killarney, 4 miles north-west of Kanturk, 9 east-north-east of King-Williams-Town, 12 north by east of Mill-street, 12½ south-west of Charleville, 13½ west-north-west of Mallow, and 130 south-west of Dublin. Three glens which adjoin the town, or are situated in its immediate vicinity, possess a large aggregate of woodland, reclaimed ground, and cultivated territory; and they boast a comparatively crowded population, and a large amount of artificial embellishment. The large mansion and extensively planted demesne of Richard O. Aldworth, Esq., in particular, stand in close juxtaposition with the town, and very greatly enrich its environs. But immediately above the town commences that vast tract of wild, moorish, mountainous, unimproved country, which extends southward over all the western frontier of Cork, and westward and northward far into Kerry and Limerick, and, though nearly 1,000 square miles in area, contains only two small villages, and the mansions of only two resident proprietors. The Aldworth family are proprietors of Newmarket, and have of late years considerably improved it; and they are a descendant-branch from the Aldworths, formerly of Stanlake, in Berkshire. The town possesses one regular and pretty good street, some good-looking private dwellings, a dispensary, a fever hospital, a church, and a Roman Catholic chapel; and to the west of it, on the left hand of the road leading to Blackwater-bridge, stands Castle-MacAuliffe, formerly the chief seat of the sept of MacAuliffe. The fever hospital is within the Kanturk Poor-law union, and contains 10 beds, but is capable of accommodating 30 patients; and, in 1839-40, it expended £178 14s. 5½d., and admitted 192 patients. The dispensary serves for a district containing a pop. of 9,000;

and, in 1839-40, it received £25 10s., and expended £18 15s. 11½d. Fairs are held on April 21, June 8, July 16, Sept. 8, Oct. 10, and Nov. 21. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Cloyne takes name from Newmarket, and has chapels here and at Milon and Rockhill. The celebrated forensic orator, John Philpot Curran, spent his early years at Newmarket, received at a small school here his first instruction, rambled about the streets of the town "a little ragged apprentice to every kind of idleness and mischief," and while yet young, was, through the benevolent patronage of the Rev. Mr. Boyse, rector of Clonfert, removed hence to the school of Middleton. Curran's father filled the humble office of seneschal in the manor-court of Newmarket. In 1677, was born at Newmarket, William Clark, who has been extensively known as "the ossified man." In infancy he was never observed to turn his head round to or bend his body; in boyhood, he could not put his hands behind his back, or lift them higher than the level of his elbow; in mature life he received all his food through a fissure, caused by the accidental fracture of his front teeth; in old age—for he lived to the age of 67—he nearly lost all power of locomotion; and when his body was dissected after death, it was found to be one mass of bone from the top of his head to his knees,—to exhibit only one bone from end to end of the dorsal vertebrae,—and to display prevailing ossification in the very cartilages of the breast which served to maintain the play of respiration. An engraving of his skeleton is given in Dr. Smith's History of Cork. Area of the town, 75 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,437; in 1841, 1,800. Houses 311. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 119; in manufactures and trade, 110; in other pursuits, 113. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 14; on the directing of labour, 153; on their own manual labour, 169; on means not specified, 6.

NEWMARKET, a village in the parish of Aghaviller, barony of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands at the intersection of the road from Higginstown to Kells, with that from Knocktopher to Pilltown, 1½ mile north by west of Higginstown, and 2½ south-west of Knocktopher. In the southern vicinity are the pillar-tower and the ruined castle of Aghaviller, and the noble demesne of Castle-Morris. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday and Nov. 7. The village has a Roman Catholic chapel. Pop., in 1831, 110. Houses 18.

NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS, a post and market town, in the parish of Tomfinlough, barony of Lower Bunratty, co. Clare, Munster. It stands on the south-west or lower road from Ennis to Limerick, 2 miles east of the nearest point of the Fergus, 3½ south by west of Quin, 4½ west-north-west of Six-mile-bridge, 4½ south-east by south of Clare-6½ south-east by south of Ennis, 11½ north-west by west of Limerick, and 10½ south-west by west of Dublin. In its vicinity are Carrigoran-house, the fine seat of Sir — Fitzgerald, Bart.; Ballycar, Mr. Colpoys; Dromoland, the magnificent seat of Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart.; Joy-lodge; Rathlaheen-cottage; Rathlaheen-house; and Shepherdfield-house. Various interesting antiquities of both the feudal and the Druidical times exist in the neighbourhood. The town is a constabulary station. Fairs are held on Easter Monday and Nov. 7. A dispensary here is within the Ennis Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 7,534; and, in 1839-40, it received £119 12s., and expended £102 10s. 9d. Area of the town, 44 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,118; in 1841, 1,526. Houses 244. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 161; in manufactures and trade, 104; in other pursuits, 72.

Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 12; on the directing of labour, 95; on their own manual labour, 206; on means not specified, 24.

NEWMILLS, a hamlet in the parish of Ross, western division of the barony of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. In its vicinity are part of a Druidical circle, a cromlech, and a standing stone. The circle has no central stone, and has lost all the stones of its periphery except five. The cromlech consists of a covering stone and three supporters. The standing-stone is situated about 100 yards from the circle; and is similar in relative situation to the standing-stones of Stonehenge and Rollrich in England. Pop. of the hamlet not specially returned.

NEWMILLS, a village in the parish of Tullansken, barony of Dunganon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of Coal-Island, and 3 north-north-east of Dunganon. Pop., in 1831, 105. Houses 20.

NEW PARK, one of five denominations of a bog on the north-west border of the barony of Middlethird, nearly midway between Cashel and Littleton, co. Tipperary, Munster. The other denominations are Erry, Coolea, Coolkip, and Ballytar-na. The bog is bounded on the north, by Aghnagunmane; on the east, by Gralla; on the south, by Coolea and Newpark; and on the west, by Ballytar-na and Erry. Area, 2,073 acres; maximum and minimum elevation above sea-level, 384 and 354 feet; average depth, 18 feet; greatest depth, 28 feet; least depth, 2 feet; estimated cost of reclamation, £3,145-11s. 2d. The bog is traversed across the north end by the road from Cashel to Littleton; and it has, for a very long period, served as a chief turbarry for Cashel.

NEWPIER, the quondam name of the village of Liscaur, parish of Kilmacrehy, north shore of Liscaur bay, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Ennistymon, barony of Corcomroe, co. Clare, Munster.

NEWPORT (THE), a river of the county of Mayo, Connaught. It issues from Lough Beltra, carrying off all the waters which rise within the large catchment basin of that lake; and it runs $\frac{5}{8}$ miles west-south-westward, chiefly through the parish of Burrishoole, and past the town of Newport-Pratt, to the north-east corner of Clew bay, or rather, to the head of a small arm of that bay often called Newport bay. Though the river is tidal over only $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, and is navigable over even that distance only by boats, yet it falls only 61 feet from Lough Beltra, and less than 150 feet from the summit level of the country between Clew bay and Killaulla bay; so that it cuts the way for an easily constructible artificial navigation through the very centre of the north-western highlands of Mayo, from Clew bay to Lough Conn and the river Moy. The chief affluents of the Newport river are the Skeedagh, the Buckadon, and the Glenisland. The right of fishing in the river is the property of Sir Richard A. O'Donnell, Bart.

NEWPORT, or **NEWPORT-PRATT**, a small post, market, and sea-port town, in the parish and barony of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the Newport river, on the road from Castlebar to Achill and Belmullet, and on that from Westport to Crossmolina, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles north of Westport, 8 west-north-west of Castlebar, 14 south-south-west of Crossmolina, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ south-east of Belmullet, and 134 west-north-west half-west of Dublin. Both the site and the environs of the town are beautifully picturesque; and both the immediate and the remote views from vantage-grounds on the outskirts and in the near vicinity are full of character, romance, and power. The vale of the Newport river close to the town's skirts is very varied in surface, and quite bosky with wood; and it boasts, on the one side,

the handsome and sylvan parsonage of Burrishoole, and on the other, the pleasant and beautiful seat of Sir Richard O'Donnell, Bart., the proprietor of an enormous extent of the highlands of Mayo, away to the extremity of Achill. The Newport river itself is playful and merry while trotting past the town; the shores of its small estuary are beachy and clean; the adjacent expanse of Clew bay is a perfect labyrinth of land and water,—the land all verdant and fertile; the neighbouring high-grounds arise frowningly aloft as the frontier ramparts of a vast region of wild uplands; the far-away views of Croughpatrick, Clare-Land, the Burrishoole mountains, and the alpine masses of Mount-Nephrin, form a sublime and impressive perspective; and Melcomb-Hill, in the near vicinity of the town, commands a panoramic prospect of these objects and landscapes, so rich, so varied, and so extensive—including the whole basin of Clew bay—as to be unsurpassed by any other great scenic view in the kingdom. The attractions of the town to at once the tourist, the sportsman, and the sea-bather, are both great and many. Yet, with all their advantages of soil and situation, and in spite of very valuable and extensive recent improvements, the town and its environs present to the eye very broad appearances of poverty and of comparative inattention and neglect. The hotel, however, is neat and comfortable; the cars for the accommodation of travellers are good; several good private houses have been built along the quay; and some large storehouses have been erected or were recently in progress. The church of Burrishoole in the town is a neat structure; and the Roman Catholic chapel is commodious; and two or three schoolhouses are remarkable for their neatness, their size, and especially their moral achievements. The main body of the town, consisting of a principal street and several deflecting lanes, has a squalid appearance. The quays are excellent and extensive; and the harbour is spacious, and of direct and easy entrance, and can bring up to the quays vessels of 800 or 400 tons burden. Considerable shipments of corn were formerly made at Newport, but they do not now exceed 1,000 tons a year,—most of the trade having been removed to Westport. Fairs are held on June 8, Aug. 1, Nov. 11, and Dec. 20: A dispensary here is within the Westport Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 86,553 acres, with a pop. of 24,383; and, in 1840-41, it expended £127 8s. 5d., and administered to 7,609 patients. Area of the town, 27 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,235; in 1841, 1,091. Houses 180. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 68; in manufactures and trade, 104; in other pursuits, 34. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 12; on the directing of labour, 129; on their own manual labour, 69; on means not specified, 5.

NEWPORT-TIP, or **ST. JOHN'S OF NEWPORT**, a benefice or parochial union, in the dio. of Cashel, and in the barony of Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary, Munster. It takes name from the town of Newport-Tip (see next article); is identical with the southern half of the barony of Owney and Arra; and consists of the parishes and rectories of Kilvolane, Killoscully, Kiberath, and Kilcomentry. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 7. Pop., in 1831, 11,878. Gross income, £1,423 1s. 8d.; nett, £1,269 4s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate for Killoscully receives a salary of £75; and one for the other parts of the benefice receives £45 10s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The church in the town of Newport-Tip was built about 77 years ago, by means of a gift of £415 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from the late Board of First Fruits; and that in Killoscully was built about the year 1828, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from the Board. Sittings in the two churches,

500 and 150; attendance 140; and about 40. The Roman Catholic chapels of Kilmottery of Kilmalane and of Four in Kilmethil have an attendance of respectively about 1400; between 500 and 600; and about 2,200; those of Killoewilly and Ballinahinch in Kilmalane have each an attendance of about 700; and in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, each of these sets of chapels is mutually united. In 1884, the inhabitants of the benches consisted of 538 Churchmen, 6 Protestant dissenters, and 11,939 Roman Catholics; and 49 daily schools had on their books 722 boys and 530 girls. NEWPORT, TIP., a small market and post town, in the parish of Kilmalake, barony of Owney and Arra, co. L. Tipperary. (Munster.) It stands on the Malakern rivulet, on the road from Silvermines to Limerick, on the road from Killaheen to Abington, and at the western termination of the Anglesy road among the Keeper mountains, 2½ miles east of the town of the Dublin and Limerick rail-road, 4 miles by east of Birdhill, 4 miles by west of Abington, 5 miles north-east of Castle-Cornell, 7½ miles west of Silvermines, 9½ miles east by east of Limerick, and 8½ miles south-west by west of Dublin. Its site is at the south-west base of the Keeper mountains; near the northern verge of the great rich plain, which extends across the county of Limerick to the Shannon. In its vicinity are the seats of Deryleagh; Castlewall, R. Waller, Esq.; Rockvale-house; Oakhampton-house, Mr. Anderson; Brook-lodge; Fortmell; Coole-house; Mount-Philip; William Philip, Esq.; Cregg-house; Annaholy-house; Ballymackeogh; Mount-Rivers; Fox-Hall; Drumree-house; Bloomfield; Barn-house; and Mount-Prospect. The town has a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a bride-well, and a dispensary; and the first of these stands on a site 208 feet of altitude above sea-level. The salary of the bride-well in 1815; and the cost of maintaining the bride-well during 1848 was £16 9s. 3d. The dispensary is within the Nenagh Poor-law union, and serves four districts containing a pop. of 8,905; and, in 1839-40, it expended £105, and administered to 3,000 patients. Fairs are held on March 25; April 27; Corpus Christi day, July 21; Oct. 23; and Dec. 27. Area of the town, 24 acres. Pop. in 1831, 852; in 1841, 972; of houses 157. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 77; in manufactures and trade, 93; in other pursuits, 83. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 10; on the directing of labour, 90; on their own manual labour, 91; on means not specified, 12. NEW-QUAY, a fishing-village and a small harbour, in the vicinity of the village of Burry, and on the north coast of the barony of Burry, co. Clare, Munster. (See BURRY.) The quay whence the village acquires its name was originally called Burry Quay; and is a comparatively recent erection, lately constructed in heavy limestone, extending 105 feet along the shore, with a return of 72 feet for boats; and a jetty pier-head, 70 feet long, 15 feet high, extending to low water, with a good pier-head, and admitting coasting vessels. Much business is done here in shipping corn in landing turf, and in the fisheries; a packet sails regularly in summer, across Galway-bay to Galway. The wharf is commonly filled with crafts and some good houses have been built at the quay. In the vicinity are the celebrated oyster-banks of Burry. A Roman Catholic parish in the dioc. of Kilkenny takes name from New-Quay, and has a chapel at the village. The adjacent sea-board was, not very long ago, inaccessible to wheeled vehicles; but is now connected by excellent roads with Ennis and Kinvara. Pop. of the village not specially returned.

NEW-QUAY, co. Wexford. (See BALLYGARRY.) NEWRAITH, (See NEWRAITH.) NEW-ROSS, (See ROSS.) NEWRY, (THE), a river, chiefly of the county of Down, Ulster. It rises near Rathfriland, in the barony of Upper Neagh; and runs 7 miles southward, 10 miles westward, 3 miles north-north-westward, and 1½ mile westward in the interior of the county of Down; then proceeds 2½ miles southward, along the boundary line between the counties of Down and Armagh, to the town of Newry; and thence, under the name of Narrow Water, flows tidally between the county of Down on the left, and the counties of Armagh and Louth on the right, to the head of the bay or sea-lough of Carlingford. See NARROW WATER. This river supplies several bleaching fields and mills, and has become artificially identified with a great and important navigation: see next article.

NEWRY, a navigation, partly natural, but chiefly artificial, connecting the head of Lough Carlingford with the Upper Burn and Lough Neagh; Ulster. Narrow Water, or the lower and tidal portion of Newry river, was naturally so obstructed by a deposit of stones and mud, that it could bring up to the town of Newry, only vessels of small burden, and these only at high water; but partly by aid of deepening over its lower portion, and partly by aid of a canal cut along its upper portion, it now brings up large sea-borne vessels. The line of artificial navigation or strict canal, commences at Fathom, 1½ mile below Newry; it ascends to Newry by aid of one lock at Fathom, and another in the southern outskirts of the town; it ascends to Gerard's Pass, 4 miles above Newry, by aid of six locks; it ascends thence to the commencement of the summit-level, immediately north of Poyatz's Pass, by aid of four locks; it continues on the summit-level 3 miles, to the vicinity of Scarra, and passes alongside Lough Shark, whose surface elevation is 80 feet above sea-level; and it descends to the Burn, 3 miles above Portadown, by aid of three locks. The last 3 miles of the canal's course is north-westward within co. Armagh; but all the previous part of its course is northward, along the bottom of the long valley or dingle which separates co. Armagh from co. Down, and much the greater part of it is strictly on the boundary-line between these counties. The average breadth of the whole canal is 40 feet at the top; and the breadth of the locks is 15 feet in the clear. The work was completed entirely by means of parliamentary grants; and was placed under the control, originally, of a board of 21 members, including the noblemen and representatives of the counties of Armagh, Down, and Tyrone; but subsequently of both a managing body of resident Newry merchants, and a reviewing or superintending general board of navigation, and eventually in the Newry Navigation company. The navigation was for a long period so damaged and impeded as almost to occasion the ruin of the trade of Newry; but it is now in such a good condition as not only to promote the great and steady progress of the commercial interests of Newry, but to subserve the general purposes of the great inland carrying trade within the basin of Lough Neagh, and through the richest parts of the eastern and western section of Ulster. The toll exacted upon the canal is 1s. per ton either outwards or inwards; and the receipts amounted in 1830, to £2,309 1s. 7d.,—and in 1832, to £3,029 11s. 8d. The company is now engaged in constructing locks near Narrow Water, and proportionally deepening and widening the canal, with the view of admitting steamers of 600 tons burthen to the quays in the centre of the town.

NEWRY, a lordship, or peculiar jurisdiction, in

the counties of Down and Armagh, Ulster. Its Down section is identical with the lordship or barony of NEWRY [see next article]; its Armagh section consists of a main body in the barony of Upper Orier, and detached districts in the barony of West O'Neilland; and the two sections are jointly identical with the parish of NEWRY: which see. This great territory formerly belonged to the Cistercian abbey of Newry; and along with some extraordinary privileges and immunities, both ecclesiastical and civil, it passed, through various changes, into the possession of the Earl of Kilmorey. The Earl, as superior of the lordship, is lay-abbot and ex-officio rector of the parish; he has the power of granting marriage licences and probates of wills; he receives the tithes with his rents, and pays a salary to a clergyman as his vicar; he holds courts baron and leet, and can command the sheriff not to carry his rod through his territories; and, in certain circumstances, he has the power, by his rescript, of discharging all recognizances to the Crown, which have been forfeited within his jurisdiction. The abbey, out of whose constitution and history arose such singular powers, will be noticed in our article on the town of NEWRY.

NEWRY, a lordship or barony in the counties of Down and Armagh, Ulster. It consists of a main body on the south-west border of the former county, and a small detached district, measuring about a mile in length and a mile in breadth, and lying $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of the northern extremity of the main body. The detached district is surrounded by Upper Iveagh; and the main body is bounded on the north, the east, and the south by that barony, and on the west by the county of Armagh. Length of the main body, south-south-westward, 7½ miles; extreme breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the whole barony, 17,158 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches,—of which 137 acres, 3 roads are tideway, and 104 acres, 3 roads, 5 perches are fresh water. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., transferred the townland of Shannaghan from the lordship of the barony of Newry to the barony of Upper Iveagh,—pop., in 1841, 379. The rest of the barony of Newry is identical with the co. Down section of the parish of NEWRY: see next article.—Pop., in 1831, 19,369; in 1841, 18,907. Houses 3,270. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,603; in manufactures and trade, 1,714; in other pursuits, 421. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 128; on the directing of labour, 1,722; on their own manual labour, 1,753; on means not specified, 137. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,723; who could read but not write, 1,791; who could neither read nor write, 2,312. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,241; who could read but not write, 2,937; who could neither read nor write, 3,705.—Newry barony lies within the Poor-law union of Newry. The total number of tenements valued in the rural districts is 1,859; and of these, 993 were valued under £5,—428, under £10,—866, under £15,—95, under £20,—60, under £25,—28, under £30,—24, under £40,—18, under £50,—and £26, at and above £50. Annual value of the property rated, £22,843 18s. 8d. Sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1841, £957 3s. 6d. and £791 0s. 6d.

NEWRY, or ST. MARY'S OF NEWRY, a parish, containing a borough of the same name, and partly identical with the lordship of the barony of Newry, co. Down, and partly situated in the barony of Upper Orier, co. Armagh, Ulster. The Upper Orier section, in a general view, lies compactly with the main body of the barony of Newry section, or is separated from it only by the Newry river and canal; yet it consists of three mutually detached districts,—one containing a portion of the borough of Newry, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles

by 2, and extending from north to south along the Newry river,—one, commencing from 3 to 5 furlongs south of the former, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 1½, and extending along the Narrow Water,—and one lying $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west of the first, and measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by $\frac{1}{2}$. Area of these three districts, or of the whole of the Orier section, 4,501 acres, 3 roads, 16 perches,—of which 206 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches are tideway, and 40 acres, 23 perches are fresh water. Length of the main body, south-eastward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the whole section, 968 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches. Pop. of the whole parish, in 1831, according to the Census, 25,117, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 24,557; in 1841, 25,168. Pop. of the rural districts of the co. Down section, in 1831, 9,845; in 1841, 10,008. Houses 1,840. Pop. of the rural districts of the Upper Orier section, in 1831, 1,304; in 1841, 2,005. Houses 360. The whole parish, in a general view, is beautiful and ornate in surface, and pleasant and prosperous in economical condition; and about three-fourths of its area consist of either good or excellent arable land. 'Overhanging the town in the west, though two miles distant from it in their summit-line, and situated partly in the parish of Newry and partly in that of Killybeg, are the Newry mountains, forming a noble feature in the landscape, and attaining an altitude of 1,385 feet above sea-level. In the co. Down section of the parish are frequent sheets of park scenery, numerous patches and sprinklings of villa-decoration, and the seats of Mount-Kearney, Sheepbridge-house, Ellenvale, Eden, Ashgrove, Ivy-lodge, Maryville, Loughborne-house, Traemount, Savanmore-house, Gelnivale, Benagh-lodge, Temple Gowran-house, Temple-Hill, and Greenwood-Park. The Upper Orier section contains the seats of Violet-hill, Turner-hill, Ashton, Fathom-park, and Derrymore-house.—This parish is a vicarage, territorially surrounded by the dio. of Down, but within the exempt jurisdiction belonging to the Earl of Kilmorey. Endowment by the Earl of Kilmorey, £400. Gross income, £406; nett, £146. Patron, the Earl of Kilmorey. A chapel-of-ease, called St. Patrick's, exists within the parish and town; and a third chapel has been recently erected on Lord Downshire's estate, in that part of the town called Corneyhaugh. Two curates, the one for the parochial church and the other for the chapel-of-ease, receive each a salary of £100. The parochial church, or St. Mary's, was built in 1811, at the cost of £12,566 15s. 4½d. for building, and £2,409 4s. 7½d. for site and incidental expenses,—of which £3,138 0s. 2½d. was a testamentary bequest from the late W. Needham, Esq., lord of the manor, £1,346 15s. 4½d. was a bequest from Sir Trevor Corry, £923 1s. 6½d. was a subscription from the Earl of Kilmorey, £461 10s. 9½d. was a subscription from General Needham, £2,520 was raised by the sale of pews, and £6,646 3s. 1d. was raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 700; attendance, from 200 to 500. The chapel-of-ease, or St. Patrick's, was originally the parish-church, but was converted by act of parliament in 1830 into a chapel-of-ease. Sittings 700; attendance, from 250 to 600. In 1834, one Synod of Ulster Presbyterian meeting-house was attended by from 500 to 700; one Secession Presbyterian meeting-house, by 180; one Synod of Ulster meeting-house in Donaghmore, by 550; one Scotch Seceding meeting-house in Ryan, by 70; one Independent meeting-house, by from 80 to 200; one Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, by from 100 to 300; one Primitive Methodist meeting-house, by from 60 to 120; one Primitive Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, by from 35 to 60; one Remonstrant Synod Presbyterian meeting-house, by 450; the

old Roman Catholic chapel, by 1,350; the Roman Catholic chapel at Newtown, by from 800 to 1,650; and the Sheeptown Roman Catholic chapel, by 650. In the same year the parishioners consisted of 3,139 Churchmen, 7,213 Presbyterians, 75 other Protestant dissenters, and 14,699 Roman Catholics; and 13 daily schools had on their books 939 boys and 978 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £1 2s. from the London Hibernian Society, and £20 from subscription; one, with £18 18s. from subscription; one, with £3 from the London Hibernian Society; one, with £30 from the National Board, and £5 from subscription; one, with £10 from the London Hibernian Society; one, with £20 from the National Board, and £15 from a legacy; one, with £12 14s. from the London Hibernian Society; one, with £40 from subscription; one, with £12 from the National Board; one, with £4 from Dickenson, and £4 from Miss Corry; one, with £5 from the Marquis of Anglesea, and £5 from Mr. Parsons; and one, with £4 from Mr. Needham Thompson. In 1842, one National school at Crowreagh had on its books 81 boys and 37 girls; one at Grinan had 88 boys and 49 girls; one at Crowban had 48 boys and 47 girls; one at Loughorne had 43 boys and 27 girls; one at Sheeptown had 52 boys and 37 girls; one at Crowhill had 83 boys and 75 girls; one at Rockvale had 59 boys; another at Rockvale had 54 girls; one in High-street of the town had 510 girls; and one in Chapel-street of the town had 218 boys. Doctor Lennan, titular bishop of Dromore, bequeathed £200 5 per cents. to endow this latter school. At Violet-hill, the residence of Dr. Blacke, Roman Catholic bishop of Dromore, is a preparatory seminary for the college of Maynooth.

NEWRY.

A post and market town, a sea-port, and a parliamentary borough, partly in the lordship of Newry, co. Down, and partly in the barony of Upper Orier, co. Armagh, Ulster. It stands on the Newry river and canal, and at the forking of the great north road from Dublin into the lines toward respectively Belfast and Armagh, 24 miles east by south of Camlough, 41 north of Flurry-Bridge, 51 north-north-west of Warrenpoint, 61 west by south of Hilltown, 7 south-west of Rathfriland, 81 south of Loughbrickland, 91 east by south of Newtown-Hamilton, 10 north by east of Dundalk, 10 south-east by south of Markethill, 101 south by west of Banbridge, 121 west-north-west of Kilkeel, 151 south-east of Armagh, 17 east by north of Castle-Blayne, 231 south-south-west of Lishurn, 261 north of Drogheda, 30 south-south-west of Belfast, and 50 north of Dublin.

Environing.—The country immediately around Newry on the north, the east, and the south, is low, fertile, ornate, and thickly studded with villas; and that on the west is boldly and wildly diversified, first with the Newry mountains, and next immediately beyond them, with the massive and soaring valley of the Shieragullion mountain. The gorgeous valley which brings down the river has the town in its centre, is screened in the east with the grand and romantic masses of the Mourne mountains, and passes off, as it approaches the sea, into the surpassing combination of power and beauty which so eminently distinguishes the basin of Lough Carlingford. Various heights in the vicinity of the town, but particularly the vantage-grounds of the Gap of Barnish on the road to Shieragullion, command exquisite views of the town, the valley, and the adjacent mountains.

The Interior of the Town.—The Down section of the town is pretty nearly compact, and

extends southward immediately along the Newry river; and the Armagh section is partly compact and partly struggling, and is bounded, along the east, partly by the Newry river but chiefly by the canal,—the canal only in one place, over a distance of 350 yards, so far deviating from close juxtaposition with the course of the river as to permit the interposition of a number of houses. All the principal streets are airy, well-edified, and quite or nearly regular; and scarcely any of even the back streets or the outlets degenerate into meaness or extreme poverty. One principal street of the Down section proceeds at a mean distance of 85 yards from the river, and extends first 400 yards to the south-south-west, and next 530 to the south. Another proceeds parallel to the former, at a distance of from 90 to 180 yards to the east; and extends first 150 yards to the south-south-west, next 200 to the south, next 100 to the south-west, next 460 to the south, and next 500 to the south by east. Another proceeds 400 yards south-west by south, and falls upon the preceding at the point where it deflects to the south-west; another commences at the top of the last, and goes off some distance to the east; four come up from the river, intersect the first principal street at right angles, and fall at various points upon the second principal street; and numerous lanes and secondary streets both connect and wing all the principal streets. Four stone-bridges maintain the communication across the river, and are instantly succeeded by bridges across the canal. Three principal streets of respectively 560, 280, and 300 yards in length pass north-westward, westward, and west-north-westward from the river opposite the northern third of the Down section of the town, and form the main thoroughfares of the compact and chief part of the Armagh section; and two partially edified streets of 230 and 420 yards in length, proceed westward and south-westward from the two southern bridges, to fall upon a long but partially edified street which extends somewhat parallel with the canal. The older portions of the town were irregularly and inconveniently built on the side of a ridge; but the modern streets, on the low grounds, are comparatively regular, spacious, and well-edified. The houses are nearly all built of an excellent granite; and the character of the town, as a whole, whether as to street-alignment, architecture, or interior appearance, is pleasing to a stranger, and displays considerable resemblance to Belfast, Londonderry, and the other chief towns of Ulster.

The Abbey.—An abbey for Cistercians was founded at Newry in 1153, by Maurice MacLoughlin, monarch of Ireland, with the consent of the kings and peers of Ulster and Errigal. The charter of institution is a curious and unique document,—almost the only monastic charter hitherto discovered of a date prior to the Anglo-Norman invasion; and it was copied by Dr. O'Connor, from a manuscript in the British Museum, into his *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, and has recently been translated and brought with abundant prominence before the notice of the public. The abbey formed the nucleus of the town of Newry, and became an institution of great monastic celebrity; and it was called popularly *Nevoracense Monasterium*, but in the charter *Ibar Cyn Tracta*, 'the flourishing head of a yew tree.' Tradition, to account for the latter name, says, that a celebrated grove of yew trees grew on the abbey's site, and that two remarkable yew trees shaded the abbey gates. "Hence," says antiquarian philology, "the place was called, in the plural number, the Newries or the Yews: in the Latin of that age, it is translated *Monasterium de viridi ligno*, from the Irish *Na Jer*." About 80 years after the founding of the abbey, it received

from Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, a confirmation of its several endowments; and thence to the reign of Henry VIII., it flourished, and amassed considerable treasures. In 1543, the institution was transferred from an abbey into a collegiate church, for secular priests, consisting of a warden, and vicars choral; and in the 30th year of Henry VIII., it received, in its altered form, a confirmation of all its previous possessions, with the reservation only of an annual rent of four marks to the Crown; but a few years later, at the disruption of England from the papal see, it shared the fate of all similar institutions, and was dissolved. In the reign of Edward VI., Sir Nicholas Bagnal, marshal of Ireland, obtained a grant of the abbey, with its great landed possessions, and with all the immunities and privileges which had belonged to it as an ecclesiastical establishment; and he was permitted to use in his court the ancient seal of the charter, exhibiting a mitred abbot in his albe upon a chair, supported by two free trees, with the legend, *Sigillum exemptis jurisdictionis Viridi ligni, alias, Newry et Mourne*; The marshal adapted his new and beautiful territory as his residence, converted the abbey into his palace, re-edified and strengthened the town, colonized it with Protestant settlers, and built some castles and strong works, the vestiges of which were not long ago very distinct. The abbey territory, as it existed at the dissolution, and formed the grant to the marshal, included not only the lordship of Newry, but also the manor of Mourne, — the latter more extensive though less valuable than the former; and it was long enjoyed by the descendants of Sir Nicholas Bagnal, but at length became the joint property of two ladies, the one of whom carried the lordship of Newry to the family of Needham, and the other the manor of Mourne to the ancestor of the Marquis of Anglesey. A celebrated rath, with a large platform formed on its summit, marks the mutual boundary of the two properties about a mile from Newry; and is said to have been erected as a place of single combat between two princes, who were competitors for a royal territory, and hence is popularly termed the Crown-Rath. The grant to Sir Nicholas Bagnal excepts from the jurisdiction conveyed to him certain tenements in the town of Newry, and the whole of the townland and water-courses of Cornyhaugh previously granted to a person of the name of Patrick Grilly.

Public Buildings. — St. Patrick's church was built in 1578, by Sir Nicholas Bagnal; it was almost destroyed in 1641, by the insurgents; it remained a ruin till after the Restoration, and it was then repaired and roofed, and soon after raised higher than before, and enlarged by the addition of a gallery. This structure stands upon high ground on the north-east outskirts of the town, and almost inaccessible to carriages. St. Mary's church is a handsome edifice, of hammered granite, in the modern pointed style of architecture, surmounted by a tower 190 feet in height, and situated on low ground in a central part of the town, on the right bank of the river. The new Roman Catholic chapel is also a handsome structure, in the modern pointed style; and serves as the cathedral of the Roman Catholic diocese of Down. Two of the Presbyterian meeting-houses are elegant piles. The other public buildings, though comparatively numerous, do not possess many or strong features of individual interest; and consist principally of two additional Presbyterian meeting-houses, — an Independent meeting-house, — two Methodist meeting-houses, — the old Roman Catholic chapel, a convent of St. Clair, in High-street, for 18 nuns, — a neat custom-house, — a spacious Assembly-room, — the town-hall or market-house, —

an infantry barracks, for the accommodation of 1,160 men, — a work-house for the Newry Poor-law union, — a new court-house, — a savings' bank, — two bridewells, — in respectively the Down and the Armagh sections of the town, — a fever hospital and dispensary, — and the monument to the memory of Sir Trevor Corry, recently completed, and constituting an ornamental structure. The bridewell in the Down section was strongly recommended in the official report of 1844, either to be enlarged, or to be superseded by a new structure; and the cost of maintaining it during 1843, was £90 18s. 1d. The bridewell of Ballybot, in the Armagh section, cost, during 1843, £27 11s. 10d. **Population.** — *Poor-law Union.* — The Poor-law union of Newry ranks as the 34th, and was declared on May 3, 1839. It includes portions of the counties of Down and Armagh, and comprehends an area of 157,911 acres, which, contained, in 1834, a pop. of 88,181, in 10 electoral divisions; together, with their respective pop., in 1881, are, in the county of Down, Newry, 10,004; Ouley, 2,974; Crobane, 3,601; Donaghmore, 2,378; the Glen, 2,985; Warrenpoint, 4,120; Upper Clonallan, 4,053; Rathfriland, 4,419; Drumgath, 2,693; Hilltown, 2,467; and Clonduff, 3,329; — and, in the county of Armagh, Ballybot, 5,831; Mullagblann, 2,244; Pointe-Pass, 5,311; Minnis Norrie, 3,276; Belleek, 3,193; Tullyhenny, 3,133; Ballymoy, 2,729; Jonesborough, 3,972; Killybeg, 4,199; Camlough, 4,572; Forkhill, 3,861; and Lathriget, 2,924. The number of ex-officio guardians is 10, and of elected guardians is 31, and of the latter, 4 are elected by the division of Newry, 2 by each of the divisions of Warrenpoint, Rathfriland, Ballybot, Pointe-Pass, and Camlough, and 1 by each of the other divisions. Newry division is in the borough of Newry, the barony of Newry, and the barony of Upper Lough; Ballybot division is in the borough of Newry, and the baronies of Upper and Lower Orier; the divisions of Ouley and Crobane are in the barony of Newry; the divisions of Donaghmore, Glen, Warrenpoint, Upper Clonallan, Rathfriland, Drumgath, Hilltown, and Clonduff, are in the barony of Upper Lough; the division of Pointe-Pass is in Lower Orier; the division of Mullagblann and Tullyhenny are in Lower Orier and Upper Orier; the divisions of Jonesborough, Killybeg, Camlough, Forkhill, and Lathriget, are in Upper Orier; the division of Belleek is in Upper Orier and Lower Fews; the division of Mount Norrie is in Lower Orier, and Lower Fews; and the division of Ballymoy is in Upper Fews. The number of valued tenements in the borough is 2,746, in Newry lordship, exclusive of the borough, 4,794; in the Upper Lough divisions, 5,542; in the Lower Fews divisions, 361; in the Upper Fews divisions, 530; in the Lower Orier divisions, 2,330; in the Upper Orier divisions, exclusive of the borough, 5,255; in the whole union, 18,567; and of this total, 10,427 were valued under £5, — 4,328, under £10, — 1,763, under £15, — 732, under £20, — 479, under £25, — 214, under £30, — 206, under £40, — 130, under £50, and 179, at and above £50. The total net annual value of the property rated, is £134,876; the total number of persons rated, is 18,327; and of these, 2,367 were rated for a valuation not exceeding £1, — 2,396, not exceeding £2, — 2,801, not exceeding £3, — 2,138, not exceeding £4, — and 1,590, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for, on Dec. 17, 1839, to be completed in June, 1841, — to cost £7,100 for building and completion, and £1,727 16s. 10d. for fittings and contingencies, — to occupy a site of 7 acres, 28 perches, obtained for £518 18s. 3d. of purchase money, and £433 5s. of compensation to occupying

tenant,—and to contain accommodation for 1,000 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was Dec. 16, 1841; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 16, 1843, was £3,635 1s. 9d.; and the total previous expenditure was £969 12s. 8d. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 470. The medical charities within the union are a fever hospital and dispensary at Newry, and dispensaries at Forkhill, Meigh, Mullaghglass, Poyntz-Pass, Rathfriland, and Warrenpoint; and, in 1839, they received £363 9s. 6d. from subscription, and £363 5s. 6d. from public grants, expended £454 13s. in salaries to medical officers, £286 8s. for medicines, and £285 16s. for contingencies, and administered to 224 intern and 9,846 extern patients. The fever hospital in Newry is a good and recently established institution, contains a department for bad surgical cases, and serves for a district of 22,489 acres, with a pop. of 25,117; and, in 1839, it and the dispensary received £580 18s., expended £334 2s., and administered to 224 intern and 1,424 extern patients.

Trade.—The manufactories of Newry and the vicinity are cotton-mills, linen-factories, and yarn-factories, along the river; the appliances of a very extensive linen-trade; brass and iron foundries, and spade and shovel factories; two breweries and a large distillery; very extensive flour mills and oat-meal mills; cordage works; three coach and car manufactories; a tobacco-pipe manufactory, and a pottery; and appliances for various departments of manufacture connected with ship-building. Numerous stores situated along the canal impart to the town considerable appearances of a sea-port. The retail trade is extensive, in at once the sweep of country which it commands, the number of commodities with which it deals, the variety of resources it brings into play, and the aggregate annual value of its amount. The sales of dairy and agricultural produce in the town are very large, and command supplies from some districts of Monaghan and Louth, and from all the southern parts of Down and Armagh. The sales of butter exceed those of Belfast, and amount to upwards of 3,300 tons a-year. The sales of agricultural produce, in 1834-5, amounted to 7,710 tons of wheat, 3,610 tons of barley, and 23,850 tons of oats. The estimated annual amount of inland carriage to the town consists of 30,000 tons for exportation, 10,950 tons of agricultural produce for local consumption as food, 1,700 tons of agricultural produce for the use of breweries and distilleries, 100 tons of excisable articles not received by direct importation, and 10,950 tons of stone, lime, turf, and other heavy and cheap articles; and the estimated annual amount of inland carriage from the town consists of 81,300 tons of imported goods, 1,100 tons of produce of breweries and distilleries, and 18,000 tons of coals, manure, and other heavy and cheap articles. The importation of flax-seed is extensive, employs a considerable capital, and has of late years very materially increased. In 1835, the exports amounted, in estimated value, to £616,896; and their chief items were 24,867½ tons of corn, meal, and flour, 1,061½ tons of provisions, 267 tons of potatoes, 1,297 tons of flax and tow, 34 cwts. of feathers, 78 cwts. of tobacco, 5,300 gallons of spirits, 3,084,250 yards of linen, 79 tons and 18 cwts. of eggs, 3,551 cows and oxen, 898 horses, 30 sheep, 15,525 pigs, and an aggregate estimated value of £15,500 of miscellaneous articles. In the same year the imports amounted, in estimated value, to £568,711; and their chief items were 26,627 tons of coal, culm, and cinders, 2,200 tons of unwrought iron, 500 tons of cast iron, 2,000 tons of other iron, 160 tons of unwrought lead, 2,516 tons of stones and slates, 1,168 tons of oak bark for tanners, 35½ tons of ma-

hogany and other wood, 351½ tons of corn, meal, and flour, 665½ tons of sugar, 145 tons of British refined sugar, 26 tons of hops, 230½ tons of tallow, 25 tons of hides, 32 tons of ashes, 24 tons of tin, 78,000 lbs. of cotton yarn, 700,000 lbs. of linen yarn, 100,000 lbs. of woollen yarn, 92,064 lbs. of wool and cotton, 181,364 lbs. of tea, 9,787 lbs. of coffee, 5,232 lbs. of pepper, 139,274 lbs. of tobacco, 4,000 lbs. of indigo, 3,200 barrels of herrings, 86,400 bushels of salt, 13,419 bushels of flax seed, 13,854 gallons of wines, 12,800 gallons of British spirits, 1,037 gallons of rum and other foreign spirits, 1,000 boxes of tinned plates, 60 packages of cotton manufactures, 1,100 packages of woollen manufactures, 60 packages of haberdashery and apparel, 600 packages of wrought iron and hardwares, 350 packages of machinery and millwork, 720 packages of glass and earthenware, 2,735 packages of leather, and an aggregate estimated value of £217,600 of other articles. In 1836, the gross receipts at the Custom-house was upwards of £58,806; in 1843, £38,577. The chief trade of the port is with Liverpool and Glasgow; but a considerable trade is also conducted with other parts of Great Britain, with the United States, with British America, with the Mediterranean, with Odessa, with the Baltic, and with Archangel. Steam vessels are regularly employed in the trade with Great Britain, but come no nearer Newry than to Warrenpoint; the large class merchant vessels also at present come only to Warrenpoint; smaller sea-borne vessels come up Narrow-Water, and its canal continuation to Newry; and barges ply up the canal to the Lower Bann and Lough Neagh. The vessels registered at the port, in Dec. 1843, were 159 sailing vessels, each under 50 tons, and aggregately 5,013 tons; 47 sailing vessels, each above 50 tons, and aggregately 6,345 tons, and 2 steam vessels of jointly 326 tons. During the year 1843, the number of sailing vessels inwards coastwise was 1,265, of aggregately 63,854 tons; the number of sailing vessels outwards coastwise, was 1,044, of aggregately 51,565 tons; the number of steam vessels inwards coastwise, was 155 of 28,074 tons; and of steam vessels outwards coastwise, was 158, of aggregately 27,706 tons. During the same year the number of sailing vessels inwards from the colonies was 43, of aggregately 6,945 tons; the number of sailing vessels outwards to the colonies was 22, of aggregately 3,262 tons; the number of British vessels inwards from foreign parts was 14, of aggregately 1,605 tons; the number of foreign vessels inwards from foreign ports was 8, of aggregately 1,193 tons; and the number of vessels outwards to foreign ports was 1 of 728 tons. The list of foreign shipping arrived and discharged in Newry from 5th October 1843 to 5th October 1844, contains 45 vessels of aggregately 12,338 tons register. Markets are held on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and fairs are held on April 20, and Oct. 29. The only banking office is that of the Bank of Ireland. The savings' bank, in 1844, had 2,726 depositors. The chief inns are the Victoria Hotel, in Hill-street; the Newry Arms, in Hill-street; the Commercial Hotel, in Hill-street; the Downshire Arms, in Hill-street; and the White Cross, in Margaret-street. The newspapers, at the close of 1844, were the Newry Commercial Telegraph, published on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and the Newry Examiner, published on Wednesday and Saturday. The office of the latter has, we believe, been recently removed to Dundalk. The public conveyances, in 1845, were a van to Monaghan; two vans to Drogheda, and two coaches to meet the trains from Dublin; a van to Dundalk; two coaches to Portadown; and a car to meet the trains; a van to Lurgan to meet the train in Belfast; two vans to Armagh, and two

coaches to Dungannon; two coaches to Belfast; one car to Killeel, and one to Downpatrick. A line of railway has been surveyed, to connect the northern terminus of the Dublin and Drogheda railway, by way of Dundalk and Newry, with the Ulster railway in the vicinity of Portadown. A railway is projected to Enniskillen, *via* Armagh and Monaghan. Both these lines have been sanctioned by the Board of Trade.

Municipal Affairs.—Newry claims, but not on good grounds, to be a borough by prescription; it appears to have acquired the privilege of sending members to parliament, only by charter of 10 James I.; and it possesses also a charter of 4 James II. The borough limits were at one time in dispute, but came to be considered as including the townlands of Lisdrumiska, Drumalane, and Ballinlare, and a portion of Lisdrumgullion, in Armagh, and the townlands of Ballinacraig and Commons, and a portion of Cornyhaugh, in Down; and these limits—extending from about half-a-mile to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the centre of the town, and comprehending an area of about 2,543 acres—were adopted by the Boundary Act of 2 and 3 William IV., cap. 89. A boundary much within the limits of the borough was adopted, in 1828, by the Commissioners under the Act for lighting and watching; and even this being found too extensive, another was adopted, restricting the taxable district to a smaller or more contracted area, nearly identical with the strictly compact parts of the town. The corporation was designated, by charter, "The Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Newry;" but it long ago became extinct. The paving, lighting, and cleansing of the streets are managed by 21 Commissioners, under the Act of 9 George IV., cap. 82. Number of houses of the annual value of £5 and under £10, rated at 6d. per pound, 512; of those of £10 and under £20, rated at 9d., 344; of those of £20 and upwards, rated at 1s., 458; total value of property rated, in 1843, £25,917. The Down section of the town is a constabulary station in the Rathfriland district; and the Armagh section or Ballybot is the head-quarters of one of the four districts of the Armagh constabulary. The seneschal of the lord-of-the-manor of Newry holds a court of pleas of debt to £10, and a minor court of pleas of debt to £3 6s. 8d. Irish. Quarter-sessions for the divisions of Newry are held in the Down section; and quarter-sessions for the division of Markethill are held in the Armagh section. Petty-sessions, except in cases of emergency, are held only once a-week. The borough sent two members to the imperial parliament; and it now sends one member to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in January 1842, 1,136; of whom 1,034 were £10 householders, and 102 were £5 householders.

Statistics.—Area of the Down section of the town, 295 acres; of the Armagh section, 334 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 13,065; in 1841, 11,972. Houses 1,914. Pop. of the Down section, in 1831, 9,524; in 1841, 8,809. Houses 1,430. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 366; in manufactures and trade, 1,151; in other pursuits, 366. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 99; on the directing of labour, 1,055; on their own manual labour, 616; on means not specified, 113. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,937; who could read but not write, 636; who could neither read nor write, 1,005. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,436; who could read but not write, 1,199; who could neither read nor write, 1,754. Pop. of the Armagh section, in 1831, 3,541; in 1841, 3,073. Houses 484. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 150; in manufactures and trade, 284; in other pursuits, 148. Families

dependent chiefly on property and professions, 49; on the directing of labour, 296; on their own manual labour, 218; on means not specified, 19. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 733; who could read but not write, 199; who could neither read nor write, 308. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 614; who could read but not write, 389; who could neither read nor write, 479. The number of tenements within the borough valued for the poor-rate is 2,745; and of these, 1,326 are valued under £5.—629, under £10.—249, under £15.—120, under £20.—109, under £25.—58, under £30.—114, under £40.—59, under £50.—and 80, at and above £50.

History.—An important part of the history of Newry has already been summarily noticed in the section on "the Abbey." A castle was erected at Newry soon after the Anglo-Norman conquest, by De Courcey; it was destroyed by the Scottish invading army of Edward Bruce; it was rebuilt, and again destroyed, during the rebellion of Shane O'Neill; and, in common with the town, it was finally rebuilt by Sir Nicholas Bagnal. During the rebellion of 1641, the town suffered severely; and, in 1641, it was so much burned and so dreadfully damaged by the army of James II., under the Duke of Berwick, to secure their retreat to Dundalk from the forces of William III., under the Duke of Schomberg, that only the castle and six houses were left standing. Newry gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Kilmorey. A presbytery of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland has its seat in Newry, exercises inspection over 19 congregations, and meets on the second Tuesday of February, May, August, and November. Two of the congregations under this presbytery are at Newry, two are at Drumbanagher, and the remaining fifteen are at Tullyallen, Mount-Norris, Newtown-Hamilton, King's-Mills, Dundalk, Cremore, Killeel, Mourne, Warrenpoint, Ryan, Poyntz-Pass, Annalong, Donaghmore, Castle-Bellingham, and Clark's Bridge.

NEWTOWN, a village in the parish of Shandrum, barony of Orrery and Kilmore, about 4 miles west of Charleville, co. Cork, Munster. Fairs are held on May 13 and Sept. 25. In the vicinity is Newtown demesne. Area of the village, 16 acres. Pop., in 1831, 175; in 1841, 237. Houses 35.

NEWTOWN, a village in the parish of Abbeyknockmoy, barony of Tyaquin, co. Galway, Connaught. Pop., in 1831, 216.

NEWTOWN, a quondam parish in the barony of Kilkea and Moore, co. Kildare, and dioc. of Dublin, Leinster.

NEWTOWN, a village in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, King's co., Leinster. It stands $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Banagher, and 5 north-west of Birr. The castle of Feddaun formerly stood here; and in the vicinity are the hamlets of Lower Newtown and Stream. Area of the village, 12 acres. Pop., in 1831, 348; in 1841, 197. Houses 35.

NEWTOWN, a parish in the barony of Lower Kells, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the town of Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, south-eastward, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; extreme breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,103 acres, 7 perches. Pop., in 1831, 217; in 1841, 174. Houses 27. The surface consists of good land; and is traversed by the road from Navan to Bailieborough.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Meath. Title composition, £66. The rectories of Newtown, ROBERTSTOWN, ENLACH, and KILBRO [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Newtown. Length, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 2,379. Gross income, £402 10s.; nett, £355 13s. 4d. Patron, the Crown two turns, and the diocesan one turn. The church is an old building. Sitings 100; attendance 20.

There is a Roman Catholic chapel in Kilbeg. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 212; the Protestants of the union amounted to 35, and the Roman Catholics to 2,420; and 3 daily schools in the union had on their books 121 boys and 78 girls.

NEWTOWN, barony of Upper Navan, co. Meath. See NEWTOWN-CLONBUN.

NEWTOWN, co. Down. See NEWTOWN-ARDRE.

NEWTOWN, a promontory in the parish of Drumcannon, barony of Middlethird, co. Waterford, Munster. It screens the west side of the entrance of Tramore bay, and has an altitude of 147 feet above sea-level. To direct the navigation of the adjacent dangerous coast, three towers have been erected on this promontory, while two have been erected on Brownstown Head, at the east side of the entrance of Tramore bay. The coast of the peninsula bay, all the way round between these headlands, a distance of about three miles, is sheer beach upon a dead level. Between Newtown Head and the town of Tramore are Newtown-house, Newtown-ledge, and Newtown-hill-cottage,—the first, the seat of Edward O'Neill Power, Esq.

NEWTOWN, a headland in the parish of Crook, barony of Gualtier, co. Waterford, Munster. It projects on the west side of Waterford Harbour, 2 miles south of Passage, and 2 miles north-north-west of Creaden Head; and it has an altitude of 79 feet above sea-level.

NEWTOWN, a village in the parish of Rosmire, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands 2 miles north-east by east of Kilmachomas, at the intersection of the road from Cork to Waterford, with that from Bonnahan to Carrick-on-Suir; and it has a loan fund, a National schoolhouse, a burying-ground, and a Roman Catholic chapel. In 1841, the Loan Fund had a capital of £1,060, circulated £1,327 in 366 loans, and cleared a nett profit of £3 1s. The village was originally intended to be a town; its streets were marked out and paved; but only a few houses were erected, and, with one exception, they all went to decay; and the village, as it now stands, is all of quite recent construction. Pop. not specially returned.

NEWTOWN, a Roman Catholic parish in the county and diocese of Kerry, Munster. Its post-town is Tarbert; and it has chapels at Murhir and Knockanure. See NEWTOWN-SANDER.

NEWTOWN, a hamlet in the parish of Kilmore-Erris, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands in the peninsula Within-the-Mullet, 4 miles south-south-west of Binghamstown. Pop. not specially returned.

NEWTOWN, a quondam curacy, now the eastern district of the parish of Monasterboice, barony of Ferrard, co. Louth, Leinster. Its seat was a hamlet, now called Newtown-Monasterboice, and situated 3 miles east by south of Collon.

NEWTOWN, a village and a quondam chapelry in the barony of Upperros, co. Dublin, Leinster. The village stands on the eastern verge of the barony, and on a head-stream of the Dodder, 2 miles south by west of Rathfarnham. In its vicinity are a paper-mill, two cloth-mills, and the seats of Woodtown, Airmount, Rockbrook, Delanain-cottage, Tibraden-house, Cloragh-house, Cloragh-cottage, Marymount, Holly-park, Edmonstown, Marley-house, Catherine-park, Baden-park, Sabine-cottage, Springfield, Hayfield, Scholarstown, Woodtown-ledge, Laurel-hill, Springmount, and Woodtown-house. Pop. not specially returned.

NEWTOWN, a hamlet in the south-west corner

of the barony of Loughrea, 5½ miles north-north-east of Gort, co. Galway, Connaught. Pop. not specially returned.

NEWTOWN, a hamlet on the west border of the barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It stands 2½ miles north-north-west of Athleague, on the road thence to Castlereagh. Pop. not specially returned.

NEWTOWN, a hamlet ¾ of a mile south-east of Strokestown, barony and county of Roscommon, Connaught. Pop. not specially returned.

NEWTOWN, or NEWTOWN-FARTULLAGH, a parish, partly in the barony of Fartullagh, but chiefly in that of Moycashel, co. Westmeath, Leinster. The Fartullagh section contains part of the town of TYRREL'S-PASS, and the Moycashel section contains the villages of BALLINAGORE, KILLAVALLY, and NEWTOWN-LOE: see these articles. Length of the parish, westward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, 3½. Area of the Fartullagh section, 3,399 acres, 1 rood, 28 perches; of the Moycashel section, 6,848 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,752; in 1841, 3,010. Houses 491. Pop. of the rural districts of the Fartullagh section, in 1831, 635; in 1841, 761. Houses 118. Pop. of the rural districts of the Moycashel section, inclusive of Newtown-Loe, in 1831, 1,388; in 1841, 1,509. Houses 264. The surface comprises a considerable quantity of bog; and elsewhere consists of light land. The highest grounds, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are Knockmore, in the vicinity of Ballinagore, 404 feet; Gallow-hill, in the vicinity of Tyrrel's-Pass, 383 feet; and a height at Newtown-Loe, 368 feet. The river Brosna flows along the western boundary. The seats are Cornahir, the residence of Archdeacon Vignoles; New-Forest, the residence of H. Daniel, Esq.; and Toor-house, the residence of Mr. Pilkington. The mail-road from Dublin to Galway passes through the interior. "The country on either side of the road for some miles," says Mr. Fraser, in reference to the central and the western districts of the parish of Newtown, "is agreeably diversified by the various low, detached, gravel ridges or eskers, assuming, in many cases, pleasing and fantastic outlines, and more or less covered with a browsed copse of alder, oak, hazel, and white-thorn. They are well circumstanced for planting, equally as regards profit, shelter, and effect in this denuded country. To the right, amongst the most interesting group of these eskers, is New-Forest."—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £237 6s. 1½d.; glebe, £25 15s. 9d. Gross income, £263 1s. 10½d.; nett, £212 10s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also some other ecclesiastical situations, but is resident in Newtown. A curate receives a salary of £60. The church is a quite recent erection; and was built by means of a gift of £1,000 from the late Board of First Fruits, and a donation of £370 from the incumbent, and was subsequently enlarged by means of a contribution of £66 from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Sittings, previous to the enlargement, 350; attendance 130. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Castletown-Kindelan. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 644, and the Roman Catholics to 2,155; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £12 a-year from the rector—had on their books 72 boys and 47 girls.

NEWTOWN-ABBAY. See NEWTOWN-CLONBUN.

NEWTOWN-ANDERSON, a village in the parish of Calry, barony of Carbery, 1¼ mile east of

Sligo, co. Sligo, Connaught. Area, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 135. Houses 30.

NEWTOWN-ARDES, a parish in the baronies of Ardes and Lower Castlereagh, co. Down, Ulster. It contains, on the mutual border of its two sections, the town of **NEWTOWN-ARDES**; see next article. Length, east-south-eastward, 7 miles; extreme breadth, 3½. Area of the Ardes section, 8,222 acres, 3 roads, 28 perches; of the Lower Castlereagh section, 6,580 acres, 3 roads, 32 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 9,981; in 1841, 13,886. Houses 2,578. Pop. of the rural districts of the Ardes section, in 1831, 3,570; in 1841, 4,081. Houses 763. Pop. of the rural districts of the Lower Castlereagh section, in 1831, 1,969; in 1841, 2,184. Houses 366. The southern boundary, to the extent of 3½ miles, is identical with the extreme north shore of Lough Strangford; but over all the distance of identity between this parish and the lough, the tides recede to a comparatively great distance, leaving a very broad band of beach at low water. The surface of the interior is less tumulated than that of many other parts of the country; yet consists of fertile land, and has a rich and beautiful appearance. Scrabo Hill, on the south-western boundary, has an altitude of 534 feet above sea-level, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. The principal rural seats are Whiskey-hall and Millercross-lodge. The road from Belfast to Grey-Abbey, and the south road from Belfast to Donaghadee, pass through the interior.—This parish is a perpetual inappropriate curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Glebe, £27. Gross income, £91 12s. 3d.; nett, £88 7s. 7½d. Patron, the Marquis of Londonderry. The incumbent holds also the chancellorship of Kilfenora cathedral, together with the united benefices which constitute its corps; but he is resident in Newtown-Ardes. The church was built in 1817, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, a loan of £3,692 6s. 1½d. from that Board, and a donation of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Marquis of Londonderry. Sittings 250; attendance 110. Six Presbyterian meeting-houses have attendances of respectively 220, 800, 200, 300, 240, and 150. A Methodist meeting-house of the old connection is attended by 280; and a Methodist meeting-house of the new connection by 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 100. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 500 Churchmen, 9,013 Presbyterians, 362 other Protestant dissenters, and 443 Roman Catholics; 4 Sunday schools were in operation; and 20 daily schools had on their books 707 boys and 370 girls. Five of the daily schools were salaried with respectively £8, £8, £8, £10, and £12, from the National Board; one, with £10 Irish from the Marquis of Londonderry, and £20 certain and £10 conditionally from the Board of Erasmus Smith; one, with £14 from the Board of Erasmus Smith; one, with £5 from Lord Dufferin; and two were connected with the London Hibernian Society. In 1842, the National Board had two schools at Ballyblack, two at Newtown-Ardes, one in Newtown-Ardes workhouse, and eight at respectively Drumawley, Ballyrogan, Ballycullen, Cullyburn, Craigtilet, Green-Graves, Killyneather, and Lough-erries-Cowse.

NEWTOWN-ARDES,

A post and market town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of Newtown-Ardes, baronies of Ardes and Lower Castlereagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the road from Bangor to Downpatrick, and on that from Belfast to Donaghadee and Grey-Abbey, 3½ miles north-north-east of

Comber, 3½ south by west of Bangor, 5½ north-west of Grey-Abbey, 7 south-west by west of Donaghadee, 8 east of Belfast, and 88 north-north-east half-north of Dublin.

Enviros.—The district around Newtown-Ardes, as well as the site of the town itself, is the property of the Marquis of Londonderry; and as to at once the condition of its georgy, the appearance of its farm-houses, and the artificial embellishment of its surface, is one of the best managed and most flourishing estates in Ireland, and may bear comparison with many a landed property in the richest and most luscious districts of England. "The county of Down," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "is pre-eminent for good landlords, and the Marquis of Londonderry ranks among the best of them. We encountered only admirably constructed farm-houses, well furnished with barns and byres, corn-fields and pasture-lands, the natural riches of which had been enhanced by industry and well applied science; every dwelling bore numerous tokens of comfort; every peasant looked cheerful and happy; and we found, by after inquiry, that these signs of prosperity were not merely superficial, but that the noble owner of the soil, and his agents, under his directions, invariably act under the principle of 'live and let live.'"

Interior of the Town.—Newtown-Ardes is one of the few first-class towns of the county of Down, as to size and importance; and one of the most attractive towns of the north of Ireland, as to neatness, regularity, architecture, and convenience. The Market-square, in the centre of the town, is a handsomely edificed rectangle, of about 120 yards by 90. The principal street is 1,500 yards in length,—airy, spacious, well-built, and straight; it extends eastward and westward, passing along the north side of Market-square; and it bears the name of Regent-street to the west of the square, and that of Frances-street to the east. The street next in importance begins farther east than the termination of Frances-street,—extends 1,150 yards westward, through and past the south end of Market-square,—and then slowly defects, and proceeds 540 yards to the south-west; and, over most of its extent, but especially toward the ends, it is much inferior in character to Regent and Frances streets. Two streets ramify from the preceding, at a point nearly 200 yards east of the square, and proceed respectively south-eastward and east-north-eastward; but the one is only 100 and the other 280 yards in length. A street, straight and regular, and 600 yards in length, but not very spacious, runs parallel to Regent and Frances streets, at the distance of about 85 yards to the north. A street, straight, regular, and 500 yards in length, intersects all the eastward and westward streets at right angles, and extends from north to south through the centre of Market-square, or rather is dis severed by the square's great open area into a larger portion on the north and a smaller portion on the south. Two other streets, each 360 yards in length, run northward and southward, parallel to the preceding, the one on the east side, the other on the west, and each at a distance of about 80 yards. Even the remaining portions of the town, though consisting only of lanes and short subordinate streets, are straight and regular, and run parallel to the principal thoroughfares. The late Marquis of Londonderry took great interest in the improvement of the town, and was successful in imparting to it an unusually pleasant appearance. The stone of which much of the town is constructed, and which figures advantageously in the best of the modern public buildings, is a sandstone, raised in extensive quarries within the parish, and possessing a much finer grain and closer texture than the most of sandstones.

Public Buildings.—Nearly in the centre of the town stands the lofty and sumptuous pedestal of an ancient cross—a handsome octagonal structure of hewn stone, decorated with canopied niches, and bearing inscriptions, that the structure was erected in 1630, and that certain armorial sculptures upon it, supposed to have been those of the Montgomery family, were thrown down and defaced by the rebels in 1653, and were replaced by the 'loyal borough' of Newtown-Ardes in 1665. In the vicinity of this structure are the ruins of a mansion, not long ago used as a yarn-mill, but locally celebrated as the place in which the late Marquis of Londonderry was born. The old parish-church, a very beautiful piece of architecture, built by the first of the Montgomeries, has been allowed to sink rapidly into decay; and, though still exhibiting an elaborately sculptured round-arched ancient doorway, is exposed to coarse treatment, and used as a session-house. 'The old church of Newtown,' says a description of this pile, written exactly a century ago, 'is a large building, divided into aisles, by four handsome stone arches of the Doric order. It was finished, or at least repaired and adorned, in 1632, as appears by an inscription on the pulpit. Another inscription on a stone over the north entrance shows that the people was finished in the year 1636. The door, which affords an entrance under the steeple, is an arch curiously ornamented with carved work in stone, where may be seen the arms of the Montgomeries, under which, over the portal, are these letters in cipher, N. A. The steeple is but moderately high, yet neatly built; and a spire of hewn stone erected lately on it gives it a handsome appearance. A large tomb of the Colville family, to a descendant of which the town now belongs, stands in the north aisle, raised 5 or 6 feet above the floor, but naked of any inscription.' An old castle of the O'Neills stood at Newtown-Ardes; and, though reduced to a mere 'stump' at the date of the plantation of Ulster, was fitted up as a residence for the first Sir Hugh Montgomery, the builder of the old church, and the re-founder of the whole town; but the old mansion thus re-edified, and used as the family mansion of Sir Hugh's descendants, was, upwards of a century ago, destroyed by fire. A monastery for Dominican friars was founded at Newtown-Ardes in 1344, by some of the Savage family; in 1293 and 1312, it was the meeting-place of provincial chapters

of the Dominican order; at the dissolution of monasteries, it was granted to James, Viscount Claneboyes; and, afterwards, it passed by assignment to Montgomery, Viscount Ardes. Another old monastic establishment stood in the vicinity of the town, at Moville; which see. The present parish-church is a handsome structure; but the other places of worship are remarkable more for their number than for their architecture. The market-house is built of cut stone, and surmounted by a cupola.

Poor-law Union.—The Newtown-Ardes Poor-law union ranks as the 69th, and was declared on Sept. 3, 1869. It lies wholly in co. Down, and comprehends an area of 93,924 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 53,873. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop., in 1831, are Newtown-Ardes, 5,668; Mount-Stewart, 1,983; Grey-Abbey, 2,858; Kirkcubbin, 2,984; Ballyhalbert, 3,100; Donaghadee, 5,036; Carradmore, 2,770; Ballywalter, 1,700; Bangor, 9,355; South Newtown-Ardes, 3,172; Comber, 3,511; Ballymagliff, 1,696; Moneyreagh, 2,205; Ballygowan, 2,919; Kilmood, 3,003; and Tullynakill, 1,743. The number of ex-officio guardians is 8, and of elected guardians is 24; and of the latter, 4 are elected by the division of Bangor, 2 by each of the divisions of Newtown-Ardes, Donaghadee, South Newtown-Ardes, Comber, and Kilmood, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The divisions of Newtown-Ardes, Mount-Stewart, Grey-Abbey, Kirkcubbin, Ballyhalbert, Donaghadee, Carradmore, and Ballywalter, are in the barony of Ardes; the division of Bangor is in Ardes and Lower Castlereagh; the divisions of South Newtown-Ardes, Comber, Kilmood, and Ballymagliff, are in Lower Castlereagh; the divisions of Ballygowan and Moneyreagh are in Lower Castlereagh and Upper Castlereagh; and the division of Tullynakill is in Ardes, Lower Castlereagh, and Duferin. The number of valuated tenements in the Ardes districts is 8,430,—in the Lower Castlereagh districts, 4,340,—in the Upper Castlereagh districts, 183,—in the Duferin district, 58,—in the whole union, 13,017; and of this total, 8,560 were valued under £3,—1,419, under £10,—856, under £15,—500, under £20,—401, under £25,—272, under £30,—446, under £40,—227, under £50,—and 336, at and above £50. The total net annual value of the property rated is £119,138 8s.; the total number of persons rated is 18,355; and of these, 2,726 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—2,768, not exceeding £2,—1,914, not exceeding £3,—781, not exceeding £4,—and 510, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Feb. 22, 1840,—to cost £4,835 for building and completion, and £1,035 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 8 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches, purchased for £890,—and to contain accommodation for 600 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was Jan. 4, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £2,710 6s. 5½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £520 8s. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 198. The only medical charity within the union is a dispensary at Donaghadee.

Trade.—The weaving of muslin employs a large number of the male population; and the embroidering of muslin, for the manufacturers of Glasgow, employs many of the female population. The town has a large brewery; and it conducts an extensive retail trade. Large sales of agricultural produce are made at the weekly markets; and fairs are held on Jan. 23, May 14, and Sept. 23. In the town is a branch office of the Belfast Banking Company. The public conveyances in 1838 were 4 caravans and 2 cars to Belfast, a car in transit between Grey-Abbey

* Mr. and Mrs. Hall say, respecting the Montgomeries of Newtown-Ardes, 'The original settlement of this ancient family is lost in the singular and romantic. They trace their ancestry to 3 races to the ages of Pepin and Charlemagne, and among them were many famous men, in especial that Gabriel Montgomery, whose renown in arms led to an unfortunate catastrophe. When Henry II. succeeded to the throne of France, and during the ceremonies of his marriage, he appointed a tournament to be held in Paris. After having survived many of his opponents' lances, the king proposed to tilt with the celebrated Montgomery, an honour which the knight desired to decline. The king, however, insisted upon trying his skill, and Montgomery, whose lance had been broken in the first shock of their encounter, omitted, in the agitation of the moment, to throw the fragment aside. In the next charge he struck the king, and a splinter passed through the visor and entered his eye, inflicting a wound, of which he died a few days afterwards, having first, however, acquitted Montgomery of all blame, and earnestly exhorting that no harm should come to him in consequence of the accident. But, disdaining the temper of Catherine de Medici, Montgomery thought it prudent to remove to England; some years afterwards, he was taken by the implacable Catherine, put to the torture, and beheaded, with the additional penalty of having his children degraded to villagers. On his way to execution, he pronounced this noble and memorable sentence in reference to the punishment inflicted on his children:—'If they have not the sense of raising themselves again, I consent to their degradation.' If the same gallant race was that Sir Hugh Montgomery, who, about the year 1680, obtained estates in the north of Ireland, he was the 'sixth lord of Bradingstone,' and 'Sixth Viscount.' I, from Scotland to Westminster, Irish fire, found ready being then plenty enough, Mr. Hugh coveted a share, and managed to get it over with the free consent of the guardianship.'

and Belfast, a mail-car in transit between Donaghadee and Belfast, and a coach and a mail-car in transit between Portaferry and Belfast. In the town are two inns and posting establishments.

Municipal affairs.—A charter of 11 James I. incorporated Newtown-Ardes, and appointed its corporation to consist of a provost, 12 free burgesses, and freemen, and to be called, "The Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Newtown." Ascendency over the borough, previous to the Legislative Union, was obtained and maintained by successively the family of Colville, the family of Stuart, the family of Ponsonby, and the family of Alexander; and, at the Legislative Union, the head of the last of these families, the Earl of Caledon, received the whole of the £15,000 of compensation for the annulling of the borough's right to send members to parliament. The Ponsonby family sold the municipal rights of the borough to the Alexander family in 1787; and the latter family, after the Legislative Union, exchanged them with Lord Londonderry for those of Newtown-Linavaddy. A borough court formerly existed, but fell into disuse in the course of last century. A peculiar court, authorized by the charter, and called the Quarter Court, is composed of the provost and 23 of the inhabitants, serving as grand jurors; holds an annual meeting between Michaelmas and Christmas; proceeds somewhat in the manner of a court-leet to elect a number of officers; and exercises the power of presenting money to be levied off the borough for various municipal purposes. The seneschal of the manor of Newtown-Ardes, appointed by the Marquis of Londonderry as lord of the manor, exercises within the borough the usual jurisdiction of manor courts, both by attachment of goods according to the course of the common law, and by civil bill under the statutes in personal actions to the extent of £10 Irish. A court-leet for the manor is held by the seneschal once a-year. A court of quarter-sessions for the division of Downpatrick is held by the assistant barrister of the county twice a-year. A court of petty-sessions is held on every alternate Saturday.

Statistics.—Area of the Ardes section of the town, 235 acres; of the Lower Castlereagh section, 130 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,442; in 1841, 7,621. Houses 1,449.—Pop. of the Ardes section, in 1831, 3,117; in 1841, 4,924. Houses 927. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 199; in manufactures and trade, 705; in other pursuits, 87. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 36; on the directing of labour, 530; on their own manual labour, 405; on means not specified, 20. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,152; who could read but not write, 575; who could neither read nor write, 176. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 898; who could read but not write, 1,235; who could neither read nor write, 269.—Pop. of the Lower Castlereagh section, in 1831, 1,325; in 1841, 2,697. Houses 522. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 167; in manufactures and trade, 353; in other pursuits, 54. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 19; on the directing of labour, 241; on their own manual labour, 306; on means not specified, 8. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 658; who could read but not write, 273; who could neither read nor write, 105. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 501; who could read but not write, 611; who could neither read nor write, 189.

NEWTOWN-BARRY, or ST. MARY'S OF NEWTOWN-BARRY, a parish on the western border of the barony of Scarawalsh, and of the county of Wexford,

Leinster. It contains the town of NEWTOWN-BARRY: see next article. Length, eastward, 6 miles; extreme breadth, 3; area, 8,284 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches,—of which 29 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches are in the river Slaney. Pop., in 1831, 3,502; in 1841, 3,723. Houses 635. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,162; in 1841, 2,286. Houses 395. The west end of the parish is wholly mountainous, and has on its southern boundary the summit of Blackrock mountain, whose altitude above sea-level is 1,971 feet, and at its south-west extremity the summit of Mount Leinster, whose altitude above sea-level is 2,610 feet. All the other districts consist of good pastoral and arable land, annually worth from 10s. to 60s. per plantation acre; and the eastern district in particular, is a rich, beautiful, and well-wooded portion of the valley of the Slaney. The rivulet Clady traces most of the northern boundary, from an elevation of 724 feet, down to inosulation with the Slaney; and the rivulet Glasha comes in from Templeshambo, and flows across the south-eastern district. The principal rural seats are Ryland-villa and Millview-cottage. The road from Dublin to New Ross, and the road from Dublin to Wexford, pass through the interior.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £369 4s. 7d.; glebe, £28 7s. Gross income, £397 11s. 7d.; nett, £272 4s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the adjoining benefice of Clonegall, in the dio. of Ferns. The church was built about the year 1775, and subsequently enlarged by means of subscription and parochial assessment. Sittings 400; attendance 550. The Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of 150. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,030; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Clonegall. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 591, and the Roman Catholics to 3,204; and 8 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £12 from Lord Farnham, and one with £30 from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and £10 from Lord Farnham—had on their books 332 boys and 266 girls. In 1842, the National Board had a boys' school and a girls' school at Newtown-Barry.

NEWTOWN-BARRY, or BUNCLODY, a small market and post town, in the parish of Newtown-Barry, barony of Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on the north-western verge of the county, at the confluence of the Clady with the Slaney, and at the intersection of the road from Dublin to New Ross and Wexford, with that from Carnew to Goresbridge, 3 miles south of Clonegall, 6½ north-west of Ferns, 6½ south-west of Carnew, 8½ south-south-east of Tullow, 10 north-north-west of Enniscorthy, 12½ east-south-east of Leighlin-Bridge, and 48 south-south-west half-south of Dublin. The immediate environs of the town consist of one of the most superb portions of the valley, or rather basin of the Slaney, and possess a profusion of charms, both natural and artificial, such as make a strong and permanent impression on the mind of a tasteful tourist. The lodge and the beautifully planted grounds of Lord Farnham's demesne, immediately adjoining the town,—the sheets, and clumps, and rows of wood which warmly feather nearly all the low grounds of the valley,—the sprinkling and glittering of villas and villa-gardens,—the meanderings of the Slaney,—the diversified contour of its banks,—the detached conical hills backward from the stream,—the Wicklow mountains on the east, and the lofty ranges of Mount Leinster and the Blackstairs mountains in the west,—compose a landscape, both near and distant, of uncommon brilliance and power. The principal neighbouring villas, additional to those within the parish,

are Ransford-lodge, Ballinapark, and Clobamen-lodge. Lord Farnham's lodge stands on a rising ground near the town; and the lawns dependent on it sweep down to the margin of the river. A little to the west of the town, adjacent to the road to New Ross, are some slate-quarries of considerable extent and celebrity, but producing only slates of inferior quality. The town is built in the form of an irregular square, and possesses a prevailing character of attractive neatness. Its houses are, for the most part, white-washed; and they include many ornamented and most desirable cottage-dwellings. Its inn is comfortable, and has an establishment of good post-horses. Its parish-church is a handsome structure, erected at the cost of the Maxwell or Farnham family; and its churchyard is one of the most beautiful rural cemeteries in the United Kingdom. "This little earthly elysium," says Mr. Brewer, respecting the burying-ground, "is situated on a gentle declivity, overhanging the river Clady, which rolls its murmuring flood in appropriate plaintive sounds below. The burial-ground is said by the Chevalier de Montmorency, to resemble the cemetery of Pere le Chaise, near Paris, except that it is much inferior in extent. Several walks, shaded by forest trees, and planted with shrubs, conduct to the venerated regions of the dead; and many of the tombs are composed of marble, and executed with considerable skill. The whole cemetery acquires a charm at once simple and potent from the custom which prevails of decorating the graves with flowers and evergreens, the mingled emblems of decay and perpetuity. These pious offerings of tender friendship, and of filial, conjugal, and paternal love, divest the precincts of the tomb of all that is appalling in solemnity, and impart to the scene a soothing calm favourable to the reception of religious and moral impressions." A fever hospital and a dispensary in the town are within the Poor-law union of Enniscorthy; but no statistics of them have been returned. Fairs are held on Jan. 4, Feb. 1, March 1, April 29, May 23, June 17, July 22, Aug. 20, Sept. 26, Oct. 13, Nov. 4, and Dec. 14. A court of petty-sessions is held on every alternate Saturday. In 1577, Alderman James Barry, who was then sheriff of Dublin, and from whom descended the Barons of Santry, began to raise the miserable hamlet of Bunclody into the smart market town of Newtown-Barry. Judith, the only daughter and the heiress of James Barry, probonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, married John Maxwell, first Lord Farnham, and conveyed the Newtown-Barry estate into the possession of the Maxwell family. Area of the town, 51 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,430; in 1841, 1,437. Houses 240. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 72; in manufactures and trade, 150; in other pursuits, 58. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 108; on their own manual labour, 90; on means not specified, 17.

NEWTOWN-BELLEW, a village in the parish of Moylough, barony of Tyaquin, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands on the stage-coach road from Tuam to Ballinasloe, 3 miles west-north-west of Mount-Bellew, and 10 east by south of Tuam. It contains the parish-church of Moylough, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a constabulary barrack; and in its vicinity are the seat of Summerville, the ruins of a Roman Catholic chapel, and the ruins of Moylough castle. Area of the village, 26 acres. Pop., in 1841, 249. Houses 40.

NEWTOWN-BELLEW, one of three denominations of a series of bogs, from 1 mile to 4 miles north of the village of Newtown-Bellew, and principally in the parishes of Moylough and Kilkerrin,

barony of Tyaquin, co. Galway, Connaught. The other denominations are New-Forest and Gartnadeeve. Area of the whole, 11,063 acres; estimated cost of reclamation, £12,013 14s. If the area be stated in Irish acres, it amounts to 6,830; and it is naturally divided into 6,010 acres of red bog, and 820 acres of low bog. "This extensive tract of bog," says Mr. Griffith, its official surveyor, "is bounded, on the north and north-east, by Slieve-Rae, and the road from Kilkerrin by Ballyhard to Creggs; on the west, by the road from Kilkerrin to Mount-Bellew, and on the south and south-east, partly by the road from Mount-Bellew to Windfield, and partly by the bye-road which passes along the southern base of Mount-Mary, between Kentstown and Creggs. These bogs are very much divided by small streams and steep limestone ridges, between which the bogs are deep, and generally very wet. The mode of improvement which I should recommend, is similar to that of other deep bogs; and the efficacy of the system is fully exemplified by the improvements made by Mr. D'Arcy at New-Forest, which have been already described. The Mountain Bog at the summit of Mount-Mary, which I have included in this tract of bogs, as being connected with them, is very differently circumstanced from any of the others, partly in its very elevated situation, and partly from the substratum being composed of greyish white coarse grained sandstone, or of a thin bed of yellow or blue clay, mixed with fragments of sandstone rock. The bog on the summit of the hill is fifteen feet deep, and is very compact in its nature; but on the declivity it seldom exceeds three feet in depth. Some improvements have been made by small farmers on the shallow part; and as they all proceed regularly in taking in and improving a small portion of the bog every year, we may expect at no very distant period to see the whole southern face of the hill changed from its present wild and barren state to valuable pasture or meadow ground."

NEWTOWN-BREDA, a village in the parish of Knockheda, barony of Upper Castlereagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the road from Belfast to Saintfield, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile east of the Lagan, and 3 miles south by east of Belfast. It contains a neat parish-church; its houses have sloping gardens to the rear; its immediate western environs, all down to the Lagan, are occupied by Sir Robert Bateson's beautiful demesne of Belvoir Park; and both its site and its entire vicinity form a lively and romantic portion of the brilliant environs of the metropolis of Ulster. In the near neighbourhood are Fort-Breda, Knock-breda parsonage, Lisnabreny-house, Bloomingdale, Cairn's-Hill, Beech-Hill-house, Fairview, Fanny's cottage, Laganvale, Cherryvale, Rosella, Leadhill, a meeting-house, a cromlech, and the remarkable antiquity called the Giant's Ring. A court of petty-sessions is held on the first and the third Saturdays of every month. Area of the village, 25 acres. Pop., in 1841, 384. Houses 88.

NEWTOWN-BROWN, a hamlet in the barony of Gallen, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands $\frac{5}{8}$ miles south-south-west of Swineford, on the road thence to Balla. Pop. not specially returned.

NEWTOWN-BUTLER, a village in the parish of Galloon, barony of Coole, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It stands on the east road from Enniskillen to Cavan, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile east of the Enniskillen and Dublin mail-road, 3 miles east by north of the Earl of Enniskillen's sumptuous demesne of Crum castle, $\frac{3}{4}$ north of Wattle-Bridge, $\frac{4}{5}$ south-south-east of Lisnakea, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ south-east by south of Enniskillen. It contains a church, two Methodist meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic chapel, several schools, a constabulary

bulary barrack, a bridewell, and a dispensary; and it is the seat of courts of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions,—the latter held on the second Wednesday of every month. The bridewell contains 5 cells and 2 day-rooms, and is kept in a clean and orderly condition. The dispensary is within the Clones Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 30,404 acres, with a pop. of 13,531; and, in 1839-40, it expended £123 14s. 1d., and administered to 4,032 patients. Fairs are held on May 12, and the second Friday of each of the other eleven months. The village is sufficiently near the recently opened navigation of the Ulster Canal to acquire from its facility of communication an impetus to trade; and it would be not a little benefit were the line of railway constructed which the Public Commissioners projected to connect Enniskillen with Dublin. Newtown-Butler gives the title of Baron to the Earls of Lanesborough. Area of the village, 42 acres. Pop., in 1831, 412; in 1841, 541. Houses 85. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 19; in manufactures and trade, 52; in other pursuits, 33. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9; on the directing of labour, 56; on their own manual labour, 32; on means not specified, 7.

NEWTOWN-BUTLER, a village in the parish of Oranmore, barony of Dunkellin, co. Galway, Connaught. The greater part of it is a miserable collection of miserable huts. Area, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 405. Houses 71.

NEWTOWN-CLONBUN, a parish in the barony of Upper Navan, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile east of Trim, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, south by eastward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; area, 566 acres, 7 perches,—of which 4 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches are in the river Boyne. Pop., in 1831, 373; in 1841, 298. Houses 52. The surface consists chiefly of arable land, is bounded along the south end by the Boyne, is traversed near that end by the road from Trim to Navan, and has upon that road the small village of Newtown-Trim. The chief residence is Newtown-cottage; but closely adjacent on the east, though within the parish of Killooly, is the demesne of Newtown-Park. At the south end of the parish, on the banks of the Boyne, stand the picturesque ruins of what is usually called Newtown-abbey,—a priory of regular canons, of the congregation of St. Victor, founded, about the year 1206, by Simon Rochfort, the first Englishman who held the see of Meath. This prelate substituted the church of Newtown-abbey for the church of Clonard, as the cathedral of the united dioceses of Meath, Clonard, and Trim; and in 1216, he held here a synod, the constitutions and canons of which are still extant. The superior of the priory was a lord of parliament; and Laurence White, the last prior, surrendered the establishment, with its rich endowments, in the 31st year of Henry VIII. The remains of the cathedral or priory church evince the pile to have been spacious and massive, but not highly ornamented. Among several monuments which it contains is one of Sir Lucas Dillon, of Newtown and Moymet. This gentleman was one of the ablest lawyers of the reign of Elizabeth, and long filled the office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and he was son and heir of Sir Robert Dillon, attorney-general to Henry VIII, and grantee of Newtown-abbey at the dissolution.—This parish is a rectory; and part of the benefice of TRIM [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £46 3s. 1d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 13, and the Roman Catholics to 372; and a hedge-school had on its books 54 boys and 31 girls.

NEWTOWN-CONYNGHAM, or **NEWTOWN-CUNNINGHAM**, a village in the parish of All-saints,

barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the road from Letterkenmy to Londonderry, within 3 furlongs of the head of a bay of Lough Swilly, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Manor-Conyngham, and $\frac{1}{2}$ west of Londonderry. It is surrounded by romantically outlined hills; it contains a constabulary station, a meeting-house, and a parish-church; and it is the seat of a monthly court of petty-sessions. Fairs are held on Feb. 12, June 1, Aug. 25, Oct. 29, and Nov. 16. Area of the village, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 186. Houses 29.

NEWTOWN-CROMMOLIN, or **NEWTOWN-CRUMLIN**, a parish, containing a village of the same name, 3 miles north-east by east of Clough, barony of Kilconway, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, south-south-westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; area, 3,445 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches. Pop., in 1831, 727; in 1841, 799. Houses 142. Area of the village, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 175. Houses 30. Two-thirds of the parochial surface consist of mountain and bog; and the general quality of the land is of an inferior description. The road from Cushendall to Killea and Portlone passes through the interior. Fairs are held at the village on Aug. 9, Nov. 5, Feb. 5, and May 11.—This parish was formerly part of the parish and rectory of Dunaghy, but is now a perpetual curacy and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition belonging to the perpetual curate, £30; glebe, £8. Gross income, 104; nett, £100 13s. Patron, the incumbent of Dunaghy. The church was built in 1831, by means of a gift of £800 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250; attendance 66. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 287 Churchmen, 283 Presbyterians, and 182 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 220 children; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £4 a-year from the London Hibernian Society, and one with £26 from the Wesleyan Missionary Society—had on their books 178 boys and 68 girls.

NEWTOWN-DALY, a hamlet on the east border of the barony of Leitrim, 3 miles east-south-east of Loughrea, co. Galway, Connaught. Pop. not specially returned.

NEWTOWN-DROGHEDA. See **NEWTOWN-STALABAN**.

NEWTOWN-FARTULLAGH. See **NEWTOWN**, co. Westmeath.

NEWTOWN-FORBES, a small post-town in the parish of Clongesh, barony and co. of Longford, Leinster. It stands on the mail-road from Dublin to Sligo, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Longford, 7 south-south-east of Drumod, and 62 west-north-west of Dublin. The surrounding country is a flat and fertile tract; and the western environs, away to Lough Forbes and the Shannon, are wholly occupied with the beautiful and well-wooded demesne of CASTLE-FORBES; which see. The village contains a police barrack, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Methodist meeting-house, and a parish-church; and is the seat of a court of petty-sessions, on every alternate Tuesday. A tract of land immediately to the south, bears the name of the Scotch Quarter, in consequence of having been colonized in the 17th century by a number of settlers from Scotland. Area of the village, 31 acres. Pop., in 1831, 537; in 1841, 478. Houses 78. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 18; in manufactures and trade, 43; in other pursuits, 30. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 10; on the directing of labour, 55; on their own manual labour, 22; on means not specified, 6.

NEWTOWN-FORTESCUE, a village in the parish of Grangegeeth, barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Slane,

on the road thence to Ardee; and is the site of a school and a Roman Catholic chapel. Pop. returned with the parish.

NEWTOWN-GIRLEY, a village in the parish of Girley, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands 3 miles north of Athboy, on the road thence to Kells; and has a constabulary station, a school, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Pop., in 1831, 105. Houses 23.

NEWTOWN-GLEN. See CUSHENDALL.

NEWTOWN-GORE, a village in the parish and barony of Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It stands on the road from Ballinamore to Killeshandra, half-a-mile east of Lough Garadice, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Carrigallen, and 5 east-south-east of Ballinamore. A fair is held on Dec. 5. In the northern vicinity is the demesne of Woodford. Area of the village, 13 acres. Pop., in 1831, 207; in 1841, 187. Houses 34.

NEWTOWN-GORE, a ruined mansion in the parish of Calry, barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaught. The mansion was the residence of the ancestors of the present Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.; and the ruins are an interesting object, on the north shore of the beautiful Lough Gill, a little east of Holywell, and surrounded by the most charmingly romantic hills.

NEWTOWN-HAMILTON (THE), a rivulet of the county of Armagh, Ulster, and the county of Louth, Leinster. It rises among the mountains north of the town of Newtown-Hamilton; runs southward past that town, through the Fews mountains in Creggan, and near the village of Crossmaglen; and then enters the county of Louth, and proceeds south-eastward, to the formation of the Castletown river, a little above Dundalk. The Newtown-Hamilton bears, in different parts of its course, the names of Tullyvallen river, and Greaghan river.

NEWTOWN-HAMILTON, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Upper Fews, co. Armagh, Ulster. Length, south by westward, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$; area, 12,404 acres, 2 roads, 8 perches,—of which 29 acres, 2 roads, 28 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 7,253; in 1841, 7,538. Houses 1,350. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 6,233; in 1841, 6,307. Houses 1,117. The County Water runs on the western boundary; and the Newtown-Hamilton river drains most of the interior. Lough Kiltybane lies on the southern boundary, and Lough Lisleirim on the southern border. The parochial surface is partly mountainous, prevailing hilly, and to a large extent romantic. The highest ground, Dangry mountain, is situated a little north-west of the town, and has an altitude of 1,003 feet above sea-level. The arable lands, though not suitable for wheat, produce excellent crops of oats; and both they and the pasture-grounds have been much improved by georgy, and are in a comparatively good condition. Among the seats are Millview, Tullyvallen, Tullyardguill, and Harrymount,—the last the residence of Henry Barker, Esq. The ruins of Blackbank-castle stand about two miles from the town; a large fort or extensive encampment, said to have been one of the residences of the O'Neills, occurs in the extreme south-west; and some interesting antiquities and historical associations are connected with **JOHNSTOWN'S-FEWS**, which see. The interior is traversed by the middle road from Dublin to Armagh, and by the road from Mount-Norris to Castleblaney.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £537 18s. 7d.; globe, £38 15s. Gross income, £576 13s. 7d.; nett, £516 3s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate

receives a salary of £75. The church is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the town, and was built in 1775, out of funds provided by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 240. A school-house in the town is also used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 150. The Presbyterian meeting-houses at Altamahar, Newtown-Hamilton, and Cortamlet, have an attendance of respectively 200, 350, and 600. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Creggan. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,265 Churchmen, 2,174 Presbyterians, and 4,092 Roman Catholics; and 5 pay daily schools at Carraganawoddy, Altamahar, Newtown-Hamilton, and Dromalt, had on their books 143 boys and 46 girls. In 1842, the National Board had two schools at Mullaghduff, two at Tullyvallen, and one at Cortamlet.

NEWTOWN-HAMILTON, a post and market town in the parish of Newtown-Hamilton, barony of Upper Fews, co. Armagh, Ulster. It stands on the middle road from Armagh to Dublin, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Mount-Norris, 5 south-east of Keady, $7\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-west of Markethill, $8\frac{1}{2}$ west by north of Newry, $9\frac{1}{2}$ south by east of Armagh, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Dundalk, and $52\frac{1}{2}$ north by west of Dublin. It occupies a romantic situation; and, though not interiorly interesting, pleases the eye in connection with the surrounding country. It was founded so late as about the year 1770, and after attempts to raise towns at Blackbank and Johnstown's-Fews had failed; and, in common with the circumjacent country, it is in an improving condition. It contains a meeting-house, two school-houses, a new market-house, a sessions-house, a police-barack, a bridewell, and a dispensary; and in its near vicinity are a Roman Catholic chapel and a spa. The bridewell is very well kept; and during 1842, it cost £18 16s. The dispensary is within the Castle-Blaney Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 25,000 acres, with a pop. of 13,354; and, in 1839, it expended £60, and administered to 820 patients. The town is the seat of courts of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions,—the latter held on the last Saturday of every month. A market is held weekly; and fairs are held on the last Saturday of every month. Area of the town, 51 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,020; in 1841, 1,231. Houses 233. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 57; in manufactures and trade, 152; in other pursuits, 40. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 10; on the directing of labour, 158; on their own manual labour, 73; on means not specified, 8.

NEWTOWN-LENNAN, a parish in the baronies of Slieveadagh and East Ifa and Offa, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Carrick-on-Suir, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, south by eastward, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, 2. Area of the Slieveadagh section, 1,618 acres, 6 perches; of the East Ifa and Offa section, 4,156 acres, 16 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,931; * in 1841, 1,806. Houses 268. Pop. of the East Ifa and Offa section, in 1841, 1,276. Houses 191. The surface forms part of the extreme east border of the county; and is divided from Leinster, along the east by the rivulet Lingane. The Lingane, while on the boundary, descends from a surface-elevation above sea-level of 257 feet to nearly the tidal-level of the Suir; and a rivulet which traces the northern boundary, descends, while there, from an elevation above sea-level of 435 feet. The highest ground in the parish is on

* The Census of 1831 places the whole of the parish in East Ifa and Offa, and states its pop. at 1,842.

the boundary-line between the two sections or baronies, and has an altitude above sea-level of 980 feet. The greater part of the surface consists of good arable land. The principal seats are Cregg-house and Knockroe-house; and the hamlets are Newtown and Cregg.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CLONEGANE [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. Tithe composition, £441 9s. 5d.; glebe, £6 9s. 3d. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated a little south of the hamlet of Newtown, and has an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Carrick-on-Suir. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and two pay daily schools were usually attended by about 60 children.

NEWTOWN-LIMAVADDY,

A post and market town in the parish of Drumachose, barony of Kenaught, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It stands on the right bank of the river Roe, and on the road from Londonderry to Coleraine, 2 miles east by south of the south-east extremity of Lough Foyle, 3½ south-south-east of the mouth of the Roe, 2¼ east by north of Ballykelly, 7½ north of Dungiven, 11½ west-south-west of Coleraine, 12½ east-north-east of Londonderry, 17½ north-west by north of Maghera, 57 north-west of Belfast, and 13¼ north by half-west of Dublin.

Enviros.—The site of the town is in a warm, fertile, well-wooded, and very beautiful portion of the rich vale of the Roe, near the line where that vale glides out from the character of glen and dell, and expands into the luxuriant and fructiferous plain of Myroe. In the east and south-east environs are the seats of Streeve, Gortgarn, and Fruit-hill,—the last the charming residence of M. MacCausland, Esq.; in the south are Roe-park and Drumnagasker,—the former the fine residence of E. C. MacNaghten, Esq., in the immediate vicinity of the town, but sending a broad sheet of wood far up the Roe; in the west are Bessbrook, Finlagan, Sheephill, Drummond, and Walworth, and the village of Ballykelly; and, in the north, are Ardargle, Rush-hall, Culmore, and Outlands, and, at 3¼ miles, the verdant mountain of Benyevenagh, with its beautifully columnar cliffs, and its panorama-viewing summit, overhanging Lough Foyle, the desert shores of Magilligan, and the opulent strath of Myroe. See BENYVENAGH. "We recommend the traveller who is interested in the topography of this part of the country and the adjacent coast," says Mr. Fraser, "to ascend Benyevenagh, whose verdant summit is 1,260 feet above the sea. From it, and even from many of the less prominent parts of its beautiful cliffy sides, under favourable circumstances, with the map, he will learn more of this mountain-district and its shores, from Fair-head to Innishowen-head, than from the most minute and lengthened description."

Interior of the Town.—A stone bridge carries the thoroughfare, and the road from Coleraine to Londonderry, westward across the Roe. Catherine-street, a straight and remarkably spacious street, commences a few yards east of the bridge, and extends 330 yards to the north-east. A straight but greatly narrower street goes off from the middle of the north-west side of Catherine-street, and extends 180 yards to the north-north-west. Main-street commences at the north-north-west end of the preceding; and first extends straightly and with singular spaciousness, 360 yards to the north-east,—then begins to contract, and extends 120 yards to the north-north-east,—and finally proceeds, with much irregularity, 230

yards to the east. A street of 380 yards in length, nearly straight, but not spacious, begins near the middle of the south-east side of the spacious part of Main-street, and extends south-south-eastward past the north-east end of Catherine-street. The other streets are few, short, and little, if any, superior to lanes; and the outskirts, though straggling, are not extensive. The church is a handsome structure; the market-house is not conspicuously ornamental; the meeting-houses, and other more prominent structures, possess no arresting feature; and the private houses, though including a number of cabins, and of large but poor tenements, are aggregately much better than those of most second-rate towns in Connaught, Munster, or even Leinster.

The Poor-law Union.—The Poor-law union of Newtown-Limavaddy ranks as the 70th, and was declared on Sept. 21, 1839. It lies wholly in co. Londonderry, and comprehends an area of 150,623 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 41,031. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop. in 1831, are Newtown-Limavaddy, 3,610; Fruit-hill, 2,699; Keady, 1,048; Lislane, 1,875; Gelvin, 2,135; Straw, 1,930; Drum, 2,601; Dungiven, 2,941; Glenshane, 1,704; Owenreagh, 1,615; Feeny, 1,802; Fore-Glen, 1,992; Faughanvale, 2,575; Ballykelly, 2,235; the Highlands, 2,714; Myroe, 1,919; Aghanloo, 2,102; Bellerena, 1,900; and Benone, 1,634. The number of ex-officio guardians is 8, and of elected guardians is 24; and of the latter, 2 are elected by each of the divisions of Newtown-Limavaddy, Drum, Dungiven, Feeny, and Faughanvale, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The divisions of Fore-Glen and Faughanvale are in the barony of Tyrkeeran; the divisions of Ballykelly and Feeny are in Tyrkeeran and Kenaught; and all the other divisions are in Kenaught. The number of valued tenements in the Tyrkeeran districts is 569;—in the Kenaught districts, 3,797,—in the whole union, 4,366; and of this total, 1,174 were valued under £5,—1,172, under £10,—710, under £15,—366, under £20,—257, under £25,—201, under £30,—229, under £40,—106, under £50,—and 151, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £65,580: the total number of persons rated is 4,366; and of these, 153 were rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—296, not exceeding £2,—229, not exceeding £3,—261, not exceeding £4,—and 290, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on June 18, 1840,—to be completed in Aug. 1841,—to cost £5,982 for building and completion, and £1,309 5s. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 7 acres, 14 perches; purchased for £708 15s.—and to contain accommodation for 500 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was March 15, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £1,000 12s. 6d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,283 5s. 6d. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 100. The medical charities within the union are dispensaries at Newtown-Limavaddy, Dungiven, and Magilligan; and, in 1839, they received £136 from subscription, and £136 10s. from public grants, expended £154 4s. in salaries to medical officers, £107 11s. for medicines, and £23 15s. for contingencies, and administered to 3,818 patients. The Newtown-Limavaddy dispensary serves for a district of 42,440 acres, with a pop. of 15,754; and, in 1839, it expended £105 17s., and administered to 1,515 patients.

Trade.—The linen-trade of Newtown-Limavaddy was at one time of considerable extent; and, though it dwindled away to littleness, it gives promise of reacquainting its former importance. There are two distilleries. The great impulse given for some time

past to the agriculture of all the surrounding country, has occasioned a large, rapid, and steady increase to the prosperity of the town. Wheat, though not very many years ago imported for home consumption, is now raised in considerable quantities throughout the neighbouring districts; and flax, after having for a considerable period fallen exceedingly off as an article of culture, has, for 9 or 10 years past, been so large a crop as to occasion of itself a very large trade. "The great increase in the culture of flax," says an official report in 1837, "is the principal cause of the prosperity of Newtown-Limavaddy; and such has been the extent of this produce, that it was found expedient to open a market in the town for its disposal within the last twelve months, where the average weekly sales now amount to from 15 to 17 tons, and to the value of £1,000 sterling; and it is considered that this amount will rather increase than diminish." The sales of agricultural produce, at the weekly markets, and the general retail trade for the supply of the surrounding country, are comparatively very large. Fairs are held on the second Monday of Feb., and on March 28, June 13, July 12, and Oct. 29. The town has a comfortable inn, and branch-offices of the Belfast Banking Company, and the Northern Banking Company. The public conveyances in 1838 were a mail-coach in transit between Londonderry and Belfast, and a car in transit between Londonderry and Coleraine. It is proposed to execute a branch-railway to this place from the projected railway betwixt Coleraine and Londonderry.

Municipal Affairs.—A charter of 11 James I. erected Newtown-Limavaddy into a borough, and appointed its corporation to consist of a provost, 12 free burgesses, 2 sergeants-at-mace, and a commonalty, and to be called "The Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Lymavady." The borough limits are not known to have been at any period more accurately defined than as "the town and precincts of Lymavady." The Earl of Londonderry was patron or proprietor at the time of the Legislative Union; and he received the whole of the £15,000 of compensation for the annulling of its right of sending members to Parliament. The corporation fell into neglect immediately after the disfranchisement, ceased to perform any corporate act about the year 1808, and has long been entirely extinct. A borough court, authorized by the charter, was discontinued about the year 1734; and a manor court, held by the seneschal of the surrounding manor, has also been a long time in desuetude. A court of quarter-sessions is held twice a year; and a court of petty-sessions on every alternate Tuesday. The public peace is preserved by a party of the county constabulary. The bridewell is kept in a clean and satisfactory condition; and, during 1843, it cost £24 16s. 8d. A presbytery of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland has its seat in Newtown-Limavaddy, exercises inspection over 13 congregations, and meets on the first Tuesday of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. Two of the congregations under this presbytery are at Newtown-Limavaddy, two are at Dungiven, and the other 9 are at respectively Ballykelly, Magilligan, Ballygagh, Largy, Drumachose, Seriggan, Derrymore, Bovevagh, and Myroe.

Statistics, &c.—Area of the town, 515 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,428; in 1841, 3,101. Houses 566. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 152; in manufactures and trade, 319; in other pursuits, 118. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 55; on the directing of labour, 277; on their own manual labour, 241; on means not specified, 16. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read

and write, 674; who could read but not write, 350; who could neither read nor write, 239. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 465; who could read but not write, 713; who could neither read nor write, 318.—Newtown-Limavaddy, then called the Dog's Leap, was at one time the chief residence of the O'Cahans, the ancient toparchs of the central and the eastern parts of the territory which now constitutes the county of Londonderry; and, from the date of the Anglo-Norman conquest down to the period succeeding the Protestant settlement of Ulster, it shared in most of the greater events which occurred within the county. See LONDONDERRY (COUNTY OF).

NEWTOWN-LOE, a village in the parish of Newtown, barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands on the mail-road from Dublin to Galway, 2½ miles west by south of Tyrrel's-Pass, and 2½ east of Kilbeggan. It is the site of a church and a school; and in its near vicinity are a Roman Catholic chapel, and Archdeacon Vignoles' seat of Cornahir. A height at the village has an altitude of 368 feet above sea-level; and, in spite of being so far inland, and so comparatively low, forms a marked feature in the midst of a vast flat country. Pop. of the village returned with the parish.

NEWTOWN-MONASTERBOICE. See NEWTOWN, co. Louth.

NEWTOWN-MOUNT-BELLEW. See NEWTOWN-BELLEW.

NEWTOWN-MOUNT-KENNEDY, a small market and post town, in the parish of Upper Newcastle, barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the mail-road from Dublin to Wexford, 2 miles south of the Glen of the Downs, 2½ west of the shore of the Irish Sea, 2½ south by west of Delgany, 6 north by west of Rathnew, 7½ south of Bray, 8 north-north-west of Wicklow, and 17½ south-south-east of Dublin. It does not possess in its own site, or interior character or groupings any of the elements of picturesqueness or romance; yet it is surrounded by scenery the most beautiful and charming, and forms an excellent central-point or headquarters for a series of easy excursions among the most admired landscapes of the north of Wicklow. "From this place as a centre," says the author of the 'Guide to Wicklow,' "the visitor could strike off upon pleasant short excursions each day, and return to dinner. The Glen and demesne of Dunran, the Devil's Glen, Glenmore Castle, Kiltymon Glen, the demesnes of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, Altadore, and Hermitage, with many others, are within easy distances. There is a very comfortable inn in the town, where the traveller is certain of being treated with great courteousness, and where the charges are very moderate." Within a circumference described upon a radius of two miles are three hills of respectively 1,122, 1,193, and 1,232 feet of altitude, and the seats of Trudder-house, Killadreenan-cottage, Prospect-house, Mount-John-house, Kiltymon-house, Dunran-house, Kilmartin, Newcastle-house, Bloomfield, Ballyphilip, Coodross, Woodstock-house, Warblebank, Kilmullen, Kilquod-house, Ballyronan-house, Springfarm, Derraghville, Laurel-lodge, Searscow, East Priory, Mount-Kennedy-house, Rockfield, Dromin-lodge, Glenbrook, Mount-Pleasant, Down's-Lawn, Dromin-house, Holywell, Toomon-house, Down's-lodge, Bromley-house, Nassau-lodge, Bellfield-house, Glendarragh-cottage, Altadore-house, Hermitage, Glendarragh-house, East-hill, Tithewer, Springmount, and Monalin-house. The mansion of Mount-Kennedy, or Newton-Mount-Kennedy, stands nearly ¼ of a mile north by west of the town, and, together with the grounds around it, is noticed in the following terms by the author of the 'Guide to

Wicklow: 'The house and demesne of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy are well worthy the attention of the inquisitive tourist; the demesne is extensive, highly improved, and beautifully situated. This whole tract of land about fifty years ago, was totally wild and barren; about this period it was purchased by General Cunningham, afterwards Lord Rossmore, who then retired from public life. This demesne, as well as that of Dunran, were planted by his lordship, and the soil of valleys and lowlands, hitherto useless, reclaimed by that energetic and sagacious nobleman, principally by the application of marl and limestone gravel. So paramount was this excellent man's taste and ability for agricultural improvement, that, beginning from fifty acres, he extended his demesne and farms from Newtown-Mount-Kennedy to the southern extremity of Dunran, nor ceased till he had expended £64,000 in improvements. This house is a large square building of great simplicity and elegance; it is in the Ionic order, and after a design by Wyatt, executed by Mr. Cooley, also a very eminent artist. From the portico there is a charming view of the improvement and woods, terminating in the mountains; and from the east front is a commanding prospect of a highly cultivated country, bounded at the distance of 2 miles by the sea.' The property received its name, and the town of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy its origin, from a mercantile family of Dublin, one of whom, George Kennedy, was an alderman of the city in 1590. The manor passed by inheritance from the last male of the Kennedys to Mr. Barker; it was purchased from Mr. Barker by General Conyngham, afterwards Lord Rossmore; and it descended from Lord Rossmore to the family of Gunn of Rattoo in the county of Kerry.—A court of petty-sessions is held in the town on the second Saturday of every month. Fairs are held on Feb. 2, April 18, June 29, Aug. 15, Oct. 30, and Dec. 21. In 1841, the Newtown-Mount-Kennedy Loan Fund had a capital of £908, circulated £3,595 in 896 loans, cleared a nett profit of £52 9s. 9d., and expended for charitable purposes £65. A dispensary in the town is within the Rathdrum Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 25,630 acres; with a pop. of 12,201; and, in 1839-40, it received £150 15s., and expended £137 12s. 11½d. In 1798, a body of rebels was defeated at Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, by a body of the King's troops under Lords Rossmore and Kingsborough. Area of the town, 49 acres. Pop., in 1831, 825; in 1841, 828. Houses 113. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 53; in manufactures and trade, 77; in other pursuits, 29. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9; on the directing of labour, 63; on their own manual labour, 82; on means not specified, 5.

NEWTOWN-PARK. See NEWTOWN-CLOXBUN.

NEWTOWN-PLATTEN, a village in the parish of Duleek, barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands 2 miles south-west of Drogheda, on the road thence to Rosnaree. In its vicinity are the seats of Mount-Granville and Platten. Pop., in 1831, 116. Houses 21.

NEWTOWN-REGAN, a hamlet in the barony of Kiltartan, co. Galway, Connought. It stands 1½ mile south-west of Gort, on the road thence to Kilmaduaigh. Pop. not specially returned.

NEWTOWN-SANDES, a village in the parish of Murhir, barony of Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, Munster. It stands on the road from Listowel to Glin, 4½ miles south of Tarbert, and 5 north-east of Listowel. A dispensary here is within the Listowel Poor-law union, and, in 1839-40, it received £55 17s. from subscription, and £55 17s. from public grants. The church of Murhir stands about a mile

to the south-west. Area of the village, 12 acres. Pop., in 1831, 375; in 1841, 314. Houses 54.

NEWTOWN-SAVILLE, a quoad sacra parish, 4½ miles north of Clogher, barony of Clogher, co. Tyrone, Ulster. Length and breadth, each 4½ miles; area, about 13,768½ acres. Pop. not separately returned. It consists of the northern district of the quoad civilia parish of Clogher; and is traversed northward by the road from Clogher to Omagh. The land is variously good, light, indifferent, mountainous, and waste; but in no case is prime. The hamlet of Newtown-Saville is the site of the church and the glebe-house; and near it are a Roman Catholic chapel, and two schools,—one of the latter connected with the National Board. Fairs are held on the last Monday of every month.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Glebe, £15. Gross income, £75; nett, £72 5s. Patron, the dean of Clogher. The church was built in 1815, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Baron of First Fruits, and a donation of £156 18s. 5½d. from the Rev. Francis Gervais, the proprietor of the estate on which it stands. Sittings 180; attendance 120. The number of members of the Established church within the quoad sacra parish is about 1,150. All the other statistics are mixed up with those of the quoad civilia parish of Clogher.

NEWTOWN-SMYTH. See GALWAY.

NEWTOWN-STALABAN, a village in the parish of Tullyallen, barony of Ferrard, co. Louth, Leinster. It stands 1½ mile north-east of Drogheda, on the road thence to Termonfeckan. Adjacent to it on the east is Newtown-house. Pop. not specially returned.

NEWTOWN-STEWART, a post and market town in the parish of Ardstraw, barony of Strabane, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It stands on the river Mourne, and on the mail-road from Dublin to Londonderry, 5 miles west of Gorton, 7 north-north-east of Drumquin, 7½ east of Castle-Derg, 7½ south-south-east of Strabane, 8 north-north-west of Omagh, 19 south of Londonderry, and 94½ north-north-west of Dublin. The Struel and the Moyle or Gleniff rivers form the Mourne a few perches east of the town. The hill of Mary Grey is situated 1½ mile to the east-south-east, and has an altitude of 826 feet above sea-level. The hill of Bessy Bell is situated 2 miles to the south-south-west, and has an altitude of 1,366 feet above sea-level. The Marquis of Abercorn's magnificent demesne of Baron's-court, commences 1½ mile to the south-west, and extends upwards of 2 miles south-south-westward, profuse in natural beauty, rich in wood, and largely gemmed with the chain of ornate lakes called Loughs Mary, Fanny, and Catherine. Within a circumference described upon a radius of two miles are Pigeon-Hill, Castle-Moyle, Oldcastle, Harvey Avery's Castle, and Woodbrook. These agreeable objects in the environs, the convergence of vales at the town, the broad valley of the Mourne below, and the periphery of verdant, picturesque, and sheltering hills, render the situation of Newtown-Stewart greatly more pleasant than that of most of the other inland towns of Ireland. 'Its sheltered position,' remarks the Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, 'softens the rigour of every wind that blows. The fertile and extensive valley that fronts it to the north, and through the centre of which the river Mourne takes its course, is encompassed on every side by gently swelling hills, backed by corresponding mountains of different altitudes, of which Bell and Grey, to the south and east, are the nearest and most beautiful; the lofty top of the former serves as a barometer to the surrounding country; when overhung with clouds or enveloped with

mist, it is a sign of approaching rain, but when clearly seen, it indicates fair weather. The temperature of the climate may be inferred from this circumstance, that snow in the valley here mentioned disappears a few days earlier than in the more exposed districts towards Strabane and Derry."

Newtown-Stewart was originally called Lislis; and it acquired its present name from Sir William Stewart, to whom it was granted by Charles I. In consequence of its commanding a great pass from the valley of the Foyle, and the northern sea-board of Donegal and Londonderry to the centre and the south of the kingdom, it was long an important military post; during the Revolution it was burned by order of James II.; and during 30 or 35 subsequent years, it lay in a state of ruinous prostration. The modern improvement of the town, for some unexplained reason, has not been so great and rapid as either its own fine situation or the progress of other towns in the north might have led a stranger to expect. Yet, though irregular in its plan and poor in some of its architecture, it exhibits around its centre some series of good houses. Its principal public buildings are a church, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, two Methodist meeting-houses, and a Roman Catholic chapel. At the foot of Main-street stands the house in which James II. slept on his way to Londonderry; and in the vicinity is a remarkable castle, noticed in the following terms by the Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald:

"It stands on a high hill a little to the south-west of the town, and has two round towers and a platform. The towers, except on the north side, are entire. This castle belonged to Henry O'Neal, who, according to tradition, was king of Ulster in the fifth century; he was called by a name which signifies in Irish 'cross' or 'wicked,' as characteristic of his temper. Of this the following anecdote is a singular instance:—He had a sister who is represented as having an elegant person but the head of a swine; and thence called the female monster. Henry, anxious to get rid of an object that mortified his feelings and his pride, adopted the plan of offering her in marriage to any person who should seem inclined to propose for her, but on condition that, after having seen her, he should either marry or hang. Accordingly, nineteen persons, among whom was a captive prince, who had agreed to the condition, were all executed on the platform before his castle; and tradition says, the twentieth and last person who proposed for her was the son of his own cowherd, who was tempted by the magnitude of her dowry, but who, on seeing her, immediately exclaimed, 'Cur sours me, cur sours me; that is, 'hang me! hang me!' The young man, however, was spared, and the unfortunate princess put to death." Other old castles in the vicinity are noticed in the article ARDSTRAW: which see.—A dispensary in Newtown-Stewart is within the Strabane Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 44,794 acres, with a pop. of 18,662; and, in 1830, it expended £105, and administered to 1,541 patients. Fairs are held on the last Monday of every month. A court of petty-sessions is held on the third Thursday of every month. Area of the town, 61 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,737; in 1841, 1,405. Houses 273. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 62; in manufactures and trade, 182; in other pursuits, 57. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 17; on the directing of labour, 161; on their own manual labour, 114; on means not specified, 9.

NEWTOWN-TRIM, a village in the parish of Newtown-Clonban, and on the left bank of the Boyne, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile east of Trim, barony of Upper Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop. returned with the parish.

NICHOLAS (St.), a parish on the southern bor-

der of the barony of Ballaghkeen, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,213 acres, 2 roods, 18 perches. Pop., in 1831, 311; in 1841, 316. Houses 49. The land is of a rather light description. In the centre stands the hamlet of Garrylough. This parish is an inappropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of ARDCOLM [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition belonging to the incumbent, £27 7s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £39 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and are inappropriate in Lord Portsmouth. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 28, and the Roman Catholics to 288; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

NICHOLAS (St.). See NATHLASH, DUBLIN, COBK, LINCRICK, GALWAY, and CARRICK-ON-SUIR. NICHOLASTOWN, a quondam parish, now treated as merely a townland, on the north border of the barony of Killea and Moore, 24 miles south-east of Athy, co. Kildare, Leinster.

NIEB (THE), a grand mountain rivulet of the county of Waterford, Munster. It issues in various head-streams from small Alpine lakes, two of which have a surface-elevation of upwards of 1,200, and one of 1,650 feet above sea-level, among the central and loftiest heights of the Cummerragh mountains; and it rolls, and leaps, and tumbles about 9 miles westward to the Suir, at the point where that river makes its sudden and final deflexion from a southerly course, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Ardnaman.

NILTEEN, or NALTERN, a grange in the barony of Upper Antrim, 3 miles east of the town of Antrim, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, west-south-westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,737 acres, 2 roods, 22 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,169; in 1841, 1,191. Houses 218. The land is of superior quality. The road from Antrim to Dough runs nearly along the northern boundary; and that from Belfast to Connor passes across the interior.—This grange is practically a vicarage, and part of the benefice of DONEGORE [which see], in the dio. of Connor. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £124 0s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the rectorial for £248 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and the latter are claimed by James Moore, Esq. of Cloverhill. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 63 Churchmen, 1,046 Presbyterians, and 65 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 120 children; and 3 pay daily schools had on their books 65 boys and 41 girls.

NINE-MILE-HOUSE, a village in the parish of Templemichael, barony of Slieveardagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands on the east margin of the province, and on the mail-road from Dublin to Clonmel and Cork, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of the summit of Slievenaman, 6 south-south-west of Cullin, and 11 north-east by east of Clonmel. It has a small posting establishment. Fairs are held on March 25, May 20, and Nov. 1. In the immediate vicinity are Rockview-house, and the commencement of the defile past the east base of Slievenaman. Area of the village, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 160. Houses 26.

NOBBER, a parish, partly in the barony of Lower Kells, but chiefly in that of Morgallion, co. Meath, Leinster. The Morgallion section contains the villages of NOBBER and BALLINKE: see these articles. Length, south by eastward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Lower Kells section, 1,088 acres, 3 roods, 6 perches; of the Morgallion section, 9,399 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches,—of which 70 acres, 2 roods, 19 perches are in Lough Whitewood, and 6 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches are in small lakes. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,092; in 1841, 3,757. Houses 639. Pop., in 1841, of the Lower Kells section, 384; of the rural districts of the Morgallion section,

2,877. Houses in these, respectively 66 and 493. The townland of Rathe was formerly in the barony of Lower Slane, but was transferred by the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, to the barony of Morgallion. The parochial surface is part of the north border of the great plain of Meath, and has an undulated character, and a rich and ornate appearance. Gallows Hill, the highest ground, has an altitude of 308 feet above sea-level, and commands a noble panoramic view of the surrounding country. Immediately west of the village of Nobber is Brittas, the well-wooded and fine old demesne of Edward Bligh, Esq.; and on the west border, north of Brittas, is the conspicuous demesne of Whitewood, the property and occasional residence of Viscount Gormanstown, adorned with Lough Whitewood, whose superfluous waters form the nascent river Dee. The other principal seats are Spiddal, Marl-Hill, Rockfield-house, Julianstown-house, Castlefield, Mullandeggan, Prestonvale, and Cornabrock. The road from Dublin to Kingscourt and Clones passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Meath. The tithes are compounded for £480 12s. 4jd., and are appropriated to the see of Meath, and held under lease of the diocesan. The parishes and appropriate curacies of Nobber and LOUGHBRACAN (see that article), constitute the perpetual curacy and the benefice of Nobber. Glebe, £70. Gross income, £125 7s. 8jd. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated at the village of Nobber, and was built about the year 1771, by means of parochial cess. Sittings 120; attendance, from 30 to 35. The Roman Catholic chapel is also situated at Nobber, and has an attendance of about 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Cruicetown. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 121, and the Roman Catholics to 3,976; the Protestants of the union to 129, and the Roman Catholics to 4,478; and 2 daily schools in the parish and union—one of which was chiefly supported by £20 a-year and other advantages from Lord Gormanstown—were usually attended by about 158 children.

NOBBER, a post-village in the parish of Nobber, barony of Morgallion, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Clones, 5 miles east-north-east of Moynalty, $\frac{5}{8}$ south-south-east of Kingscourt, $\frac{6}{8}$ north-east by north of Kells, $\frac{7}{8}$ west-south-west of Ardee, $\frac{9}{8}$ north by west of Navan, and $\frac{3}{4}$ north-west by north of Dublin. The church and the Roman Catholic chapel at the village are neat structures. The remains of a priory stand in the churchyard. The dispensary of Nobber is within the Poor-law union of Kells, and serves for a district of 19,069 acres, with a pop. of 7,168; and, in 1839-40, it expended £122 16s. 7d., and administered to 1,212 patients. A fair is held on April 25. In 1670, Turlough O'Carolan—popularly known as Carolan, the last of the Irish minstrels—was born, in humble circumstances, at Nobber. "He was deprived of his sight by the ravages of the small-pox, at so early a period of life, that he remembered no impression of colours." He was accustomed to say, when speaking of this calamity, that his eyes were transplanted into his ears; and so apparent became, even during childhood, his acute sensibility to the concord of sweet sounds, that his friends procured him a professional instructor on the harp, before he had completed the twelfth year of his age. He was, however, a natural genius of the first rank, and was born to create rather than to practise. Although his harp was rarely unstrung, he, in general, as is observed by Mr. Walker, only used it to assist him in composition; his fingers wandered amongst the strings in quest of the sweets of melody. At an early age

Carolan became enamoured of a lady, by name Miss Bridget Cruise; and the song addressed by him to that fair object of his wishes, is supposed to be his chef d'œuvre. Miss Cruise, however, refused his hand; but the sympathy remaining true, although the object might change, he shortly found a solace in marriage with a young woman of a respectable family, named Mary MacGuire, by whom he had seven children. He now fixed his residence on a small farm near Moshill, in the county of Leitrim; but the fate of genius followed him to his little habitation. He prosecuted his studies in music and poetry with great care, but quite neglected, in the ardour of such pursuits, and in the pleasures of an unbounded hospitality, a due attention to prudential concerns. He consequently soon abandoned a farm that was an encumbrance rather than a source of emolument, and commenced the life of an itinerant musician." Some further notices of Carolan are given in the article KILRONAN; which see. Area of the village of Nobber, 24 acres. Pop., in 1831, 379; in 1841, 349. Houses 57.

NOCK-LYON, or KNOCKLYON, a hamlet in the parish of Tallaght, barony of Uppercross, 4 miles south-south-west of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster. Adjacent to it is Knocklyon-house. Pop. not specially returned.

NOGGINSTOWN, a hamlet in the parish of Killeckill, barony of Leitrim, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles north-east by east of Loughrea, co. Galway, Connaught. Pop. not specially returned.

NOHOVAL, NOGHEVAL, NOUGHAVAL, or NOUGHILL, a parish 44 miles north-west by west of Ballymore, and partly in the barony of Kilkenny-West, co. Westmeath, partly in the baronies of Ratheline and Abbeyshruel, co. Longford, Leinster. The Abbeyshruel section contains a small part of the town of BALLYMAHON; which see. The Westmeath section consists of two mutually detached districts, the lesser lying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile west of the greater, and including a considerable portion of Lough Ree. Length of the greater district, north-westward, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles; extreme breadth, $\frac{2}{8}$. Length of the lesser district, westward, $\frac{3}{8}$; breadth, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{8}$. Area of the whole of the Westmeath section, 11,588 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches,—of which 2,391 acres, 3 roods, 26 perches are in Lough Ree, and 181 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches are in small lakes and the Inny river. The Ratheline and the Abbeyshruel sections in co. Longford also lie mutually detached, the former 5 furlongs west of the latter, and including a small portion of the north-eastern extremity of Lough Ree. Length and breadth of the Ratheline section, each $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; area, 331 acres, 2 roods, 35 perches,—of which 36 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches are in Lough Ree, and 10 acres, 3 perches are in the river Inny. Length of the Abbeyshruel section, westward, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 3,232 acres, 3 perches,—of which 28 acres, 2 roods, 6 perches are in the river Inny. The Ratheline section formerly belonged to Abbeyshruel, but was transferred by the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84. Pop. of the whole parish, in 1831, 4,154; in 1841, 4,480. Houses 793. Pop., in 1841, of the Westmeath section, 2,868; of the Ratheline section, 26; of the rural districts of the Abbeyshruel section, 1,482. Houses in these, respectively 514, 4, and 257. The Abbeyshruel section is bounded on the north and west by the river Inny, and contains the seats of Cartron and Rathmore. The western district of the Westmeath section contains the islands of Innisboffin, Innisturk, Leveret, Red-island, Reman's and Hlog, and the greater part of Lough Creggan. The eastern district of the Westmeath section is cut into nearly

equal parts by the Craggy rivulet, and contains the village of **ABURN** [which see], the greater part of Lough Doona, a police station, the seats of Little-town-lodge, Van-Dieman-lodge, Long-lodge, Rock-land-house, Nohoval-house, Lisquill-house, Kilcormac-lodge, Longfield-house, and Ardnacran-house; and the ruins of an abbey and a castle. The prevailing quality of the land throughout the parish is good.—This parish is an appropriate rectory, and part of the perpetual curacy and benefice of **FORNEY** [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Glebe belonging to the perpetual curate, £18 18s. The tithes are compounded for £450, and are appropriated to the see of Meath, and held under lease from the diocesan. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated in the eastern district of the Westmeath section, and has an attendance of from 900 to 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Tubberclare, in the parish of Kilkenny-West. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 144, and the Roman Catholics to 4,113; and 7 pay daily schools were usually attended by about 237 children.

NOHOVAL, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the coast of the barony of Kinnalea, 4 miles east of Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,508 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,200; in 1841, 1,175. Houses 202. Area of the village, 20 acres. Pop., in 1841, 142. Houses 27. The land, though light, is productive. The greater part is under tillage, and the whole is conveniently situated for both lime and sea-manure. The road from Kinsale to Robert's Cove passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Peter's, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £140. The parishes of Nohoval and **KILMANOGH** [see that article], constitute the perpetual curacy and the benefice of Nohoval. Pop., in 1831, 2,477. Tithe composition belonging to the perpetual curacy, £75; glebe, £4 11s. 7d. Gross income, £102 13s. 7d.; nett, £95 6s. 1d. Patron, the archdeacon of Cork. The church was built upwards of a century ago; but the cost of its erection is not known. Sittings 120; attendance, from 30 to 60. A schoolhouse in Kilmanog is also used as a parochial place of worship. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 450; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Tracton. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 35, and the Roman Catholics to 1,259; the Protestants of the union to 151, and the Roman Catholics to 2,400; a Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 15 children; a pay daily school in the parish had an average attendance of about 100 children; and there were three daily schools in Kilmanog.

NOHOVAL, or **NOUGHVAL**, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Burren, 2½ miles north-east of Killynora, co. Clare, Munster. Length, north-westward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 4,661 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches. Pop., in 1831, 408; in 1841, 450. Houses 65. The hamlet of Nohoval had, in 1831, 10 houses, and 64 inhabitants. The proportion of tillage or meadow land is very small; and that of limestone rocky pasture is very large, and quite predominant. The tillage lands produce potatoes, oats, and bere; the pasturable mountain amounts to about 80 Irish acres; and the extent of bog is about 20 Irish acres. The highest ground is on the northern boundary, and has an altitude above sea-level of 635 feet. The seats are Lismoher-house and Lismoher-lodge; and the principal antiquities are the cross and the ruined church of Nohoval, three cromlechs, three Danish forts, and the ruins or vestiges of Ballygunner, Ballymurphy, and

Binroe castles. Lough Aleanaun lies in the east. The roads from Killynora to Ballyvaughan and Kinvarra pass through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Killynora. Vicarial tithe composition, £35; glebe, £32 10s. The vicarages of Nohoval and **CARRUNE** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Nohoval. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 4½. Pop., in 1831, 1,453. Gross income, £100 10s.; nett, £100 13s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. There is no church. The Nohoval and the Carrune Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 100 and 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, all the inhabitants of both the parish and the union were Roman Catholics; a hedge-school in the parish had on its books 20 boys and 15 girls; and 3 daily schools in the union had on their books 110 boys and 74 girls.

NOHOVAL-DALY, a parish, 6½ miles north-west by west of Mill-street, and partly in the barony of Duballow, co. Cork, partly in the barony of Magonihy, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Cork section, 11,544 acres; of the Kerry section, 5,829 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,229; in 1841, 3,954. Houses 623. Pop. of the Cork section, in 1831, 1,925; in 1841, 2,350. Houses 351. The surface consists of a portion of the glen or vale of the river Blackwater, almost immediately below that river's source, and portions of the mountainous screens of the vale within both Cork and Kerry. About one-third of the whole is arable and pasture land; and the remainder is either bog or waste mountain. The glen or low ground district is warmed and embellished with a considerable quantity of wood; and its chief localities are Mount-Infant, Farrankeel, Knocknafeeth, Knockagree, and Knockasee. The extreme north is part of the crownlands of Pobble O'Keefe, and has already been noticed in the article on **KING-WILLIAM'S-TOWN**: which see. The principal bogs are situated in the south-east, and within the Cork section; they lie in slight hollows on an aluminous sandstone; they require only surface draining in order to be fully available for cultivation; they cover an area of 1,814 acres; and as they existed about 30 years ago, they required an expenditure of only about £672 in order to their complete reclamation. The Kerry section of the parish forms part of the district popularly, but not politically, known under the name of the East Fraction.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **DRISHANE** [which see], in the dio of Ardfer and Aghadoe. Vicarial tithe composition, £140; rectorial tithe composition not reported. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 821; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Drishane. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and 2 hedge-schools were usually attended by about 92 children. In 1842, the National Board had two schools at Knockagree.

NOHOVAL-KERRY, a parish in the barony of Trughenackmy, 2½ miles west of Castle-Island, co. Kerry, Munster. Length and breadth, each 2 miles; area, 3,204 acres. Pop., in 1831, 853; in 1841, 944. Houses 133. Most of the surface is part of the beautiful and generally fertile valley at the north base of Slieveemish; yet it consists of land of various qualities, from good to indifferent. The road from Castle-Island to Tralee passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **BALLYMACCELLIGOT** [which see], in the dio. of Ardfer and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £68 9s. 10d.; glebe, £18. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 851;

and a hedge-school had on its books 25 boys and 18 girls.

NONANE. See **TEMPLEMOLOGA.**

NORE (THE), a river, partly of the county of Tipperary, Munster, but chiefly of Queen's county and the county of Kilkenny, Leinster. It rises among the Devil-Bit mountains in co. Tipperary, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Moneygall, and flows $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by eastward, to within 2 miles of Mount-rath,—5 miles south-eastward to within 2 miles of Abbeyleix,—8 miles south-south-eastward to the immediate vicinity of Ballyragget,—4 miles southward to the foot of the vale of Freshford,—and 25 miles south-south-eastward, and south-east by southward, to a confluence with the Barrow at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above New-Ross. Its principal tributaries are the Tannet, the Erkin, the Dinane, the King's river, the Ballyduff, the Dubbin's Mill rivulet, Jerpoint rivulet, and Thomastown rivulet. The towns on or quite near its banks, are Borris-in-Ossory, Mountrath, Abbeyleix, Durrow, Ballyragget, Kilkenny, Stonyford, Thomastown, and Innistogue. "The river Nore," says Mr. Tighe, the talented and judicious statish of the county of Kilkenny, "passes through a country of low varied hills to Ballyragget, but, as it approaches Kilkenny, the banks become higher; from an eminence called the Eagle Rock, nearly opposite the mouth of the Dinan, a grand and extensive prospect is presented; the river winds beneath; beyond is a cultivated and uneven plain, with distant hills; part of the wooded demesne of Jenkinstown adds to the scene, which is interspersed with several country houses and plantations. From the eastern bank above Kilkenny, the view of that city is grand and striking; its ruined monasteries, some of its towers, its cathedral on one eminence, and its commanding castle on the other, are placed on the attitudes. Below the town, the banks are often steep and in a state of great neglect; but the soil, though poor, is capable of improvement, either for pasture or plantation. One small wood at Kilferna ornaments this part, and many mills and buildings convey the idea of trade, which seems to contend against the disadvantages of an unnavigable stream, and an expensive land-carriage. Having joined the King's River, and passed some country seats and improvements, the Nore flows into the centre of the grand demesne of Mount-Juliet, where a variety of rising grounds are judiciously covered by connected plantations; beneath a green carpet spreads to the river, on whose opposite margin rises the mansion-house, having the bank which it crowns decked with young trees, and enriched with old scattered oaks. The whole of its course from hence to Ross, by Thomastown and Innistogue, presents picturesque scenery, varied by ruined castles and abbeys, by rocks that turn the course of the river, by green meadows that skirt its banks, or by steep hills clothed in foliage." The river is navigable for boats from Innistogue to Thomastown; and it was at one time proposed to be made subservient to a more important navigation. See **KILKENNY** (COUNTY OF). The fishery of the Nore is claimed, under patent, by Lord Ormond, Mr. Tighe, and some other parties. The mills on the Nore, the lock on the Barrow, and especially the building, about 37 years ago, of Scotch weirs, have occasioned a gradual decline in the amount and value of the salmon fishery.

NORTH ROCKS, a long range of dangerous rocks, off the east coast of the barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. They cover or lie opposite Cloghy bay; and are situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east by north of Slane's Point, at the south side of the entrance of that bay, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Bally-

quinstin Point, at the north side of the entrance of Lough Strangford. They are covered at half-flood; at which time the stream in shore turns to the north. They range north-north-eastward to the extent of at least a league; and some offshoots of them lie sunk at low water so near the shore, that a vessel cannot, in general, navigate the strait between them and the mainland without danger. A seat of stone on one of the Rocks is popularly called St. Patrick's Chair, and has occasioned the whole group to be sometimes called St. Patrick's Rocks.

NOUGHAVAL. See **NOMOVAL.**

NUCETOWN. See **NEWCESTON.**

NUN'S-CROSS, or **KILVEA,** a hamlet in the parish of Killiskey, barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the river Vartrey, and on the road from Wicklow to Ananmore, immediately below the debouch of the Devil's Glen, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile west-north-west of Ashford, and 4 miles north-west of Wicklow. An elegant church for the parish of Killiskey was built here in 1817, by Francis Synge, Esq., and here also stand the ruins of a previous church. Pop. of the hamlet not specially returned.

NURNEY, a parish, partly in the baronies of Forth and Carlow, but chiefly in the barony of East Idronne, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by east of Leighlin-Bridge, co. Carlow, Leinster. The East Idronne section contains the village of Nurney. Length of the parish, west by southward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Forth section, 142 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches; of the barony of Carlow section, 785 acres, 28 perches; of the East Idronne section, 1,795 acres, 18 perches,—of which 10 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches are in the river Barrow. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 975; in 1841, 905. Houses 148. Pop. of the Forth section, in 1831, 18; in 1841, 22. Houses 4. Pop. of the barony of Carlow section, in 1831, 153; in 1841, 171. Houses 30. Pop. of the rural districts of the East Idronne section, in 1831, 520; in 1841, 496. Houses 75. Area of the village of Nurney, 10 acres. Pop., in 1831, 284; in 1841, 216. Houses 39. The surface is bounded on the west by the Barrow, and consists of a beautiful and fertile portion of that river's basin. The highest ground is on the northern boundary of the barony of Carlow section, and has an altitude above sea-level of 642 feet; and the next highest ground is at the church, and has an altitude of 344 feet. The seats are Knockthomas-house and Orchard-house. The ruins of Ballytarm-castle are situated in the east. The road from Carlow to Baginbunstown passes across the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the 'dio.' of Leighlin. Tithe composition and gross income, £230 15s. 4d.; nett, £200 5s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated at the village, and was built in 1791, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and a donation of £646 3s. 1d. from Col. Bruen. Sittings 200; attendance 70. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 114, and the Roman Catholics to 851, and two Protestant parochial schools were supported by subscription, and had on their books 32 boys and 40 girls.

NURNEY, a parish in the barony of Carbery, 3 miles north-north-west of the village of Carbery, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, north by westward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,130 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches. Pop., in 1831, 685; in 1841, 651. Houses 110. The surface includes a considerable proportion of bog; yet preëminently consists of arable land; and averages in annual value about 26s. per plantation acre. The highest ground is on the northern boundary, and has an altitude of 403 feet above sea-level. The extremity of a northward wing is touched by the river Boyne, and the main

body is drained southward by the rivulet Garr. The seats are Nurney-house and Williamston-house. The chief antiquities are the ruins of one castle and the site of another.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of CASTLE-CARBERY [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £22 3s. 3d., and the rectorial for £44 10s. 8½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Marquis of Downshire. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 250; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Cadamstown and Ballinadrimna. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 44, and the Roman Catholics to 647; and a daily school was salaried with £8 from the National Board, and had on its books 64 boys and 54 girls.

NURNEY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of West Ophaly, 3½ miles south by west of Kildare, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 1½ mile; area, 1,798 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 920, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 622; in 1841, 735. Houses 122. Area of the village, 22 acres. Pop., in 1841, 139. Houses 21. The surface prevailing consists of light land, but has a well cultivated, wooded, and a warm appearance. The demesne of Nurney-house is the principal feature, and a height in that demesne, 280 feet in altitude above sea-level, is the highest ground. The road from Kildare to Athy, and that from Calverstown to Monastereven, intersect each other in the interior. In the vicinity of the village is an old castle.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £37 13s. 9½d. The rectories of Nurney, KILDANGAN, and WALTERSTOWN [see these articles], constitute the benefice and prebend of Nurney. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 2½. Pop., in 1831, 1,042. Gross income, £198 18s. 0½d.; nett, £182 4s. 3½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the offices of first canon in the cathedral of Kildare, and surrogate in Kildare consistorial court. A curate receives a salary of £75. A new church was recently completed in Walterstown. The Roman Catholic chapels of Nurney and Kildangan have an attendance of respectively 600 and 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Monastereven. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 51, and the Roman Catholics to 581; the Protestants of the union to 65, and the Roman Catholics to 995; and there was no school.

NYPH-BANK, a great fishing-bank off the south coast of Munster. It lies at the mean distance of about 7 leagues from the shore; and extends from 14 to 20 leagues east-north-eastward, from a point opposite Cape Clear and Mizzen Head, in co. Cork, to a point south-east of the harbour of Dungarvan, in co. Waterford. It is supposed to afford an inexhaustible supply of cod, ling, and other fish; and, if properly fished, might be made to yield a great accession of wealth to the southern parts of the kingdom.

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O

OAGHILL, or **OCHILL**, a village in the island and parish of Arranmore, barony of Arran, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands a little north of the centre of the island, 1½ mile west-north-west of Kilronan; and is the site of a Roman Catholic chapel, and of the lighthouse of the Arran islands. Pop. not specially returned.

OAKPORT, a lake in the barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It is an expansion of the Boyle river, midway between Lough Key and the Shannon; it measures 2 miles in length, and ½ a mile in extreme breadth; and it lies chiefly in the parish of Ardara, but partly between that of Tumna on the left and that of Killukin on the right. The demesne of Oakport, William Molloy, Esq., and a chain of small lakes, called Derreen, Launary, and Black, lie along the right side of Lough Oakport. This lake forms part of the Boyne navigation, which was proposed by the Shannon Commissioners to be made practicable for river-craft to the near vicinity of the town of Boyle.

O'BRAZIL. See HY-BRAZIL.

O'BRENNAN, a parish in the barony of Trughacumy, 3½ miles north-west by north of Tralee, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, south-south-westward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 6,547 acres. Pop., in 1831, 847; in 1841, 992. Houses 154. Most of the surface consists of part of the Stacka mountains.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardref and Aghadoe. Tithe composition and gross income, £69 4s.

7d.; nett, £65 9s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. There is no church or chapel; but the parishioners are sufficiently near Tralee to have easy access to the places of worship in that town. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 18, and the Roman Catholics to 811.

O'BRIEN'S-BRIDGE, a parish in the barony of Lower Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the villages of BRIDGETOWN and O'BRIEN'S-BRIDGE; which see. Length, southward, 6 miles; breadth, from ½ to 3¼; area, 11,425 acres, 29 perches,—of which 2,772 acres, 2 roods, 19 perches form a detached district of 3 miles by 2, lying ¾ of a mile west-south-west of the south-western extremity of the main body, and 56 acres, 1 rood, 23 perches are in the river Shannon. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 4,905; of the rural districts, 4,349. Houses in the whole, 814; in the rural districts, 700. The northern and narrow district of the main body, down to a point a little south of the centre, is almost wholly mountainous and waste; and contains three heights of respectively 1,729, 1,458, and 1,181 feet of altitude above sea-level. The western part of the detached district is also considerably upland, and has at its extremity a height of 875 feet of altitude above sea-level. The other districts, though occasionally warmed into pleasantness with wood and cultivation, prevailing consist of poor and sandy land. The Shannon bounds the east side of the main body over a distance of 1½ miles; and contains the island of Innisklosky. The Inchalughe-rivulet bounds

the northern extremity of the main body; and runs there upon an elevation of 675 feet above sea-level. A rivulet which bounds most of the east side of the main body to the Shannon, descends, while on the boundary, from an elevation of 518 feet. The hamlets in the parish are Ballyvoursker, Monagee, Ballydaw, and Ballinamona, in the main body, and Trough in the detached district. The seats are Clonboy-house, Fahy-house, Ross-house, Millview, Fisher's-lodge, and Millbrook, in the main body, and Trough-cottage in the detached district. The principal antiquities are the ruins of Aharinagh-castle, of another castle, of Redfield-house, and of a church. The road from Killaloe to Limerick passes through the interior.—This parish was formerly part of the parish of Killaloe, but is now a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Killaloe. Glebe, £4 10s. Gross income, £73 15s. 1d.; nett, £71 18s. 1d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Killaloe. The tithes are appropriated to the patrons. The church is situated at the village of O'Brien's-Brigge, and was built in 1820, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitings 150; attendance 95. The Roman Catholic chapels at Bridgetown and Trough have an attendance of respectively 960 and 300. All the other statistics are mixed up with those of the parish of KILLALOE: which see.

O'BRIEN'S-BRIDGE, a village in the parish of O'Brien's-Brigge, barony of Lower Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. It stands on the eastern verge of co. Clare, on the right bank of the river Shannon, and on the road from Killaloe to Limerick, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-east of Bridgetown, $\frac{2}{3}$ north of Castle-Connel, 4 south-south-west of Killaloe, and $\frac{6}{10}$ north-east by north of Limerick. The bridge which gives name to the village stands across the Shannon, and has at its east end, in co. Limerick, the village of MONTPELIER: which see. The arches of the bridge are 14 in number, and of various forms and sizes, from 19 to 28 feet in span; the piers are from 7 to 9 feet in thickness, and appear to have been founded upon the surface of the bed of the river, without any piling, and at different depths; and the roadway is 18 feet in width, roughly paved with pebbles, and protected by a parapet varying from 3 to 4 feet in height. The whole bridge is built of rubble stone, in rude workmanship; yet it has, for several centuries, withstood the action of both the current and the atmosphere. "The velocity of the current at this bridge during the month of November last," says an official report of the engineer, Mr. Rhodes, in 1832, "was upwards of 3 miles per hour, calculating 800 feet above and 750 feet below the bridge, which was performed in six minutes. Immediately under the bridge, the velocity was 5 miles per hour, and the fall about 10 inches. The 4 arches next the north abutment being so very narrow (viz. 19, 23, 23, and 26 feet), renders the navigation exceedingly dangerous to lives and property, and it is surprising that no more accidents happen. Vessels laden with merchandise are obliged to stop here for a considerable time, for the purpose of being warped up through the arches by a capstern, which is placed upon a pier projecting into the river 50 feet; and by means of a block affixed to a floating buoy in the river, leading in a line with the large or fourth arch: a rope is dropped through this arch and fastened to the vessel, and being already attached to the capstern, she is by 8 or 10 men (according to the resistance of the water), hauled through the arch; this mechanical operation causes great delay, and not without serious risk. To remedy this great inconvenience and risk to lives and property, I would propose taking down the four arches at the north end of

the bridge with the land abutment, and the three intermediate piers towards the centre; to dredge the bed of the river to at least 7 feet below the lowest summer-water, and build the land abutment and track-way for horses, and a centre pier, capable of receiving two arches of 60 feet span each, composed of timber or iron. These arches should be flat, and the segment of an ellipse which would be capable of allowing the canal vessels to pass at all heights of the river: I should also propose to take away the capstern and its pier, deepening the side of the river from the bridge to about 200 feet above this pier, and bringing the retaining wall forwards, or into the river 10 feet at the bridge, and diminishing to the present line at 700 feet upwards." All these recommendations have not been carried into effect; but, in the course of 1844, 7 arches at the co. Limerick end of the bridge were removed, and 6 of 27 feet span each substituted for them. A quay 700 feet in length was also completed, and a lay-by formed. Fairs are held at the village on July 25, and Nov. 7. Area, 20 acres. Pop., in 1831, 350; in 1841, 435. Houses 73. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 38; in manufactures and trade, 32; in other pursuits, 14. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 4; on the directing of labour, 34; on their own manual labour, 41; on means not specified, 5.

O'CALLAGHAN'S-MILLS. See CALLAGHAN'S-MILLS.

ODAGH. See ODOGH.

ODDER, a quondam parish in the barony of Skreen, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Tara, and 4 north-west by north of Dunshaughlin, co. Meath, Leinster. It was an impropriate rectory, in the dio. of Meath; but is now identified with the southern district of the parish of Tara. Two objects which still bear its name are Odder-castle and Odder-cottage. A nunnery for regular canonesses of the order of St. Augustine, was founded here by the family of Barnewall; and it had annexed to it several cells in co. Meath. Margaret Silke, the last abbess, surrendered the nunnery and its possessions in the 31st year of Henry VIII.

ODOGH, or THREE-CASTLES, a parish, 3 miles east-south-east of Freshford, and partly in the barony of Fassadinin, but chiefly in that of Cranagh, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, south-south-westward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$. Area of the Fassadinin section, 428 acres, 3 roods, 25 perches; of the Cranagh section, 4113 acres, 26 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according to the Census, 1,323, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 1,367; in 1841, 1,402. Houses 230. Pop. of the Cranagh section, in 1841, 1,189. Houses 191. The surface consists of a fertile and pleasant part of the valley of the Nore; and is drained southward, nearly through the centre, by that river,—and eastward, along part of the northern boundary, by the rivulet Nuenna. The only seat is Odogh, or Three-Castle-house, the residence of Mr. Lawrenson. The chief antiquities are the ruins of two churches and two castles. The road from Freshford to Kilkenny passes through the interior, and is overlooked by a constabulary station.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £100; glebe, £60. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £200; and are impropriate in the Tynte or Colville family. The vicarages of Odogh and DONAGHMORE, and the rectory of COOLCRAHEEN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Odogh. The united parishes are not mutually contiguous. Pop., in 1831, 4,644. Gross income, £430; nett, £330 7s. 6d. Patron, alternately the Crown and the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the perpe-

tual curacy of St. Mary's of Kilkenny, and is resident in that city. A curate for Odogh receives a salary of £37, and the use of house, garden, and 16 acres of glebe. The church was built in 1796, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits; and repaired in 1826, by means of a loan of £106 3s. 0½d. from Robert Lennigan, Esq. Sittings 150; attendance, from 50 to 80. The Three-Castle Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 700 to 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Freshford and Tullaroan. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also at Ballyragget in Donaghmore. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 40, and the Roman Catholics to 1,354; the Protestants of the union to 123, and the Roman Catholics to 4,627; a Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 20 children; 6 pay daily schools in the parish—one of which received some aid from the incumbent—had an average attendance of about 230 children; and there were 13 daily schools in the two other members of the union.

O'DONOHUE'S-PRISON, a perpendicular rock, rising 30 feet above the surface of the water, in the Lower Lake of Killarney, 2½ furlongs east of Innisfallen, and 1½ mile south-west of Killarney, co. Kerry, Munster. It does not seem to possess sufficient soil for the support of any larger plants than lichens; yet its summit displays a luxuriant growth, and a rich and matted foliage of the ash, the holly, and the arbutus, shooting from the fissures of the rock. "The tradition relative to O'Donohue," says the author of the Guide to Killarney, "states him to have been a man of gigantic stature, warlike boldness and great bodily strength: upon this rock the most obstinate of his enemies were doomed to perish by cold or famine, or were bound in fetters until they acknowledged submission to his will. His native historians relate, that being pursued by a number of enemies, upon one occasion, his charger, in attempting to cross his morass, sunk below the saddle-bow, upon which the herculean rider dismounted, and placing a stone under each of his feet, palled his gallant steed completely out by the ears. The memory of his snow-white steed is perpetuated by a rock, not unlike a horse drinking, near the shores of Murrus, which preserves the name of O'Donohue's horse."

O'DORNEY, a parish in the barony of Clannamurragh, 4½ miles north of Tralee, co. Kerry, Munster. It contains the village of **ABNEYDORNEY**: which see. Length, south-westward, 3½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 7,227 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,966; in 1841, 3,142. Houses 443. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,648; in 1841, 2,724. Houses 386. The surface includes part of the northern skirts of the Stack's mountains, and a large portion of the upper section of the vale of the Brick. An old abbey of some monastic celebrity stood in the parish, but has been noticed in the article on **ABNEYDORNEY**. In 1537, Edmund, the 11th Lord of Kerry, was created Baron of O'Dorney, and Viscount Kilmalee.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate rectory and vicarage, in the dio. of Ardret and Aghadoo. There is no church; and the occasional duties are performed by the curate of Kilflyn. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 34, and the Roman Catholics to 3,160; and 3 hedge-schools had on their books 145 boys and 50 girls.

OFFA. See **IFA**.

OFFALY. See **OPHALY**.

OFFERLANE, a parish in the barony of Upperwoods, 3½ miles west-south-west of Mountrath, Queen's co., Leinster. It is identical in extent with

the barony of Upperwoods, and contains the villages of **CASTLETOWN** and **COOLRAIN**: which see. Length, south-south-eastward, 9½ miles; extreme breadth, 8; area, 48,926 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches. Pop., in 1831, 9,915; in 1841, 10,491. Houses 1,670. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 9,224; in 1841, 9,895. Houses 1,571. The western and the northern borders, each to the breadth of from 1 to 2 miles, consist of a main portion of the eastern division of the Slievebloom mountains; and at their extremities, or on the boundary-lines of the parish, are three summits of respectively 1,676, 1,681, and 1,733 feet of altitude above sea-level. The southern border is hilly or rather moorish, and has a summit of 469 feet of altitude above sea-level. The eastern border and some portions of the interior contain a considerable aggregate of bog. The remaining districts consist of arable and pasture lands of various qualities, and present considerable tracts of pleasantly-featured and agreeably-dressed surface. The river Nore runs across the southern districts, and, though here but a brief way below its source, and not unjustly characterized as a rapid and turbulent stream, it enters the parish upon an elevation of only 323 feet above sea-level. The chief of the numerous rivulets which rise among the Slievebloom mountains, and descend from the western and the northern borders to the Nore, are the Tonnet, the Detour, the Gortin, and the Mountrath. The principal seats are Rockview-house, Springhill-house, Castletown, Mannin-house, Newtown-house, Moorfield-house, Rush-hall-court, Peasfield-house, Brookfield-house, Mondrehid-house, the Lodge, Danesfort-house, Hazelpit-house, Laurel-hill, Altavilla, Shanderry, Coolrain-house, Coolmagour, Badgerhill-house, Derrynaseera, Grossbrook, Mount-Salem, Giltfield-house, Tinnakill-house, Northgrove-house, Ashgrove-house, Lacka-house, Deerpark-house, Cardtown-house, Mountain-house, Moran's-grove, Sallybrook, Westfield-farm, Dinore, and Roundwood.—the last three the seats of respectively J. R. Price, Esq., M. W. Despard, Esq., and Mr. Hamilton. The principal antiquities are the ruins of the castles of Strahan, Mondrehid, and Castletown. Sir Oliver Morres, the quondam possessor of these castles, and lord of the portion of ancient Ossory in which they are situated, is the subject of a morceau of history intimately connected with the name of the modern district of Offerlane. "Sir Oliver Morres, styled MacMorres, Lord of Mainagh of Lateragh, &c., and Baron de Montemarisco by descent," says Mr. Brewer, "was a person of much power in the county of Tipperary, and chief of the Anglo-Norman family of Montmorency. He married Lady Ellice, daughter of Peter, Earl of Ormond, and was actively engaged in suppressing the sept of Fitzpatrick, under the auspices of the noble house with which he had formed an alliance. Sir Oliver was eldest son and heir of Sir John, and grandson of Sir James Morres, of Thorny, Lateragh, Knockagh, &c., Knight Banneret, by Lucia, daughter to Edmond Arundel, styled Lord Arundel of the Stronde, county of Cork, a younger brother of Sir John Arundel, Lord-marshal of England, and the son of Sir John Arundel the elder, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter to Sir Oliver Carminow, of Cornwall and Devonshire, Knt. by Elizabeth his wife, daughter to John Holland, Duke of Exeter, and Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter to John, Duke of Lancaster and king of Castile, fourth son of King Edward III. Sir Oliver MacMorres is described as having been a man of gigantic stature, and of surprising bodily strength; which circumstances, joined to an undaunted courage, procured for him the lasting Irish soubriquet of *Fear-*

leoghan-agus-Laghan, 'the broad man lion.' Even at this time the portion of Ossory, formerly possessed by Sir Oliver, and in which the castle of Castletown is situated, is often called *O'Farlaghan* parish. It may be observed, that to this period of history we must refer the war-cries or mottoes of the Fitzpatricks, and of the Morres family of Ballyrickard-Morres and Rathlin, in the county of Tipperary, Sir Oliver's sole descendants; the former being *Fear-ladur-aboo*, 'the strong man uppermost,' and the latter *Fear-leoghan-aboo*, 'the man lion uppermost.' Amongst many tales of marvel, still locally current respecting the strength and courage of Sir Oliver, we are told that, shortly after he had gained possession of this castle, the dynast of Ossory, Barnaby Fitzpatrick entered the place by stratagem, at the head of a party of his vassals. The completion of Fitzpatrick's design was, however, defeated; for scarcely had he passed the castle-gate, when the lion chief seized him in his arms, and hurled him down the tremendous precipice upon which the fortress stands, overhanging the river Nore. It is added that he cast his horse down after him."

This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £300; glebe, £318 8s. 9d. Gross income, £818 8s. 9d.; nett, £584 14s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefices and rectories which constitute the corps of the deanery of St. Canice's cathedral; he holds likewise the sinecure prebendorship of Waterford cathedral; and he resides in the city of Kilkenny. The rectorial tithes of Offarlane are compounded for £600, and are appropriated to the deanery of St. Canice's cathedral. Two curates receive each a salary of £75. The church was quite recently built, by means of contributions of £1,211 7s. 3d. from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £324 from private parties. Sittings 400; attendance 200. Another place of meeting is also used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 80. The Roman Catholic chapels at Comross, Castletown, Rush-hall, and Killenore, have an attendance of respectively 1,300, 1,000, 700, and 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, they are mutually united, and are under the care of 3 officiates. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,334 Churchmen, 46 Protestant dissenters, and 8,788 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 75 children; and 8 daily schools—one of which was aided with £8 a-year from the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and £5 from the dean of Ossory, one with some advantages from Mr. Kemans, one with £8 from the National Board, and £8 from the Ladies Fitzpatrick, and 2 were in connection with the Kildare Place Society—had on their books 393 boys and 237 girls. The Offarlane dispensary is within the Abbeylix Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 7,315; and, in 1839, it expended £136 6s. and administered to 2,100 patients.

OGASHIN, a sinecure benefice in the county of Clare, and diocese of Killaloe, Munster. It consists of the rectories of QUIN, CLONIE, DOWRIE, KILLAGHTER, KILMURRYNEGAL, TEMPLENALY, and TULLA: see these articles. Gross income, £405 13s. 10½d.; nett, £458 10s. 4d. Patron, the Earl of Egremont.

OGHILL. See OAGHILL.

OGONNELLOE, or O'GONILLOE, a parish in the barony of Lower Tulla, 31 miles north by west of Killaloe, co. Clare, Munster. Length, south by westward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 3½; area, 9,925 acres, 2 roods, 9 perches,—of which 3,353 acres are in Lough Derg. Pop., in 1831, 2,966; in 1841, 3,162. Houses 497. The limits include the south

side of Scariff bay, and the west side of the lower part of Lough Derg, from that bay down to within 2½ miles of Killaloe. The territorial surface consists, for the most part, of land of a light gravelly soil, tolerably good for tillage; but, to some extent, is either boggy ground, or cold, mountainous upland, but a degree superior to mere wilderness. Knockmilleka, and another height on the western boundary, have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 818 and 1,019 feet; and a height at the Roman Catholic chapel has an altitude of 600 feet. The principal islands in Lough Derg belonging to Ogonnelloe are Cahir Island, Lashog-Rocks, Crow Island, Illaunaskagh, Swan Island, Cormorant Island, and Goat Island. The chief seat is Tinarna-house; the chief hamlets are Annearrigna and Carnagnoe; and the chief antiquities are the ruins of a castle and of Aghenish-house. The road from Killaloe to Scariff passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £58 3s. 1d.; glebe, £10 10s. Gross income, £102 19s. 1d.; nett, £73 16s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are divided into two portions, the larger of which is compounded for £78 9s. 2½d., and appropriated to the sinecure benefice of O'Mullood, while the smaller is compounded for £38 15s. 4d., and appropriated to the economy fund of Killaloe cathedral. The church was built in 1812, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 45. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 128, and the Roman Catholics to 3,056; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 35 children; and 4 pay daily schools had on their books 190 boys and 105 girls.

OGORMUCK. See DRONCKLIFE.

O'GRADY, or OGRAM, a lake on the mutual border of the parishes of Tomgraney and Kilnoe, 1½ mile west-south-west of Scariff, barony of Upper Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. It measures 7 furlongs by 5½; and has a surface-elevation above sea-level of 122 feet. It receives the united streams of the Grauey and the Clogham rivulets, and discharges its superfluous waters by the Scariff river.

OGRAM. See O'GRADY.

OGULLA, a parish in the barony of Roscommon, 4½ miles south-south-west of Elphin, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It contains the post-village of TULSK; which see. Length, south-south-eastward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 3; area, 6,213 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches,—of which 753 acres, 1 rood, 28 perches lie detached 2 miles to the east, and 116 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,832; in 1841, 1,828. Houses 308. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,693. Houses 282. The land is, for the most part, excellent. The lakes Annaghmore and Corraslira lie on the boundaries of the detached district. The road from Roscommon to Boyle, and that from Strokestown to Castlereagh, intersect each other in the interior of the main body. The principal seats are Toomana and Cargin.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of ELPHIN [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. Tithe composition, £201 4s. 6d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 29, and the Roman Catholics to 1,917; and a hedge-school had on its books 20 boys and 10 girls.

OILGATE, or OYLGATE, a village in the parish of Edermine, barony of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on the road from Enniscorthy to Wexford, 1½ mile east of the Slaney, 5 south by east of Enniscorthy, and 6½ north-north-west of Wexford. It has a Roman Catholic chapel and a constabulary station; and gives name to a Roman

Catholic parish in the dioc. of Ferns. The other chapel of the parish stands at Glanbrian. Fairs are held at Oligate on March 5, May 21, Aug. 13, and Dec. 10. Area of the village, 10 acres. Pop., in 1831, 66; in 1841, 115. Houses 24.

OLAVE (Str.). See WATERFORD (COUNTY OF THE CITY OF).

OLDBAWN, a hamlet in the parish of Tallaght, barony of Upperross, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on a small affluent of the Dodder, 3 furlongs west of that river, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile south by west of the village of Tallaght. Here are a paper-mill and the villa of Mountainview. Pop. returned with the parish.

OLDBRIDGE, a village in the parish of Donore, barony of Lower Dulceek, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the northern verge of the county, and on the right bank of the Boyne, immediately below the eastward deflection which that river makes in receiving the Mattock, and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Drogheda. It is celebrated as the scene of some of the most stirring actions of the battle of the Boyne. See BOYNE. Pop., in 1831, 107. Houses 20.

OLDCASTLE, a fishing-harbour on the east coast of Clare Island, off the mouth of Clew bay, co. Mayo, Connaught. The natural harbour is a cove; and the artificial harbour consists of a break-water, a boat-slip, and a quay,—the last formed by cutting a mural face upon a sloping or shelving rock *in situ*. The central position of this harbour, near the great fishing-bank which extends from Achill to Lismishoffin, and on a lee-shore from the prevailing westerly and north-westerly winds, renders it of great importance for the accommodation of the fishery, and entitles it to rank in the first class of fishery harbours.

OLDCASTLE, or CLOTTINGE, a parish on the north border of the barony of Demifore, and of the county of Meath, Leinster. It contains the post-town of Oldcastle: see next article. Length, west-north-westward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 7,907 acres, 3 roads, 33 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,718; in 1841, 5,079. Houses 843. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,132; in 1841, 3,571. Houses 599. The surface consists, in general, of very good land. The highest ground is at the church, and has an altitude of 372 feet above sea-level. The seats are Millbrook, Stonefield-house, Mostfield-house, and Newcastle-house,—the last the residence of Thomas Battersby, Esq. The road from Dublin to Enniskillen, by way of Mount-Nugent, Killeshandra, and Swanlinbar, passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dioc. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £231 3s. 3d.; glebe, £12. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £184 16s. 8d., and are impropriate in the Marquis of Westmeath. The vicarages of Oldcastle and KILBRIDE (see that article), constitute the benefices of Oldcastle. Length, 12 miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 9,376. Gross income, £691 13s.; nett, £636 16s. 8d. Patron, Lord Dunsany. Two curates, for the two parishes of the union, receive each a salary of £75. The church of Oldcastle was built in 1816, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; attendance, about 200. There is a church also in Kilbride. The Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of from 30 to 140. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 2,000 to 3,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Loughcrew. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 506, and the

Roman Catholics to 4,368; a Methodist Sunday school was usually attended by about 98 children; and 6 daily schools—one of which was a free school for boys and girls, built on a free site from Mr. Napier of Loughcrew, and supported by about £760 per annum, arising from a bequest in property from Laurence Gilson, Esq.—had on their books 604 boys and 525 girls. In 1842, the National Board had a school in Oldcastle workhouse.

OLDCASTLE, a small market and post town in the parish of Oldcastle, barony of Demifore, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Killeshandra, and on that from Castle-Pollard to Ballinborough, 5 miles south-east of Mount-Nugent, $5\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Virginia, $7\frac{1}{2}$ north-east by north of Castle-Pollard, 10 west-north-west of Kells, 13 north-west of Athboy, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ north-west of Dublin. The estates of Mr. Napier around the town exhibit results of patriotic care and agricultural improvement, which both have greatly enhanced their own value and appearance, and are acting benignly by way of example upon surrounding properties. The town contains a comfortable inn and a good posting establishment; and may be advantageously adopted as head-quarters for visiting the lakes of Westmeath, and the interesting country within their catchment basins. The public buildings are the parish-church, the Methodist meeting-house, the Roman Catholic chapel, and the endowed school-houses,—the last forming a fine architectural feature in the town, containing accommodation for about 1,000 children, and offering their advantages to families of all religious denominations. Near the town are extensive corn-mills. A weekly market is held on Monday, and is the largest for yarn in the county; and fairs are held on Feb. 27, April 10, May 15, June 12, July 10, Oct. 28, and Dec. 18. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Monday of every month. The town has a savings' bank and a loan fund; and, in 1841, the latter possessed a capital of £1,190, circulated £5,623 in 1,640 loans, cleared a nett profit of £129 6s. 9d., and expended for charitable purposes £55 5s.

The Oldcastle Poor-law union ranks as the 90th, and was declared on Jan. 6, 1840. It comprises portions of the counties of Meath, Westmeath, and Cavan, amounting to an area of 108,568 acres, and containing, in 1831, a pop. of 45,000. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop., in 1831, are, in co. Meath, Crossakeel, 1,828; Killallon, 1,753; Loughcrew, 1,344; Moylagh, 2,401; Killeagh, 2,221; and Oldcastle, 5,060;—in co. Westmeath, Castle-Pollard, 3,392; and Fore, 3,212;—and in co. Cavan, Munterconnaught, 2,990; Virginia, 6,387; Castle-Raghan, 5,180; Ballyjamesduff, 4,444; and Kilbride, 4,039. The number of ex-officio guardians is 7, and of elected guardians is 21; and of the latter, 3 are elected by the division of Virginia, 2 by each of the divisions of Oldcastle, Castle-Pollard, Fore, Castle-Raghan, Ballyjamesduff, and Kilbride, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The divisions of Oldcastle, Killeagh, Moylagh, Loughcrew, and Killallon, are in the Meath barony of Demifore; Crossakeel is in Demifore and Upper Kells; Castle-Pollard is in the Westmeath barony of Demifore; Fore is in Demifore and Delvin; Munterconnaught, Virginia, and Castle-Raghan, are the barony of Castle-Raghan; Ballyjamesduff is in Castle-Raghan and Upper Loughree; and Kilbride is in Clonmahan. The number of valued tenements in the Castle-Raghan districts is 2,427, in the Clonmahan districts 540, in the Upper Loughree districts 30, in the Meath Demifore districts 1,570, in the Upper Kells districts 81, in the Delvin districts 173, in the Westmeath Demifore districts 884, in the

* This includes the hamlet of Mullanowa, which contained, in 1841, a pop. of 38, and is not noticed in the Census of 1841.

whole union, 5,669; and of this total, 2,480 were valued under £5,—1,412, under £10,—606, under £15,—356, under £20,—195, under £25,—99, under £30,—142, under £40,—66, under £50,—and 244, at and above £50. The total net annual value of the property rated is £79,841; the total number of persons rated is 5,669; and of these, 639 were rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—592, not exceeding £2,—403, not exceeding £3,—409, not exceeding £4,—and 392, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Sept. 8, 1840,—to be completed in Dec. 1841,—to cost £5,975 for building and completion, and £1,119 16s. 10d. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 7 acres, 1 rood, 6 perches, obtained for £562 10s. of purchase-money, and £42 13s. 2d. of compensation to occupying tenant,—and to contain accommodation for 600 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was Aug. 12, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £1,481 8s. 8d.; and the total previous expenditure was £287 9s. 2d. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 258. The medical charities within the union are a fever hospital at Castle-Pollard, and dispensaries at Ballyjamesdoff, Castle-Pollard, Crossakeel, Mount-Nugent, Oldcastle, and Virginia; and, in 1839-40, they received £381 2s. 3d. from subscription, and £316 16s. 3d. from public grants, expended £374 in salaries to medical officers, £160 1s. 6d. for medicines, and £125 18s. 4d. for contingencies, and administered to 62 infants and 7,277 extern patients. The Oldcastle dispensary serves for a district of 26,970 acres, with a pop. of 11,026; and, in 1839-40, it expended £103, and administered to 825 patients.—Area of the town of Oldcastle, 48 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,331; in 1841, 1,508. Houses 244. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 88; in manufactures and trade, 154; in other pursuits, 50. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 12; on the directing of labour, 155; on their own manual labour, 117; on means not specified, 8.

OLD CONNAUGHT. See CONNAUGHT (OLD).

OLD CONNELL. See CONNELL (OLD).

OLDCOURT, a demesne in the parish of Bray, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of the town of Bray, barony of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is the property and residence of Major Edwards, the descendant of Richard Edwards, Esq., a Welsh gentleman, to whom it was granted in the reign of Charles II. An old and lofty square tower, which gave name to the demesne, overhangs a pleasant and romantic brook, and forms a picturesque object. Sir Thomas Mulso, the builder of this tower, was an English knight in the reign of Henry VI.; he obtained a grant of a district of land in the territory of the O'Tooles, then called the Marshes of Dublin, and now the County of Wicklow, on condition of bringing it into subjection to the English government; and he took forcible possession of the district, and built upon it a castle and a small town; but he was killed in a skirmish with the Irish, and his followers were expelled from the lands which he had conquered. The castellated pile which he built was originally called, in honour of himself, Mulso's Court.

OLDERFLEET, an old and ruined castle, at the extremity of the small peninsula of Carran, and at the right side of the entrance of Lough Larne, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of the town of Larne, barony of Upper Glenarm, co. Antrim, Ulster.—As seen from Larne, it has a bold and picturesque appearance; but on being nearly approached, it quite loses its imposing character. "The castle," says the author of the Guide to the Giant's Causeway, "is now an insignificant ruin; but the advantage and dignity of its

situation can never fail of attracting the visitor. It is supposed to have been erected by one of the Bissets, a powerful Scotch family, upon whom Henry III. bestowed large possessions in the barony of Glenarm, some of which were forfeited by Hugh Bisset in the reign of Edward II. for rebellion. James M'Donnell, Lord of Kintyre, asserted his claim to this land in right of the Bissets; but his son Aeneas was content to accept of them on conditions approved of by Elizabeth; viz., that he would not carry arms under any but the kings of England, and would pay an annual tribute of hawks and cattle. It was on the peninsula of the Curraah that Edward Bruce effected his landing in 1315, with the expectation of making himself king of Ireland, which vain and foolish ambition caused so much bloodshed through the east of Ireland, and was productive of such dreadful calamities to the English settlers particularly. The castle of Olderfleet became important as a defensive fortress against the predatory bands of Scots who infested the north-eastern coasts, and was generally under the direction of a governor. In 1569, we find Sir Moyes Hill held this office; but in 1598, being thought no longer useful, it was abolished. After changing proprietors several times, the castle was finally granted to Sir Arthur Chichester, in 1610, by James I. At Olderfleet will be found a ferry-boat, which plies regularly between that point and Island-Magee.

OLD-HEAD,—popularly *The Old Head of Kinsale*,—a promontory in the barony of Coumreys, co. Cork, Munster. It screens the west side of Courtmaesberry bay, projects 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward from the prevailing line of the adjacent coast, and terminates at a point 7 miles east-north-east of the cape of Seven Heads. Its extremity is high and steep; and, as seen from the sea either to the east or to the west, it appears as if it were an island. On the summit of this extremity is a lighthouse which exhibits a fixed light, and which cost, during 1840, for some repairs and building, and for general maintenance, the sum of £1,131 5s. 10d.; and on both sides is anchoring ground in almost any desirable depth of water. A mile from the extremity is an ancient castle of the Lords of Kinsale, built from the one side of the isthmus to the other; and formerly constituting a complete defence of all the land towards the cape. This place was anciently called Dunearna, and was a seat of the old Irish kings. The isthmus is completely perforated by the working of the sea, and presents a stupendous arch, underneath which a small boat may pass from sea to sea.

OLD-HEAD, a fishing harbour in the parish of Kilgeever, barony of Morisk, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is situated at the head of a small cove, on the south side of Clew bay, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-east of Lewisburgh, and $\frac{3}{4}$ west by south of Westport. A pier was commenced in 1822, but not completed for a number of years later; it cost nearly £2,000, the greater part of which was contributed from government funds, and the lesser part by the Marquis of Sligo; and it both accommodates a party of the coast-guard, and ranks among harbours of the first class for subserviency to the fisheries. An official report, written while the work was in progress, says, "The numerous fishing craft of Clew bay and the adjacent shores will acquire most beneficial accommodation by a harbour so far to windward, and so much nearer to the fishing-grounds than Westport, or the natural shelter afforded by the islands at the eastern end of the bay, across the mouth of which, for many leagues both north and south, the great western fishing banks and the sunfish bank extend." Adjacent to the harbour is the villa of Old-Head-lodge. A coast-guard station takes name

from Old-Head; and, in 1836, the fishing-craft within its district consisted of 5 open sail-boats, worked by 20 men, and 100 row-boats, worked by 400 men.

† OLD-LEIGHLIN. See LEIGHLIN (OLD).

† OLD-MERRION, a scattered villa, or series of pleasant residences, in the parish of Donnybrook, barony and county of Dublin, Leinster. It is situated on the south shore of Dublin bay, and at the eastern extremity of the parish of Donnybrook, 3 miles south-east of Dublin-castle. Here are Merriion-parade, Merriion-castle, Merriion-hall, the ruins of a church, and some vestiges of a castle.

OLDMILLS, a village in the parish of Carnacastle, barony of Upper Glenarm, co. Antrim, Ulster. Area, 6 acres. Pop., in 1841, 117. Houses 26.

† OLD ROSS. See ROSS (OLD).

† OLDTOWN, a village in the parish of Clonmethan, barony of West Balrothery, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the road from Kilsallaghan to Naul, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west by north of Ballyboghil, and 4 south by west of Naul. Within a mile of it are Clonmethan church, the hamlet of Wren's-Nest, and the seats of Murragh, Westphalstown, Newtown, Wyanstown-house, Trillic-lodge, Jordanstown-house, and Brown's-Cross-house. A Roman Catholic chapel stands at the village, on a site 108 feet of altitude above the level of the sea. The Oldtown dispensary is within the Poor-law union of Balrothery, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 4,369; and, in 1839-40, it expended £102, and administered to 900 patients. Area of the village, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 156. Houses 27.

OLDWEIR-BRIDGE, an interesting locality immediately above Turk Lake, and on the river which brings down the superfluous waters of the Upper Lake of Killarney, co. Kerry, Munster. The bridge which gives name to the locality, bestrides the river over a very violent rapid; and it consists of two arches of equal span, one of which must be shot by every boat returning with tourists from the Upper Lake. So powerful is the rapid directly below the bridge that the slightest confusion among the passengers in a boat, would destroy the little vessel's equilibrium, and most probably cause it to strike against a rock. Almost immediately above the bridge is the singularly romantic scenery of the EAGLE'S-NEST; which see.

† OMAGH, a barony of the county of Tyrone, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by the county of Donegal and the barony of Strabane; on the east, by the barony of Dungannon; on the south, by the barony of Clogher, and the county of Fermanagh; and on the west, by the counties of Fermanagh and Donegal. Its length, in the direction of west by north, is 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth, in the opposite direction, is from 3 to 12 miles; and its area is 224,674 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches,—of which 1,155 acres, 18 perches are water. The central district forms the basin of several of the headstreams of the Struel and the Mourne rivers; and is hilly, tumulated, and of very diversified surface, and aggregately pleasant and ornate appearance. The eastern district is part of the great bleak, tame, central moorland district of the county, and has two summits of respectively 911 and 908 feet of altitude above the level of the sea. The western district is crossed by the river Derg, and partly bounded by the rivulet Mournebeg; it contains some valley ground, but pre-eminently constitutes a portion of the vast congeries of mountains in north-eastern Ulster; and it lifts ten summits to the altitude of respectively 1,260, 909, 808, 541, 601, 870, 1,117, 628, 1,110, and 980, feet above the level of the sea. The soil of the barony is, for the most part, of a light friable nature, and of a brown colour, superincumbent on a firm

loamy subsoil, mixed with gravel, and, in some places, on sandstone, or on slaty rocks; but, in the vicinity of bogs, which abound in all parts of the barony, it is of a moorish or peaty nature, superincumbent on a clay subsoil. "The agriculture of this barony," says an official report of the year 1836, "is very far behind that of the county of Armagh, or any we have visited. The principal landlords are absentees, and do not encourage improvement; many of the farmers are ignorant of the cultivation of turnips, clover, rape, or mangel-wurzel; some of them say they are aware of the advantage they would receive by these plants, but they are too poor to get time, manure, or sand, to begin the system. Their plan is to grow a succession of oat crops (sometimes five) after potatoes, till the land can no longer produce; and in that exhausted state it is left to rest, as they term it, till it is ready for a repetition of this scourging process. The pasture afforded in the interim, left, as it is in many or most cases, to spontaneous production, is poor in the extreme; some few sow a little white-grass. Rye-grass and timothy-grass are sown in a very few instances, and a little clover. It is said there is no agricultural society in the county of Tyrone. The farms average about twelve acres Irish measure. Two-thirds are ordinarily under the plough. The rent of the arable land, keeping the high land near the mountains, is £1 10s. per acre Irish, the tithe 1s. to 2s. 6d., the county cess 3s. to 4s. per acre. Many have leases, but without any instruction for proper cultivation; and, on the other hand, without any condition on the part of the landlord to assist the tenant in draining, liming, building, fencing, &c., as is the usual practice in many parts of England. The old Irish breed of cattle prevails here almost exclusively, no improved breed having been introduced. Sheep are rarely seen. The pigs are of a good description. The horses are also useful, and adapted to the country and the small farms. The car is still in use here with the revolving axle-tree and solid wheels; there is also a species of carriage quite novel to me, viz., a sledge, or as it is here called, a sled or slide; it consists of the shafts of a cart, having nailed to each of them at the lower end a piece of crooked wood, a yard or four feet long, to slide upon the ground; upon these shafts a basket is placed to carry turf, hay, &c.; these sledges are used on the mountain sides, being lighter to draw up the steepness of the hills, and less subject to be overturned. They do not appear to be aware of the convenience so general in England of what are called shelvings, viz., a simple slight projecting rail, extended round the cart for the purpose of carrying a load of hay or straw. The ploughs have been much improved; the old clumsy wooden plough, with its wooden mould board, has given place to the Scotch and iron plough, with a pair of horses abreast. Their spades and shovels differ from the English in having handles 5 or 6 feet long, which are certainly calculated for keeping the body more erect, and for ease in their use, and in some cases may be as useful, but the English spade and shovel are in my opinion calculated for doing more work in a given time. Although the roads in every direction were receiving great injury from the accumulation of water and mud upon them, we did not see half-a-dozen men employed at them during the ten days we were residing in and travelling in the barony; that is, we did not six times see any man employed upon them. It is notorious that so many poor men are forced to be idle, though so anxious to get a day's work that they would travel six or seven miles for it. Very little attempt appears to be made to cultivate the surface of the bog lands; what is done is

chiefly by hand labour; no horses are used upon the mosses or bogs, with patters to prevent them sinking, as practised in Laneshire. Potatoes are not grown on the ridge or lazy-bed method; not a single instance occurred where the plough was used. Wheat is very little grown, which may be in part accounted for by the distance to any port or water course; what is produced is carted to Caledon or Derry, a distance of thirty Irish miles; many parts of the barony and county are well adapted to its growth under proper cultivation. At Omagh there is a good market for oats. Very few orchards are to be found. Many of the enclosures are large for the size of the farms, and the fences so bad that they are obliged to bring all their cattle into the house at night, often without food, and attend them by day. In more parts quickset fences have taken the place of whins and mounds of earth; but in those cases the tenants have even had to purchase the thorns and plant them; which are not very dear, say 3s. to 5s. per thousand. It is allowed by all that the farmers are becoming very poor, and less able to make any improvement; the situation of the cottiers is deplorable; involving, or more properly, merely possessing an existence in poverty, rags, and wretchedness, in dwellings that fit for a human being, frequently without windows or chimneys; built of sods or mud, 12 or 14 feet square, imperfectly covered with rushes or straw, the smoke issuing out of the door and various parts of the roof.

The barony of Omagh contains part of the parishes of Cappagh, Donaghewy, Magheracross, and Termonmaguirk, and the whole of the parishes of Cloghewy, Dromore, Drumragh, Kilskeery, East Langfield, and West Langfield, Skirts of Urney and Ardstraw, and Termonmaguirk. The towns and chief villages are Omagh, Baragh, Seekinore, Dromore, Trillick, Drumquinn, Castlederg, Six-Mile-Cross, and Termonrock. Pop., in 1831, 72,577; in 1841, 76,045. Houses, 15,133, 162. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 9,690; in manufactures and trade, 2,882; in other pursuits, 744. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 257; on the directing labour, 3,854; on their own manual labour, 9,333; on means not specified, 112. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 11,994; who could read but not write, 7,320; who could neither read nor write, 13,235. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,649; who could read but not write, 10,456; who could neither read nor write, 16,181. This barony is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Omagh, Castlederg, Enniskillen, and Coleraine towns. The total number of tenements has value is 9,906; and of these, 4,199 were valued less under £5, 3,141, under £10, 1,302, under £15, 527, under £20, 281, under £25, 167, under £30, 158, under £40, 60, under £50, 46, and 69, at and above £50. The total net annual value of the property rated in West Omagh is £16,633 16s. 5d., and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1840, were £1,634 16s. 6d. and £1,606 2s. 8d., and under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, £1,751 6s. 10d. and £1,669 10s. 7d. The total net annual value of the property rated in East Omagh is £48,436 15s. 7d., and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1840, were £4,518 1s. 1d. and £4,827 5s. 10d., and under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, £4,867 3s. 6d. and £4,167 11s. 10d. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred two townlands of the parish of Magheracross from the barony of Tyrone, co. Tyrone, to the barony of Omagh, co. Tyrone. Pop. in 1841, 204.

OMAGH.

A post and market town, and the capital of the county of Tyrone, in the parish of Drumragh, barony of Omagh, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the northern verge of the barony, on the road from Enniskillen to Coleraine, on the mail-road from Dublin to Londonderry, and at the formation of the Strule river by the confluence of the Camowen and the Drumragh rivulets, 6 miles east by south of Drumquinn, 6½ north of Fintona, 6½ west-north-west of Six-Mile-Cross, 7 south-south-west of Gortin, 7 north-east of Dromore, 8 south-south-east of Newtown-Stewart, 12½ north-west of Ballygawley, 15½ south-south-east of Strabane, 27 south of Londonderry, 68 west of Belfast, and 86½ north-north-west of Dublin.

General Description.—The site of the town is a declivity or rapid slope upon the side of one of a numerous series of tortuous vales and sinuous dells, which cut all the circumjacent country into a labyrinth of hillocks, ridges, hills, and hollows; yet it is both sufficiently low in itself, and sufficiently uncommanded by surrounding walls and eminences, to be fully and very pictorially seen from the Dublin and Londonderry mail-road—at a considerable distance—lying like a bright and variegated gem upon a rich ground-work of green and golden colouring. The ground plan or outline of the town may be represented by the letter Y; the main street being figured by the trunk of the letter, and the only other two streets of any importance by its arms or branches. The main street is very spacious, well-edified, and cheerful; and it contains the principal inns, most of the principal shops, and all the areas of public marketing; but it descends the slope on which the town stands with such a rapidity of gradient as to be decidedly inconvenient for wheeled vehicles, and even not a few pedestrians. The county court-house confronts the upper end of this street, or stands at the point of its forking into the two other streets; and this structure arrests attention not more by the conspicuousness of its position than by the chaste beauty and the Grecian elegance of its architecture. The county goal of Tyrone is a large modern building on the north side of the town; it contains 63 single cells, 18 other dormitories, 12 day-rooms, 6 work-rooms, 10 cells for solitary confinement, and other though usual appliances of prison discipline; it is a well-kept prison, and possesses sufficient conveniences for such discipline as was a few years ago esteemed the best, yet has so capacity for the introduction of the separation system; and, during 1842, the maximum number of its prisoners was 553, the average number was 118½, the total number, including debtors, was 684, the number of recommissions was 33, and the total expenditure was £1,992 17s. 6½d. The other public buildings are a church, four Protestant dissenting meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic chapel, a barracks, an infirmary, a fever hospital, and a Poor-law union workhouse. An ancient castle gave name to the town, which originally was Oigh-Magh; the seat of the chief, but this structure was nearly destroyed by fire in 1743, and was afterwards rebuilt. A religious foundation of some kind is assigned to the town about the year 792; and this was succeeded, so late as the 15th century, by a monastery for Franciscan friars of the third order.

Poor-law Union.—A poor-law union, which takes name from Omagh, and has its workhouse at the town, ranks as the 40th, and was declared on May 8, 1839. It lies wholly in co. Tyrone, and comprehends an area of 174,603 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 60,388. Its electoral divisions, together with their

respective pop., in 1831, are Omagh, 5,464; Fast Mountjoy Forest, 1,981; West Mountjoy Forest, 2,353; Gortnacraagh, 1,087; Dunbreen, 2,079; Mountfield, 1,553; Killybegh, 1,410; Loughmacrory, 1,238; Carrickmore, 1,073; Creggan, 660; Atherry, 1,876; Six-Mile-Cross, 2,852; Mullaghasla, 1,904; Camowen, 2,372; Beragh, 2,484; Derrybeg, 1,983; Seskinore, 2,811; Derryhard, 2,488; Tattymoye, 2,502; Fintona, 3,395; Fallagharn, 2,464; Tullyclanagh, 2,464; Dromore, 2,527; Ormeau, 2,195; Camdetry, 1,804; Drumquinn, 2,509; Mallingham, 2,470; Chumloggon, 2,183; and Loughmacrory, 2,739. The number of ex-officio guardians is 9; and of elected guardians is 30; and of the latter, 2 are elected by the division of Omagh, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The divisions of Seskinore, Fallagharn, and Tattymoye are partly in the barony of Clogher and partly in that of Omagh; the division of Omagh is partly in the barony of Strabane and partly in that of Omagh; the divisions of Derryhard and Fintona are in the barony of Clogher; the divisions of Fast Mountjoy Forest, West Mountjoy Forest, Gortnacraagh, Dunbreen, Mountfield, and Killybegh, are in the barony of Strabane, and all the other divisions are in the barony of Omagh. The number of valued tenements in the barony of Clogher districts, is 1,478;—in the barony of Omagh districts, 6,130;—in the barony of Strabane districts, 1,490;—in the whole union, 9,104; and of this total, 4,094 were valued under £5, —2,707, under £10, —1,118, under £15, —446, under £20, —281, under £25, —154; and under £30, —145; under £40, —54; under £50, —and 67, at and above £50. The total net annual value of the property rated is £56,041 10s.; the total number of persons rated is 8,294; and of these, 219 were rated for a valuation not exceeding £1, —616, not exceeding £2, —634, not exceeding £3, —697, not exceeding £4, —and 569, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for in January 20, 1840, —to be completed in March, 1841, —to cost £6,537 for building and completion, and £1,343 for fittings and contingencies, —to occupy a site of 6 acres, obtained for an annual rent of £30, —and to contain accommodation for 800 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was Aug. 24, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £4,663 14s. 4d.; and the total previous expenditure was £408 13s. 2d. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 263. The medical charities within the union are the county infirmary and a fever hospital at Omagh, and dispensaries at Dromore, Drumquinn, Fintona, Omagh, and Termonmaguirk; and, in 1839, they received £392 13s. from subscription, £1,566 8s. 3½d. from public grants, and £11 1s. 3d. from other sources; expended £548 2s. in salaries to medical officers, £231 16s. 3d. for medicines, and £1,590 9s. 4½d. for contingencies, and administered to 487 internal and 7,821 external patients. In 1834, the county infirmary at Omagh contained only 20 beds; but between that date and 1839, it was enlarged at the cost of about £4,000; and it is now capable of containing 105 beds; but though commodious, expensively fitted up, and furnished with a multiplicity of appliances within, and a garden and airing-grounds without, it is very far from being duly comfortable to patients, or in some respects tolerably suitable to its purposes. In 1839, this institution received £1,200 13s. 6½d., expended £1,634 18s. 2½d., and admitted 272 patients. The fever hospital at Omagh is a county institution, and in 1839 it received £267 13s. 6d., expended £286 1s. 5d., and admitted 223 patients. The Omagh workhouse serves for a district of 57,692 acres, with a pop. of 24,871; and, in 1839, it received £83

12s., expended £124 7s., and administered to 1,888 patients.

Trade, &c.—Omagh is the central or market town for an extensive linen trade; and has long been known, in particular, for its bulky sales of brown linen. Its corn trade and its general retail trade are also of comparatively great extent. The weekly markets are well attended; and fairs are held on the first Tuesday of every month. The town has a branch office of the Provincial Bank of Ireland; and is the residence of a stipendiary magistrate, the head-quarters of the county constabulary, the head-quarters of one of the five districts of the county constabulary, the depot of the north-west military district, and the seat of the courts of assize for Tyrone, of courts of quarter-sessions, and of monthly courts of petty-sessions. In 1841, the Omagh loan fund had a capital of £3,460, circulated £16,052 in 3,985 loans, realized a net profit of £146 17s. 8d., and expended for charitable purposes £51. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a coach to Dublin, a coach to Londonderry, and a mail-coach in transit between Dublin and Londonderry. In 1830, the town was garrisoned by troops left in it by James II., and was burned by them with the view of its being rendered useless to the troops of William III.; and in 1743, it was a second time, but accidentally, burned, and was on this occasion so dreadfully damaged that only two of its houses were left entire. The town, as it now stands, has a quite modern, and a very cleanly, orderly, and neat appearance.

Statistics.—Area of the town, 73 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,211; in 1841, 2,947. Houses 382. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 84; in manufactures and trade, 273; in other pursuits, 137. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 42; on the directing of labour, 276; on their own manual labour, 145; on means not specified, 30. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 664; who could read but not write, 227; who could neither read nor write, 371. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write 443; who could read but not write, 375; who could neither read nor write, 377.

O'MEATH, a hamlet in the parish of Carlingford, barony of Lower Dundalk, Leinster. A church was recently built here at the cost of private parties; and in the vicinity is the villa of O'Meath.

OMEY, an island in the parish of Omey, barony of Ballinablinch, co. Galway, Connemara. It lies not more than 3 furlongs west of the nearest part of the mainland, opposite the hamlet of Loughavee, and about 5 miles north-west of the town of Clifden. It measures ½ mile in length, and 1 in breadth; and it contains Lough Fahy, Corcaun burying-ground, and the ruins of Omey-house.

OMEY, OMAY, URNA, or UMOND, a parish on the coast of the barony of Ballinablinch, co. Galway, Connemara. It contains the town of CLIFDEN; which see. Length, west-north-westward, 10½ miles; extreme breadth, exclusive of islands, 3½; area, 20,835 acres, 2 roads, 38 perches, —of which 513 acres, 7 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 6,721; in 1841, 7,938. Houses 1,303. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831; 5,464; in 1841; 6,444. Houses 1,121. The surface contains a very large proportion of boggy and waste land; but, though prevalently moorish and upland, is not strictly mountainous. The western skirts of the Binabola mountains descend upon the eastern boundary, but contribute no great altitude to the area within that boundary; and the chief heights in other districts, are two of 540 and 700 on the northern boundary, and one of 576 feet ½ mile west-north-west of Clifden. The river Owenglin flows along the southern boundary to the

head of Ardhear bay. The principal lakes are Annagh, 207 feet of superficial elevation above sea-level.—Nabillia, 511 feet.—Cregg.—Nambracka.—Shannavear.—Glenbrickeen.—Fahy.—Courthor.—Atalia.—and Aughruskbeg. The coast is exceedingly broken and very deeply intersected by the bays of Claggan, Sellerna, Kingstown, Streamstown, Clifflen, and Ardhear,—the last two, intimately connected with each other, and lying on the southern boundary. The principal islands are Gooreen, Roe, Dog, West Ferroonagh, East Ferroonagh, Cuddoo, Friar, High, Carrickawhilla, Carrickaloo, Omey, Croonagh, Glinsk, Innisturk, Beshal, Turbot, Wavermore, Wavervbeg, East Carricklahan, and West Carricklahan. The Cummennara coast-road passes through the interior. The principal hamlets are Loughawce, Drumgaroe, Connaucullew, and Streamstown. The chief rural residences are Streamstown-house, Glenowen-house, and Clifflen-castle.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of BALINAKILL [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £50 15s. 4d. The church is situated at Clifflen, and was built in 1812 by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance, from 70 to 100. The Roman Catholic chapels of Clifflen and Claddagh-dhu have an attendance of respectively from 500 to 1,200, and from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Ballindoon. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 191, and the Roman Catholics to 7,009; and 6 daily schools—one of which was aided with £7 from the Tuam Diocesan Society and some advantages from Mr. D'Arcy—were usually attended by about 220 children. In 1842, the National Board had schools at Clifflen and Silerno.

OMORTAGH. See MORRAGE.

OMULLOD, a sinecure benefice in the dio. of Killaloe, and co. of Clare, Munster. It consists of the rectories of KILSEILY, KILFINGHAGHTY, KILLURANE, KILNOE, KILLOKENNEDY, CLONLEA, OGONNELLOE, and FEAKE: see these articles. Gross income, £747 15s. 2½d.; nett, £688 13s. 6½d. Patron, the Earl of Egremont. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Lackeen, in the dio. of Killaloe, and co. of Tipperary.

ONAGHT. See ONOUGHT.

O'NEILLAND (EAST), a barony in the north-east of the co. of Armagh, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by Lough Neagh; on the east, by the county of Down; on the south, by the barony of Lower Orior; and on the west, by the barony of West O'Neilland. Its length, north-north-westward, inclusive of 2 miles on Lough Neagh, is 9½ miles; its extreme breadth is 5½; and its area is 34,498 acres, 2 roods, 21 perches,—of which 14,136 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches are water. The northern district is a chief part of the low, flat, tertiary-formation district along the head of Lough Neagh; and the southern district is part of the undulated, fertile, beautiful, and thickly-peopled region which constitutes the main territory of the counties of Armagh and Down. By far the greater part of the water area of the barony is in Lough Neagh; and the remainder is in Loughs Gullion and Lurgan and the river Bann.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Magheralin and Shankill, and the whole of the parishes of Segoe, and Montiazhs and Islands. The towns are Lurgan and part of Portadown; and the chief village is Charlestown. Pop., in 1831, 19,961; in 1841, 23,391. Houses 3,843. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,587; in manufactures and trade, 2,430; in other pursuits, 254. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 90; on the directing of labour, 2,634; on their

own manual labour, 1,519; on means not specified, 28. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write; 4,009; who could read but not write, 2,589; who could neither read nor write, 3,447. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,145; who could read but not write, 3,777; who could neither read nor write, 4,296.—East O'Neilland lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Lurgan. The total number of tenements valued is 4,224; and of these, 2,668 were valued under £5,—804, under £10,—362, under £15,—113, under £20,—70, under £25,—43, under £30,—50, under £40,—10, under £50,—and 44, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of this property rated is £19,557 3s. 3d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrant of spring and summer, 1841, were £1,179 6s. 1d. and £907 12s. 7d.

O'NEILLAND (WEST), a barony in the north of the county of Armagh, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north-west, by the county of Tyrone; on the north by Lough Neagh; on the north-east and east, by the barony of East O'Neilland; on the south-west, by the barony of Lower Orior; on the south, by the barony of Lower Fews; and, on the west, by the barony of Armagh. Its length, south by westward, including 2½ miles on Lough Neagh, is 11½ miles; its greatest breadth is 8; and its area is 59,502 acres, 28 perches,—of which 2,424 acres, 2 roods are water. The northern district is low and flat, and contains a large proportion of bog; but the central and the southern districts are tumulated, undulated, richly varied in character, very opulent in soil, and singularly ornate in wood and cultivation. The river Blackwater traces all the boundary with the county of Tyrone; and the river Callan traces all the lower part of that with the barony of Armagh. By far the greater part of the water-area is in Lough Neagh; and most of the remainder is in Loughs Annagarriff, Gall, and St. Patrick.—This barony contains the whole of the parishes of Drumcree and Tartaraghen, and part of the parishes of Newry, Armagh, Clonfalee, Grange, Killyman, Kilmore, Loughgall, and Mullaghbrack. The towns and chief villages are Richhill, Loughgall, Derryscollop, Maghery, Milltown, and part of Portadown. Pop., in 1831, 43,388; in 1841, 47,173. Houses 8,461. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,217; in manufactures and trade, 4,036; in other pursuits, 442. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 176; on the directing of labour, 4,672; on their own manual labour, 3,785; on means not specified, 62. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 8,255; who could read but not write, 5,055; who could neither read nor write, 6,747. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,540; who could read but not write, 8,042; who could neither read nor write, 8,534.—West O'Neilland is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Lurgan, Banbridge, and Armagh. The total number of tenements valued is 9,144; and of these, 5,550 were valued under £5,—1,850, under £10,—822, under £15,—338, under £20,—209, under £25,—93, under £30; 120, under £40,—55, under £50,—and 87, at and above £50. The nett annual value of the property rated is £45,048 4s. 11d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, were £3,108 17s. 2d., and £2,718 13s. 8d.

ONOUGHT, or ONAGHT, a village in the island and parish of Arranmore, barony of Arran, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands on the north coast, and near the west end of the island, 4½ miles west-north-west of Kilonran. Adjacent to it are the hamlets of Creggacarran and Struafan, and the ruins of a castle; and half-a-mile to the south-west

is the hill of Dun-Onought, whose summit has an altitude of 354 feet above sea-level. Pop. of the village not specially returned.

ONREAGH. See OWENREAGH.

OOLA, ULLA, or ULLOR, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Coonagh, 3½ miles east-south-east of Pallas-Green, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 6,869 acres. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 2,952, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 2,735; in 1841, 3,377. Houses 470. Area of the village, 24 acres. Pop., in 1831, 192; in 1841, 398. Houses 64. The surface lies on the east margin of the county, is part of the rich plain called the Golden Vale, and possesses more wood than much of the neighbouring portions of that plain. The chief seats are Newtown-Ellard and Castle-Lloyd, the latter the seat of H. Lloyd, Esq. The road from Tipperary to Limerick passes through the interior; and the proposed railways from Limerick to Dublin and Waterford pass so near the north boundary, that, if formed, they would be of great value to the inhabitants.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Emly. Vicarial tithe composition, £168 17s. 2d.; glebe, £139 15s. Gross income, £308 12s. 2d.; nett, £287 6s. 8d. Patron, the Earl of Kenmare. The incumbent holds also the united benefices which constitute the corps of Kilpeacon prebend in the cathedral of Limerick, and is resident in Kilpeacon. The rectorial tithes of Oola are compounded for £90, and are inappropriate and reported to belong to Mr. Massey. There is no church; the Protestant inhabitants attend the church of Cullen; the occasional duties of Oola are performed by the curate of the adjoining benefice for a salary of £10; and a room in Castle-Lloyd-house is sometimes used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 60; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Sollohid. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 2,839; and a daily school was partially supported by Captain Lloyd, and had on its books 26 boys and 16 girls.

OONT, a small lake in the parish of Clones, barony of Darrtry, 1½ mile west-south-west of Smithborough, co. Monaghan, Ulster.

OPHALY, or OFFALY (EAST), a barony in the county of Kildare, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by Carbery; on the east, by Connell and Killeen; on the south, by Killeen and West Ophaly; and on the west, by West Ophaly and King's county. Its length, north-west by northward, is 12½ miles; its extreme breadth is 5½; and its area is 47,029 acres, 3 roods, 20 perches. The greater part of the bog of Maddenstown is in the south; the greater part of the very large bog of Lulliamore is in the north; and the whole of the Curragh of Kildare is in the south-east. The highest grounds are a height of 539 feet above sea-level, 2½ miles east of Rathangan, and the summit-ground of the Curragh, 404 feet of altitude above sea-level. The rest of the surface is either low and fruitless, or flat and tame valley along the course of the streams. The Mountmellick and Athy branch of the Grand Canal passes through the interior.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Ballyshannon, Feighcullen, Kildare, Kilmeague, Moone, Rathangan, and Tully, and the whole of the parishes of Ballymany, Ballysax, Carn, Cloncurry, Dunmurry, Grangechare, Lulliamore, Pollardstown, and Thomastown. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred one townland of the parish of the parish of Moone from Upper Philipstown, King's co., to East Ophaly, co. Kildare,—pop., in 1841, 97; 17 townlands of the parish of Rathangan, and 7 townlands

of the parish of Ballysax, from West Ophaly to East Ophaly,—pop. 3,207. The only towns, or even considerable villages, are Kildare and Rathangan. Pop., in 1831, 7,072; in 1841, 10,584. Houses 1,780. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,323; in manufactures and trade, 376; in other pursuits, 201. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 54; on the directing of labour, 600; on their own manual labour, 1,204; on means not specified, 42. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,838; who could read but not write, 995; who could neither read nor write, 1,858. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,177; who could read but not write, 1,349; who could neither read nor write, 2,155.—East Ophaly lies partly in the Poor-law union of Naas, and partly in that of Edenderry. The total number of tenements valued is 1,714; and of these, 1,100 were valued under £5,—213, under £10,—82, under £15,—44, under £20,—42, under £25,—38, under £30,—48, under £40,—20, under £50,—and 118, at and above £50.

OPHALY, or OFFALY (WEST), a barony on the west of the county of Kildare, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by King's county and East Ophaly; on the east, by East Ophaly and Killeen; on the south-east, by East Narragh and Rheban; on the south, by East Narragh and Rheban and West Narragh and Rheban; and, on the west, by Queen's county and King's county. Its greatest length, north-westward, is 13½ miles; its breadth is from 4 to 5½; and its area is 40,603 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches,—of which 21 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches are in the river Barrow. Most of Ummerus bog is in the north-east; about one-third of Monavullagh bog is in the south; a part of Maddenstown bog is in the east; and several smaller bogs are in the interior. The three highest grounds in the barony have altitudes of only 361, 308, and 239 feet above sea-level. The Mountmellick and Athy branches of the Grand Canal pass across the north-west district; and the river Barrow describes a considerable stretch of the western boundary. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred 17 townlands of the parish of Rathangan, and 7 of the parish of Ballysax, from West Ophaly to East Ophaly,—pop., in 1841, 3,207; 14 townlands of the parish of Ballybracken, the whole of the parish of Harristown, 9 townlands of the parish of Fontstown, and one townland of the parish of Dunany, from Upper Philipstown in King's co., to West Ophaly in co. Kildare,—pop. 2,661.—The barony of West Ophaly, as now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Ballyshannon, Fontstown, and Rathangan, and the whole of the parishes of Ballybracken, Dunany, Harristown, Kildangan, Kilrush, Knavinstown, Luckagh, Monastereven, Nurney, and Waterstown. The only town is Monastereven; and the only tolerable village is Nurney. Pop., in 1831, 12,055; in 1841, 11,213. Houses 1,840. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,289; in manufactures and trade, 311; in other pursuits, 367. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 56; on the directing of labour, 573; on their own manual labour, 1,297; on means not specified, 41. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,070; who could read but not write, 1,084; who could neither read nor write, 1,908. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,346; who could read but not write, 1,366; who could neither read nor write, 2,209.—West Ophaly is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Athy, Edenderry, and Naas. The total number of tenements valued is 1,609; and of these, 836 were valued under £5,—272, under £10,—123, under £15,—73, under £20,—61, under

£25,—44, under £30,—34, under £40,—25, under £50,—and 92, at and above £50.

ORAN, a parish in the barony of Ballymoe, 53 miles north-west of Roscommon, co. Roscommon, Connaught.—Length, south-eastward, 33 miles; breadth from 3 to 3; area, 5,181 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches,—of which 11 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches are in the river Suck. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 2,136, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 1,560; in 1841, 2,114. Houses, 330. The surface consists for the most part of good land; lies all at a comparatively small altitude above sea-level; and is traversed by the road from Roscommon to Ballymoe. The rivulet Suck, traces a small part of the western border, and expands, immediately afterwards, into the small lake called Lough Peter. The seats are Ballydooley-lodge and Temp-house. The chief hamlets are Islands, Emlaghagrace, and Churchpark.—Oran was originally called Huaran-Highlavach; and is alleged by monastic writers to have been the site of one of the churches founded by St. Patrick, and the place in which the mortal remains of its alleged first bishop, St. Cethlegus, were interred. The ruins of an old church still exist; a cemetery, adjacent to the high road, is still a favourite place of burial, and forms a resort of Roman Catholic pilgrims; and a piece of a pillar-tower stands within the cemetery, and is noticed, in the following terms, by Mr. Weld, “The tower at Oran, about 12 feet only in height, seemed to me rather to wear the appearance of not having been ever completed, than of having fallen, or been thrown down. The diameter of the interior is 11 feet 3 inches, and the walls are 4 feet 6 inches in thickness. The stones, laid in regular even courses, are extremely well cut, and fit closely. Those of the lower part consist of cellular and stalactitic limestone; whilst in the upper courses, they are of a more compact texture. The quarry from which they are supposed to have been raised, is situated at a moderate distance, in the slope of the hill towards the Suck.”—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Elphin. Tithe composition, £146. The rectory of Oran, and the vicarage of DRIMTEMPLE [see that article], constitute the benefice of Oran. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 3,943. Gross income, £179 6s. 8d.; nett, £159 4s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated in Drimtemples, and has an attendance of 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the two nearest chapels. In 1834, the Protestants of Oran parish amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 1,648; the Protestants of the union to 60, and the Roman Catholics to 4,166; a hedge-school in the parish had on its books 42 boys and 22 girls; and 6 daily schools in the union had on their books 194 boys and 99 girls.

ORANBEG, a village in the parish of Oranmore, barony of Dunkellin, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands 1 mile east by north of the town of Oranmore, on the road thence to Athenry. Immediately north of it are the hamlet and the mansion of Frenchport.

ORANMORE, a parish in the baronies of Galway and DUNKELLIN, co. Galway, Connaught. The barony of Galway section contains the villages of MENLOUGH and GLANROE; and the Dunkellin section contains the town of ORANMORE, and the villages of RENVILLE and NEWTOWN-BUTLER: see these articles. Length of the parish, west-north-westward, 9 miles; extreme breadth, 4½. Area of the barony of Galway section, 9,349 acres, 1 rood, 23 perches,—of which 1,638 acres, 3 roods are in Lough Corrib,—and 193 acres, 2 roods, 22 perches are in small lakes and the river Corrib. Area of the

Dunkellin section, 9,989 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 6,993; in 1841, 7,892. Houses 1,327. Pop. of the rural districts of the barony of Galway section, in 1841, 2,196. Houses 300. Pop. of the rural districts of the Dunkellin section, in 1841, 3,017. Houses 481. The parish extends from the head of Renville bay to the foot of Lough Corrib, and from a point 2 miles east of Galway to a point 1½ mile east of Oranbeg. The district in the north-west or adjacent to Lough Corrib is prevaillingly morassy, very low, quite flat, and not a little repulsive; the district in the south-west or upon Galway bay is pleasantly diversified, yet nowhere strictly hilly; and all the districts, except that upon Lough Corrib, consist, for the most part, of very good land. Brier Hill, on the west border near Galway bay, has an altitude above sea-level of 234 feet. Most of the sea-board territory commands brilliant views over the bosom and athwart the shores and screens of Galway bay; and some parts of it, particularly in the west, are rich in close views of wood and park scenery. The Corrib river flows, in a divided channel, along the northern part of the western boundary; and Oranmore bay projects and ramifies from the north-east extremity of Galway bay, and greatly enlivens the landscape around the town of Oranmore. Merlin-Park, the seat of Mr. Blake, is a warm and pleasant feature on the north shore of Galway bay; and Renville, the seat of Mr. Asley, is an agreeable feature on the east shore. The other seats are Oran-castle, Frenchfort, Renville-lodge, Rockhill-house, Mount-Vernon-cottage, Ross-Hill-house, Killoon-house, and a number of neat villas and cottages graced. The hamlets are Oranbeg, Frenchfort, Moneymore, Knockanastillegau, Park-roe, Cartron, Glenscall, Kiltullagh, Doughiska, Ballintemple, Breandaghaun, Cloghagh, Twomleditch, Cloonaacuneen, Carrowtowne, Ballindooly, and Ballygarraun. The mail-roads from Galway to Dublin and Limerick, and the road from Tuam to Gort and Ennis, pass through the interior. The quarries of Galway or Menlough marble are situated in the north-west. See GALWAY.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice, wardenship, and peculiar jurisdiction of Galway. Tithe composition, £300. Yet Oranmore, in another view, is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Tuam; and, in this view, possesses what are called the quarter parts of the tithes. Tithe composition and gross income, £80 5s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is also one of the four vicars of Galway. The church is a neat structure, built in 1834. Attendance, from 35 to 80. The Roman Catholic chapel at the town of Oranmore, and a private house at Frenchfort, used as a Roman Catholic chapel, have an attendance of respectively 2,000, and from 100 to 150; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Ballinacourty. A private house at Menlough, used as a Roman Catholic chapel, has an attendance of from 300 to 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Castlegar, and a chapel in the parish of St. Nicholas. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 76, and the Roman Catholics to 7,450; 3 pay daily schools had on their books 90 boys and 48 girls; and another pay daily school was usually attended by about 50 children. In 1842, the National Board had a boys' school and a girls' school at Oranmore.

ORANMORE, a small post-town in the parish of Oranmore, barony of Dunkellin, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands at the head of Oranmore bay, at the forking of the road from Galway toward respectively Athenry, Dublin, and co. Clare, and on the road from Tuam to Ennis; 4½ miles east of Galway, 6

west by south of Athenry, 7½ west-north-west of Craige-well, 8½ north of Kilmorra, 12½ north by west of Bort, and 100½ west of Dublin. Though enclosed principally with cabins, it has a comparatively clean, neat, and orderly appearance. The parish-church is a fine feature. The Roman Catholic chapel is remarkable chiefly for its size. Oran Castle is a small, old, inhabitable edifice, belonging to Mr. Blake. The site of the village is washed and enlivened by the ramified bay or creek of Oranmore, and commands charming views of the bay of Galway. The creek is shallow and rocky, and unfit to admit large sea-borne vessels; but a small quay, the private property of Mr. Blake, and situated at the castle, accommodates small vessels, and is the scene of a considerable amount of stir and traffic, in the landing of turf and sea-manure. The town possesses liveliness and some prosperity from being so great a thoroughfare; and it commands a little interest also in the fisheries. Fairs are held on May 23, and October 20. The castle of Oranmore formerly belonged to the Earl of Clanricarde, and was a not unimportant military strength. In 1641, it was strongly garrisoned by the Earl; in 1643, it was surrendered by Capt. Willoughby without the Earl's consent or knowledge; and, in 1651, after having been again garrisoned, it was taken by Sir Charles Coote. The town gives the title of Baron, in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Browne of Castle-Margaret in the county of Mayo; the Right Hon. Dominick Browne of Castle-Margaret having, in 1806, been created Baron Oranmore and Browne. Area of the town, 24 acres. Pop., in 1831, 673; in 1841, 842. Houses 130. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 69; in manufactures and trade, 61; in other pursuits, 19. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 4; on the directing of labour, 61; on their own manual labour, 77; on means not specified, 4.

OREGAN, a parochial union or ecclesiastical benefice, in Queen's co., and dio. of Kildare, Leinster. It consists of the vicarages of ROSENALLIS, ROYMORE, KILMANAN, and CASTLEBRACK: see these articles. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 13,047. Gross income, £637 10s. 1d.; net, £574 15s. 1d. Patron, Thos. Kemmes, Esq., of Shann. The places of worship belonging to the Establishment are a church in Rosenallis, a chapel-of-ease at Mountinlick, and a church in the perpetual curacy of Clonsalee; the places of worship belonging to other bodies of Protestants are a Quakers' meeting-house and three Wesleyan Methodist meeting-houses; and the chapels belonging to Roman Catholics are two in Rosenallis and one in Castlebrack. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 2,064 Churchmen, 194 Protestant dissenters, and 19,614 Roman Catholics, and 21 daily schools had on their books 626 boys and 524 girls. But this statement, so far as it regards at once the number and classification of the inhabitants, the dissenting places of worship and the daily schools, is exclusive of the perpetual curacy of Clonsalee.

GRIEL. See LOUGH (COUNTY OF).

ORIER, or ORTON (LOWER), a barony on the middle of the east side of the county of Annagh, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north-west, by West O'Neilland; on the north, by East O'Neilland; on the east, by the county of Down; on the south, by Upper Fews; and on the west, by Lower Fews and West O'Neilland. Its length, southward, is 10½ miles; its greatest breadth, is 5½; and its area is 32,535 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches,—of which 103 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches are water. The surface is hilly, undulated, rich, and beautiful; and the soil, though light and not very calcareous, is brisk and

fertile, and yields excellent crops, under the stimulant of lime. The Newry navigation is nearly coincident with the whole of the eastern boundary. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred two townlands of the parish of Killybeg from Lower Orier to Upper Orier,—pop., in 1841, 526.—The barony of Lower Orier, as at present constituted, contains the whole of the parish of Ballymore, and part of the parishes of Forkhill, Kileclooney, Killybeg, Kilmore, and Loughgilly. The only towns are Tandragee and part of Poyntz-Pass; and the chief villages are Acton and Mount-Norris. Pop., in 1831, 25,052; in 1841, 26,705. Houses 4,337. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,391; in manufactures and trade, 1,816; in other pursuits, 257. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 95; on the directing of labour, 2,454; on their own manual labour, 1,879; on means not specified, 36. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,417; who could read but not write, 2,258; who could neither read nor write, 3,349. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,273; who could read but not write, 4,008; who could neither read nor write, 4,357.—Lower Orier is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Armagh, Banbridge, and Newry. The total number of tenements valued is 4,724; and of these, 2,440 were valued under £5,—1,095, under £10,—500, under £15,—246, under £20,—159, under £25,—67, under £30,—78, under £40,—130, under £50,—and 40, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £30,299 8s. 5d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1841, were £1,573 1s. 2d., and £1,396 15s. 5d.

ORIER, or ORTON (UPPER), a barony in the south-east of the county of Armagh, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Lower Orier; on the east, by the county of Down; on the south-east and south, by the county of Louth; and on the west, by the barony of Upper Fews. Its length, southward, is 10 miles; its greatest breadth is 7½; and its area is 45,397 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches,—of which 371 acres, 7 perches are water. A large portion of the surface is mountainous, containing the lofty summits of the Slievegullion and the Newry mountains, and the spurs and offsets of both groups; and the remainder of the surface has, for the most part, a light yet generous soil, and is in a comparatively high state of improvement and cultivation. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred 9 townlands of the parish of Loughgilly from Lower Fews to Upper Orier,—pop., in 1841, 1,660; and 2 townlands of the parish of Killybeg from Lower Orier to Upper Orier,—pop. 526.—The barony of Upper Orier, as at present constituted, contains the whole of the parish of Jonesborough, and part of the parishes of Forkhill, Killybeg, Loughgilly, and Newry. The only town is part of Newry; and the chief villages are Forkhill, Jonesborough, and Belleek. Pop., in 1831, 29,378; in 1841, 33,647. Houses 6,147. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,340; in manufactures and trade, 1,485; in other pursuits, 507. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 128; on the directing of labour, 1,639; on their own manual labour, 4,430; on means not specified, 81. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,922; who could read but not write, 2,395; who could neither read nor write, 7,919. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,833; who could read but not write, 2,922; who could neither read nor write, 10,267.—Upper Orier lies partly in the Poor-law union of Newry, and partly in that of Castle-Blaney. The total number of tenements valued is 5,424; and of

these, 3,700 were valued under £5.—1,179, under £10.—298, under £15.—99, under £20.—60, under £25.—24, under £30.—26, under £40.—16, under £50.—and 22, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £29,737 3s. 9d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, were £1,385 2s. 6d. and £1,388 15s. 8d.

ORITOR, a village in the parish of Kildross, barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the east margin of the parish, 2½ miles west by north of Cookstown, on the road from that town to Newtown-Stewart. A fair is held on the second Monday of July. A little to the west are a meeting-house and the seat of Wellbrook. Pop. of the village returned with the parish.

ORMEAU, the demesne of the Marquis of Donegal, in the parish of Knockbreda, barony of Upper Castleknock, co. Dublin, Ulster. It is situated on the river Lagan, immediately above the town of Belfast; but, in spite of its possessing a luxuriant soil, boasting a noble proprietor, and presiding over one of the most brilliant estates in Ireland, it is a very plain piece of park scenery, and displays a surpassingly plain, great mansion. Ormeau, in its proprietorial relation to the adjoining town, exhibits a total converse to almost all other noble or aristocratic residences of Ireland; and instead of giving any importance to the town, very largely borrows importance from it. Yet so paramount is the industrial position of the noble owner that to borrow the rather outre simile of Mr. Atkinson—"it is a matter of very little moment to Lord Donegal whether the body clothes of Ormeau be embroidered in the Spanish fashion, or as plain as those of a late celebrated barrister, whose diamond was not robbed of its water, his eye of its piercing radiance, nor his tongue of its magic powers, by a beard of four days' growth, or a costume that would have suited a poor farmer in the Wicklow mountains."

ORMOND, an ancient principality, or petty kingdom, on the left bank of the Middle Shannon, and in the middle of the northern part of Munster. It nearly corresponded with the present baronies of Upper Ormond, Lower Ormond, and Owny and Arva, in the county of Tipperary; but it figured surpassingly less as a principality of the Irish period, than as an earldom of the period of the Anglo-Normans; and in the latter connection, its history is strictly identical with that of the Earls and Dukes of Ormond, a brief outline of which is sketched in our article on the city of Kilkenny. See **KILKENNY**.

ORMOND (Lower), a barony in the extreme north-west of the county of Tipperary, Munster. It is bounded, on the north and east, by King's county; on the south-east and south, by the barony of Upper Ormond; on the south-east, by the barony of Owny and Arva; and on the west, by the county of Galway. Its length, south-south-westward, is 18 miles; its greatest breadth is 11½; and its area is 135,723 acres, 32 perches,—of which 8,40 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches are water. The river Shannon and its grand expansion of Lough Derg constitute the whole of the western boundary; and they contain very nearly all the great water-area. The Little Breena traces a large portion of the boundary with King's county; and the Nenagh rivulet and other small streams drain the interior westward to Lough Derg. The territorial surface of the barony is one of the richest and most beautiful champagne districts in Ireland; it is enlivened along all the west border by pleasant views of Lough Derg and its lofty western screens; and it preëminently lies upon a basis of so little elevation above sea-level that the only notice-

able summit, grounds, or hill-tops are three; in respectively the north, the west, and the east, which have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 948, 484, and 696 feet.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Kilbarron, Kilruane, Monaca, and Nenagh, and the whole of the parishes of Aglish-Cloghane, Ardcrony, Ballingarry, Borris-o-Kane, Cloghfrid, Dorrha, Drompicer, Finnee, Killoedman, Knigh, Lorrha, Loughkeen, Moireeny, Terryglass, and Skane. The towns and chief villages are Borris-o-Kane, Goatstown, Puckam, Lorrha, Ballyloughnane, Cloghfrid, and part of Nenagh. Pop. in 1831, 45,006; in 1841, 50,001. Houses 8,137. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 6,512; in manufactures and trade, 1,615; in other pursuits, 688. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 288; on the directing of labour, 2,000; on their own manual labour, 6,684; on means not specified, 348. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 8,497; who could read but not write, 3,901; who could neither read nor write, 4,223. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,225; who could read but not write, 5,774; who could neither read nor write, 12,511. Lower Ormond lies partly in the Poor-law union of Nenagh, and partly in that of Parsonstown. The total number of tenements valued is 6,164; and of these, 3,234 were valued under £5.—1,184, under £10.—521, under £15.—815, under £20.—211, under £25.—123, under £30.—186, under £40.—89, under £50.—and 301, at and above £50.

ORMOND (Upper), a barony of the county of Tipperary, Munster. It is bounded, on the north-west and north, by Lower Ormond; on the north-east, by King's county; on the east, by Kerry; on the south-east and south, by Upper Kilmarnagh; and on the south-west and west, by Owny and Arva. Its length, westward, is 12 miles; its greatest breadth is 11½; and its area is 79,471 acres; 8 roods, 26 perches. The southern district, to the extent of about 35 square miles, is so very mountainous as to lie on a basis of not less than about 700 feet of mean elevation above sea-level; it consists of a large section of the eastern portion of the Keuper conglomerates of mountains; and it sends up four summits of respectively 1,296, 1,312, 1,218, and 1,607 feet of altitude above sea-level. The central and the northern districts, though possessing some waste lands, and lying aggregately 100 or 150 feet higher than the barony of Lower Ormond, exhibit much resemblance to that beautiful territory, in at once character of surface, richness of soil, and luxuriance of vegetation.—Upper Ormond contains part of the parishes of Kilruane and Nenagh; and the whole of the parishes of Aghnamadee, Ballygibbon, Ballymackey, Ballinaclosh, Dolla, Killicarry, Kilmore, Kilmacneave, Latteragh, Lisbunny, Templecerry, and Templedowney. The towns are Toomavara, Silvermines, and part of Nenagh. Pop. in 1831, 24,807; in 1841, 26,530. Houses 4,279. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,431; in manufactures and trade, 456; in other pursuits, 571. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 73; on the directing of labour, 1,196; on their own manual labour, 3,164; on means not specified, 23. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,377; who could read but not write, 2,107; who could neither read nor write, 5,137. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,031; who could read but not write, 2,794; who could neither read nor write, 6,608.—This barony lies wholly in the Poor-law union of Nenagh. The total number of tenements valued is 3,089; and of these, 1,448 were valued under £5.—612, under £10.—276, under £15.—198, under £20.—133, under £25.—83, un-

der £30,—95, under £40,—54, under £50,—and 190, at and above £50.

ORRERY, an ancient barony in the north of the county of Cork, Munster. It is now united to the barony of Kilmorah [see next article]; and, in consequence of having, for a long period, chiefly belonged to the family of Barry, it was formerly called *Ormaria Barria*. It gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Boyle; but this title is now united to that of Earl of Cork. Roger, the fifth son of the first Earl of Cork, commonly called the Great Earl, was created Lord Broghil while an infant, and is known by that title in many a stirring scene of the civil wars which commenced in 1641; he resided long in Scotland; and, at Cromwell's death, he took an active part in the restoration of Charles II., and was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Orrery. Roger, the second Earl, and son of the first, succeeded to the title in 1679; Lionel, the third Earl, and son of the second, succeeded in 1682; Charles, the fourth Earl, and brother of the third, succeeded in 1703; and John, the fifth Earl, and son of the fourth, succeeded in 1731, and also inherited the earldom of Cork in 1753. Both the fourth and the fifth Earls were persons of considerable literary celebrity; and the former, in particular, devoted the later years of his life to philosophical investigations, and patronized an ingenious watchmaker, of the name of George Graham, who invented the well-known machine or instrument which represents the composition, motions, and phases of the planetary system, and called it, in honour of his patron and benefactor, an *orrery*. Rowley, a mathematician of Litchfield, has often, in consequence of a mistake of Dr. Johnson and Sir Richard Steele, been regarded as the inventor of Graham's machine.

ORRERY AND KILMORE, a barony in the north of the county of Cork, Munster. It is bounded, on the north and north-east, by the county of Limerick; on the east and south-east, by the barony of Fermoy; and on the south-west and west, by the barony of Duballow. Its length, south by eastward, is 23 miles; its greatest breadth is 9; and its area is 60,346 acres. The surface is hilly, tumulated, and otherwise much diversified; and it presents, for the most part, a fertile and beautiful appearance. The whole anciently belonged to the O'Kiefs' principality of Fermanagh; see *FERRY* (Barony of). The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred one township of the parish of Hackmays from Small County, co. Limerick, to Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork.—pop., in 1841, 25; one township of Imphrick from Fermoy to Orrery and Kilmore,—pop. 191; six townlands of Castle-Magner from Orrery and Kilmore to Duballow,—pop. 806; and one township of Ballyboy from Orrery and Kilmore to Fermoy,—pop. 95.—Orrery and Kilmore barony, as now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Ballycough, Ballyboy, Churchtown, Oronahide, Mackmays, Imphrick, Kilbolane, and Tuillylease, and the whole of the parishes of Aglishdrinagh, Bregogue, Butevant, Cooliney, Drowdowney, Kilbroney, Kilgogan, Kilmacdine, Lackeen, Liscarrol, Rathgogan, and Shandrum. The towns and chief villages are Charleville, Liscarrol, Butevant, Ballycough, Churchtown, Milford, Dromina, and Newtown. Pop., in 1831, 32,374; in 1841, 31,134. Houses 4,635. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,090; in manufactures and trade, 1,026; in other pursuits, 403. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 100; on the directing of labour, 1,822; on their own manual labour, 3,148; on means not specified, 153. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,823; who could read but not write, 1,748; who could neither read nor

write, 3,042. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,036; who could read but not write, 1,868; who could neither read nor write, 9,215.—This barony is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Kilmallock, Kanturk, and Malinbeg. The total number of tenements, valued is 3,394; and of these, 1,649 were valued under £5,—354, under £10,—183, under £15,—144, under £20,—133, under £25,—97, under £30,—172, under £40,—139, under £50,—and 521, at and above £50.

ORRISBEG, a hill in the barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. See next article.

ORRISMORE, a large, boggy moor, profusely spotted with lakes and ponds, in the parishes of Ballindoon and Moyrus, from 2 to 7 miles south-south-east of Clifden, barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. "This tract," says Mr. Nimmo, "is about 7 miles by 4, and generally speaking, is a plain, not much elevated above the sea; it is, however, intersected by many low ridges of mica slate, and in the hollows between them are a multitude of lakes. I have an exact survey of the moor, and find the number of lakes to be about 143, of different sizes, many of them having numerous and intricate arms. When viewed from an elevation, this appears to be a complete labyrinth, in which it is difficult to perceive the direction of the drainage. A low ridge of rough ground passes northward from the hill of Orrisbeg to near Imlaghmore, and from thence turns westward to the bay of Ardbear. I know of no limestone having been found to the south of that ridge; nearly the whole of the tract to the west of it falls by the stream of Ballinahinch, collecting the waters of numerous lakes into the bay of Ardbear. The western side falls partly into the Bunowen bay at Emly bridge, partly into Mannin bay at Derryginlah. The ridges aforesaid prevent any navigation from being easily led into these lakes from the limestone tract, but in the event of an extended cultivation, something of that kind might be effected; for example, a dam upon the stream near Ballinahinch would throw it into one narrow sheet of water to the upper end of Lough Fadda, with various arms penetrating the moor, so that limestone or calcareous sand loaded at Ballinahinch, might be transported over most of a tract of about 2 miles long. A similar instance occurs on the north of Orrisbeg hill, where a great congeries of lakes are all nearly on one level, and from which a navigable cut might be brought very near to the Roundstone bay, where lime, coral, and sea-weed may be easily procured; other lines of junction might appear if the tract were levelled over. With the exception of a few of the smaller lakes, which are mere bog pools, and may be easily bled, the most of them are high in the bank, and have rocky mouths, so that they cannot be drained at a moderate expense; and where so much land is still to be reclaimed, such an application of labour would at present be unadvisable. The best purpose to which they can now be applied, is, by the judicious position of farm-steadings, to derive all the benefit possible from them in the way of water-carriage, through the arable grounds. And in the meantime it is obvious that they greatly facilitate the business of drainage and enclosure. A similar observation may be applied to all the great flats of Cummevara. The quantity of red bog in Orrismore is 14,000 Irish acres."

ORWELL, a hamlet about 3 miles south-west of Stranorlar, barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. A loan fund here and at Burreigh serves for the estate of Sir Edmond Hayes, and, in 1841, it had a capital of £812, circulated £3,527 in 1,372 loans, realized a net profit of £16 8s. 1d., and expended for charitable purposes £35.

OSBERSTOWN, a quondam parish in the bar-

ony of North Naas, 14-mile north by west of the town of Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. It now forms the northern district of the parish of Naas; it has on its north margin a part of the village of Sallins; and it is traversed by the Naas branch of the Grand Canal, and by the road from Naas to Clane. Two localities, which still retain the parochial name, are Osbertown-house and Osbertown-hall. Pop., in 1831, 518. Houses 81.

OSSORY, an ancient principality or petty kingdom, in the south-western part of the present province of Leinster. It situated in extent, and cannot be very accurately defined; but may, in a general view, be regarded as identical with the south-west district of the present Queen's county, and the north district of the present county of Kilkenny. The principalities of Ossory and Leix were strictly in mutual alliance, and made a stronger resistance to the Anglo-Normans than any other territories of either Leinster, West-Munster, or South-Ulster; and, at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion, they were ruled principally by the septs of Mac-Giolla-Phadraig, O'More, and O'Dempsey,—the first, the *Servus Servorum Sancti Patricii*, afterwards converted into the Anglo-Norman Fitzpatrick, —and subordinately by the tributary toparchs of O'Dunne, O'Regan, O'Dullany, O'Lawler, O'Redy, MacGilfoyle, and MacHaffy. "The Strongbowian invaders," says Mr. Brewer, "found it a more perilous and difficult task to obtain a footing in this district than in any other quarter of the island; as the inhabitants, naturally warlike, were greatly favoured in their resistance by the boggy intricacies of the territories they defended. The Fitzgeralds and the De Berminghams, partly by force, but more, perhaps, through the policy of effecting intermarriages with the native septs, acquired possession of certain portions of land whereon they speedily erected castles. On the other hand, the Carews, barons of Idrome, the Mortimers, Earls of March, and other distinguished English families, obtained repeated grants from the crown of large tracts of land in Leix and Ossory, which grants were rendered nugatory by the intrepid and persevering resistance of the ancient proprietors. The powerful family of Butler, towards the latter part of the fifteenth century, made a well-organized and successful attempt to wrest from the turbulent Fitzpatricks, their most troublesome neighbours, the territory of Ossory, comprising at that period the most valuable part of the district now denominated the Queen's county. Open war was accordingly commenced between Peter, Earl of Ormonde, and the dynasty of Ossory, the former being supported by his relations, friends, and followers, and the latter aided by those contiguous septs which believed their own security to be involved in the issue of the contest. The Earl was ably assisted by his Countess, the Lady Margaret Fitzgerald, one of the most celebrated females of her age, who possessed a masculine genius and an invincible courage, to which qualities must be added, by the impartial historian, a conscience of great latitude, well suited to the exigencies of the times with those who aspired to an increase of possession and dignity. This lady had augmented the strength and resources of her family, by contracting alliances between her children and the most potent of the nobility connected with Ireland. To advance the object of his triumph over the Fitzpatricks, the Earl, who stood in high favour at the British court, proposed to partition fairly between the friends who assisted him in the undertaking, such lands and possessions as might be yielded to their united arms. To prevail over opposition was, however, found more easy than to retain possession of the tract nominally conquered; and it would appear that the onerous

task of keeping down the Fitzpatricks, devolved, according to the terms of his family alliance with the Earl, upon Sir Oliver Morres, whose name is, consequently, one of the most conspicuous in the annals of Ossory relating to this disturbed and sanguinary era." Ossory formerly gave the title of Earl, first to a branch and next to the main stem of the Ormond family; see KILKENNY.

OSSORY, a diocese in the ecclesiastical province of Dublin, and civil province of Leinster. It comprehends very nearly the whole of the county of Kilkenny, a considerable part of Queen's county, and a small part of King's county. Dr. Beaufort, estimating its area at 346,000 Irish acres, and computing it to contain 136 parishes and 36 churches, assigns 281,900 acres, 120 parishes, and 28 churches to the county of Kilkenny, 60,000 acres, 15 parishes, and 7 churches to Queen's county, and 4,100 acres, 1 parish, and 1 church to King's county. The diocese is alleged to have been founded, in the fifth century, by St. Keiran, at Saigar or Sagir; and its seat is said to have been removed successively to Aghaboe and to Kilkenny. The alleged series of bishops at Saigar and Aghaboe, however, amounts, according to its own advocates, to only "a sort of succession, not perfect," and is spoked into form, rather into existence, only by the aid of a critical attempt to make "the terms abbot and bishop, as used by ancient writers, synonymous terms." The bishops who have sat at Kilkenny, together with the date of their respective appointments, are Felix O'Dullany, 1178; Hugh Rafus, 1202; Peter Manneis, 1218; William of Kilkenny, 1229; Walter De Brackell, 1232; Geoffrey of Turvell, 1244; Hugh De Mapleton, 1251; Hugh Third, 1257; Geoffrey St. Leger, 1260; Roger of Wexford, 1267; Michael of Exeter, 1289; William Fitzjohn, 1302; Richard Ledred, 1318; John of Tatevale, 1360; Alexander Balseot, 1371; Richard Northalis, 1386; Thomas Peyrell, 1397; John Griffin, 1398; John Waltham, 1399; Roger of Appleby, 1400; John Volcan, 1404; Thomas Snell, 1405; Patrick Ragged, 1417; Dennis O'Dea, 1421; Thomas Barry, 1428; David Hacket, 1490; John O'Hedian, 1479; Oliver Cantwell, 1488; Milo Baron, 1527; John Bale, 1552; John Thomey, 1559; Christopher Gaffney, 1566; Nicholas Walsh, 1577; a vacancy of 9 months, in 1585; John Horsfall, 1586; Richard Deane, 1609; Jonas Wheeler, 1613; Griffith Williams, 1641; John Parry, 1672; Benjamin Parry, 1677; Michael Ward, 1678; Thomas Otway, 1679; John Harstonge, 1693; Sir Thomas Vesey, Bart., 1714; Edward Tenneson, 1731; Charles Este, 1735; Anthony Dopping, 1740; Michael Cox, 1743; Edward Morris, 1754; Richard Porocke, 1756; Charles Dodgson, 1763; William Newcombe, 1773; John Hotham, 1779; Hon. William Beresford, 1782; Thomas Lewis O'Beirne, 1795; Hugh Hamilton, 1799; John Kearney, 1806; and Robert Fowler, 1813. The act of 1833 united the diocese of Ossory to the dioceses of Leighlin and Ferns; and the seat of all the three dioceses is now the episcopal palace, and St. Canice's cathedral at Kilkenny. The present bishop is Dr. James Thomas O'Brien. Two of the bishops of Ossory were Lord-justices of Ireland; four were Lords Chancellors; three were Lords Treasurers; one was an Ambassador; one was Chancellor of the Exchequer; and three were translated to archbishoprics. Bishop Hugh De Mapleton lavished so much expense on the cathedral of St. Canice, as occasioned him to be called the founder of the fabric; Bishop Geoffrey St. Leger finished what Bishop De Mapleton left incomplete, and has been called the second founder of the cathedral; Bishop Ledred prosecuted some persons to the death on the iniquitous

tion of sorcery, and was himself subjected to imprisonment and other inconveniences at the instance of some of his intended victims; Bishop Bale is usually styled the first Protestant occupier of the see, and was a very voluminous author;* Bishop Williams experienced great privations and sufferings during the rage of the civil war; Bishop Otway founded a library in the churchyard of the cathedral; and Bishop Pococke is popularly and favourably known as the author of a 'Description of the East and some other Countries,' in two folio volumes.

The gross and the nett amount of episcopal income connected with the see of Ossory, upon the average of three years ending on Dec. 31, 1831, are £3,859 0s. 6½d., and £3,322 11s. 0½d. The dignitaries of the cathedral, together with the gross amount of income connected with the benefices which constitute the corps of their respective dignities, are the dean, £2,236 3s. 11½d.; the precentor, £213 13s. 10½d.; the chancellor, £455 10s.; the treasurer, £180; the archdeacon, £700; the prebendary of Agboure, £800 18s. 10½d.; the prebendary of Killeenry, £285; the prebendary of Tascoslin, £200; the prebendary of Clonemore, £365; the prebendary of Blackrath, £128 16s.; the prebendary of Mayne, £250; and the prebendary of Kilnashagh, £643.

Length of the diocese, southward, 36 miles; breadth, 23. Pop., in 1831, 202,037. Number of parishes, 128; of benefices, 59; of benefices consisting each of one parish, 32; of benefices consisting of parochial unions, 27; of resident incumbents, 38. Tithe compositions belonging to the benefices, £22,454 11s. 2d.; glebes, £4,310 13s. 4½d. Gross income, £27,248 14s. 2½d.; nett, £22,687 10s. 9½d. Patron of 10 benefices, the Crown; of 80, the diocesan; of 2, incumbents; of 12, laymen and corporations; of 3, alternate parties. Appropriate tithe compositions, £2,871 1s. 1d.; inappropriate tithe compositions, £5,850 16s. 8½d. Number of stipendiary curates, 39; amount of their salaries, £2,500 13s. 10½d., exclusive of additional advantages enjoyed by 4. Number of benefices with churches 46, without churches 13. Total of churches, 49; sittings 9,170. Cost of building 35, building and enlarging 1, and enlarging 2 of these churches, £28,092 19s. 11½d.; of which £12,073 16s. 10½d. were gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £12,757 1s. 6½d. were lent by that Board, £2,175 were private donations, and £1,087 1s. 6½d. were raised by parochial assessment. But since the date of the report whence the statistics are derived, three churches have been built at Offelane, Slerkyran, and Kells, and the church at Kilcullibeg has been enlarged, chiefly by means of aid from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Total of places of worship belonging to Protestant dissenters, 4; of Roman Catholic chapels, 94. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 12,361 Quakers, 6 Presbyterians, 108 other Protestant dissenters, and 209,843 Roman Catholics; 4 benefices contained no member of the Established church; each of 5 contained not more than 20 members of the Established church, each of 12 not more than 30, each of 8 not more than 100, each of 15 not more than 200, each of 13 not more than 300, each of 4 not more than 1,000, and each of the remaining 2 not more than 2,000; 277 daily schools which made returns of their attendance had on their books 11,489 boys, 7,198 girls, and 221 children whose sex was not specified.—31 daily schools which made no returns were computed to be attended by 2,108 children.—220 of the total number of schools were

supported wholly by fees,—and of the remaining 88, which were supported or aided by endowment or subscription, 18 were in connection with the National Board, 5 with the Association for Discontinuing Vice, 1 with the Board of Fraternities, 3 with the Kildare Place Society, and 3 with the London Hibernian Society.

The Roman Catholic diocese of Ossory is still unannexed; and is divided into three districts, and subdivided into 31 parishes. The bishop's residence is at Kilkenny; and his parish is St. Mary's of Kilkenny. The number of parochial clergy is 30, and of resident clergy or curates 55. The monastic establishments are a Presentation convent at Kilkenny, a Presentation convent at Castlecomer, a Presentation convent at Moinecoin, a Capuchin convent at Kilkenny, an Augustinian convent at Callan, a Carmelite convent at Knocktopher, and a Dominican convent at Kilkenny. The designations of the 31 parishes, and the sites of the chapel or chapels in each, are: 1. Gulinoy, —Gulinoy, Johnstown, and Crosspatrick; 2. Offelane, —Commaris, Castle town, Rushall, and Killinure; 3. Durrige, —Durrige and Cullahill; 4. Aghavee, —Foxroek, Borris, Knockree, and Cool; 5. Ballyragget, —Ballyragget and Ballyuskilly; 6. Castlecomer, —Castlecomer; 7. St. Kyrans, —St. Kyrans and Fantrath; 8. Lisdowney, —Lisdowney, Clontubrid, and Whitegate; 9. Clough, —Clough, Gazebo, and Conahy; 10. Rathdowney, —Rathdowney, Grogan, and Kilmistie; 11. Urlingford, —Urlingford, Graac, and Clomanto; 12. St. Mary's Kilkenny, —St. Mary; 13. St. Canice's Kilkenny, —St. Canice; 14. Muckalee, —Muckalee, Coon, Ballyroyle, Smithstown, and Lisnafanchon; 15. Ballycallen, —Ballycallen, Kilmagh, and Kilmaloe; 16. Freshford, —Freshford, Tullaroan, and Three Castles; 17. Danesfort, —Danesfort, Ladyswell, Grange, Kells, and Belmont's Bridge; 18. Callan, —Callan, Coolagh, and Newtown; 19. Gowran, —Gowran, Pits, Dunganran, and Freneytown; 20. St. Patrick's Kilkenny, —St. Patrick's, and Foulkes town; 21. St. John's Kilkenny, —St. John's, Johna well, and Dunmore; 22. Moinecoin, —Moinecoin, Carrigeen, and Kiltinspug; 23. Innistogue, —Innistogue, Rower, and Clonemore; 24. Dunmagin, —Dunmagin, and Kilnagney; 25. Windgap, —Windgap, and Tullagh; 26. Ballyhale, —Ballyhale, Hughestown, Newmarket, New Chapel, and Stoneford; 27. Fiddown, —Owning, Piltown, and Templecoran; 28. Kilnasow, —Kilnasow, Mullinavat, and Bigwood; 29. Sillevagh, —Glenmore, Sillevagh, and Slip Chapel; 30. Rosbercon, —Rosbercon, Tullagher, and Mullinagilly; and 31. Thomastown, —Thomastown, Tullrotherne, Kilininch, and Mongin.

OSSORY (UPPER), a quondam barony in Queen's county, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by Timinehob; on the east, by West Maryborough, and by Callinagh; on the south, by the county of Kilkenny; and, on the west, by the county of Tipperary and King's county. Its greatest length, south by westward, is 18 miles; and its breadth, from 3½ to 13½. It was recently divided into three baronies of UPPERWOODS in the north, CLANMALLACK in the south-east, and CLANDONAGH in the south-west; see these articles. Pop., in 1831, 37,167. Houses 6,161. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5,084; in manufactures and trade, 798; in other pursuits, 685.

O'SULLIVAN'S CASCADE, a celebrated waterfall, in the parish of Knockree, barony of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, Munster. It occurs in the simultaneous course of a little rivulet on the eastern declivity of Tomies mountain, and on the western screen of the Lower Lake of Killarney, 1½ mile west by south of Imisfallen; and 3½ west-south-west of Killarney.

* A list of Bishop Bale's works is given in his book 'Surveys Illustrative Majoris Britanniae,' and also in Warr's 'Writers of Ireland.'

A tourist, approaching it from the bosom of the lake, lands on a small rude quay at the head of a little bay, and ascends a winding path, along the bank of a foaming torrent, and through an almost impenetrable forest. "The roaring of the torrent dashing with violent agitation from rock to rock, kindles expectation to the highest, and the water-fall retires so far into the bosom of a wooded glen, that, though almost deafened by its roar, you do not catch even a glimpse until it bursts at once upon the view. The cascade consists of three distinct falls; the uppermost passing over a ridge of rock, falls about twenty feet perpendicularly into a natural basin beneath, then, making its way between two banging rocks, the torrent hastens down a second precipice into a similar receptacle, from which second depositary, concealed from the view, it rolls over into the lowest chamber of the fall. Beneath a projecting rock, overhanging the lowest basin, is a grotto, with a seat rudely cut in the rock.

*Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum
virgine sedilia saxo.*

From this little grotto the view of the cascade is peculiarly beautiful and interesting; it appears a continued flight of three unequally elevated foamy stages. The recess is encompassed by rocks, and overshadowed by an arch of foliage, so thick as to interrupt the admission of light; the height of the cascade is about seventy feet, and the body of water so considerable, that the noise soon becomes intolerable. Such a combination of circumstances can hardly fail to produce the effect of grandeur and sublimity in a very striking manner. The stranger not infrequently sits down to rest within the grotto of O'Sullivan, to contemplate and reflect upon the beauties and the works of nature; and, unless his nerves be of considerable strength, he may chance to be somewhat startled by the sudden appearance of visitors on each side of him; these are the inhabitants of the glens and valleys in the mountain's bosom, who, perceiving the boat making for the shore, hasten to greet the stranger in the rustic cave, and present him with the wild fruit of their happy vales. The appellation of 'O'Sullivan' is bestowed upon this fall, from an illustrious family of the name, who were proprietors of the barony of Dinkerrin, formerly called O'Sullivan's country, and were styled princes by the Irish." [Guide to Killarney.]

O'SULLIVAN'S PUNCH-BOWL, a curious eddy near Old Weir Bridge, and on the most rapid part of the river between the Upper Lake and the Middle Lake of Killarney, co. Kerry, Munster. It closely resembles the whirlpools called the Swillies in the vicinity of Bangor Ferry.

OUEL. See **OWHEL**.

OUGARNEE, or **OWENGARNEY**, a small river of the eastern district of co. Clare, Munster. It rises a few perches south of Lough O'Grady, and runs 12 miles south-south-west past Six-Mile-Brigge to the Shannon, at a point very nearly opposite the mouth of the Maig.

OUGHAVALL. See **AGHAVALL**.

OUGHTER (LOUGH), a lake in the baronies of Tullaghanohy, Upper Loughitee and Lower Loughitee, co. Cavan, Ulster. Its length is 3½ miles; its breadth is 3 miles; and its area comprises 74 acres, 19 perches in the parish of Killeshandra; 2,154 acres in the parish of Kilmore, 452 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches in the parish of Urley, 643 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches in the parish of Drumlane, and 10 acres, 2 roods, 9 perches in the parish of Kildallon. Its surface-elevation above sea-level is 100 feet. It expands along the course of the river Erne; but, on the one hand, is so far and often intersected by bold

headlands, wooded promontories, and large fertile islands, and, on the other, is so closely flanked by the series of small lakes which give so labyrinthine a character to the country around Killeshandra, Crossdoney, Farnham, and Kilmore, that it looks both to the eye and on a map as if it were a numerous cluster of lakes. Its shores are, in the highest degree, intricate; and its scenery, though neither powerful nor strictly romantic, is interesting and beautiful. Its principal islands are Inch Trinity and Eonish; and the residences on its shores, or within a mile of its margin, are Castle-Hamilton, Gartnassill-cottage, Drumgoon-house, Lahard-house, Portliff-house, Damesfort-house, Kilmore-palace, Richhill-house, Tully-house, Nixon-lodge, and Ashgrove. In 1237 or 1240, an abbey of Premonstratensian canons was removed from an island in Lough Key in co. Roscommon, to an island in Lough Oughter; and, in 1570, it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Hugh O'Reilly for 21 years at the rent of £2 5s. 8d. Irish.

OUGHTERAGH. See **OUTRAGE**.

UGHTERANY. See **KEATHY**.

OUGHTERARD, a small market and post town in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Moycullen, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands on the rivulet Feagh, on the west shore of Lough Corrib, and on the road from Galway to Clifden, 8 miles south by west of Cong, by boat across Lough Corrib, 14 north-west by north of Galway, 26 east by south of Clifden, and 119 west of Dublin. The surrounding country is wild and romantic; the portions of it immediately adjacent to the town have recently undergone much georgical improvement; the nearest shores of Lough Corrib, though low and tame, form the foreground of an extensive and very pleasing landscape; and the perspective toward the interior of Connemara is grand, powerful, and imposing. The town itself straggles at such length along the Feagh, as to lose all compactness, and to constitute two parts or divisions of powderings and little strings of houses; but it is clean, airy, and, for so very remote a place, not a little agreeable and pretending. The Feagh forms a series of rapids, almost amounting to cataracts, immediately above the town; it trots and dances, in the most limpid current, and in the merriest mood, from end to end of the town; and it finally dives into the earth, and passes through a natural tunnel of limestone into Lough Corrib. Near the series of rapids is Clareville, the lodge of A. F. St. George, Esq., the proprietor of the town; immediately below the rapids is the large Roman Catholic chapel; farther down is the small, but neat parish-church; a little north of the foot of the town is a considerable infantry barrack; and in the near vicinity are the seats of Corribdale, Robert Martin, Esq.,—Lemonfield, T. H. O'Flaherty, Esq.,—Corribview,—Portacaim, Mr. Nolan,—and Sandy-mount. Fairs are held in the town on Jan. 1, March 25, June 24, and Oct. 15. Trade can be carried on with Cong and Galway by small boat navigation upon Lough Corrib. Some good marble occurs in the vicinity, and might be largely quarried. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Thursday of every month; and courts of quarter-sessions are held for the west riding of the county. The town is the residence of a stipendiary magistrate, and the head-quarters of both the whole west riding, and one of its 7 districts, of the constabulary force. A dispensary in the town is within the Poor-law union of Galway, and serves for a district of 138,000 acres, with a pop. of 12,000; and, in 1840-41, it expended £131 10s. 6d., and made 4,320 dispensations of medicine to 3,201 patients. Oughterard gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Galway. Area of the town, 57 acres. Pop., in 1841, 718.

Houses 115. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 50; in manufactures and trade, 46; in other pursuits, 36. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 17; on the directing of labour, 49; on their own manual labour, 58; on means not specified, 8.

OUGHTERARD, a parish in the barony of South Salt, 5 miles north-east of Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, westward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 2,819 acres, 2 roods, 22 perches. Pop., in 1831, 223; in 1841, 400. Houses 73. The surface lies on the eastern margin of the county, possesses a diversified contour and character, and is traversed by the mail-road from Dublin to Limerick, Cork, and Waterford. A height on the eastern boundary has an altitude of 608 feet above sea-level; and a height at the old church and pillar-tower has an altitude of 458 feet. The seats are Bishops-court-house, Castlewarden-house, and Huttonroad,—the second the residence of Mr. Palliser, and the first the handsome residence of Mr. Ponsonby. A town called Cloneglis is said to have formerly stood in the vicinity of the church; but, if it ever existed, it has completely disappeared. The church is small, and a ruin; it is stated to have been rebuilt in 1606, upon the site of a very ancient chantry; and under the west end of it is an old crypt, used as the burying-place of the Ponsonby family of Bishops-court. A mutilated pillar-tower stands not more than 30 feet from the ruins of the church. "The door faces the east, and is 10 feet from the ground. The head of this door is round, and the arch is formed of 9 massive blocks of stone. At the height of 20 feet on the south side is a window of the same shape and dimensions as the door. Within are the remains of brackets designed for the support of lofts."—This parish lies within the dio. of Kildare, and seems to have been at one time a rectory; but it is not now recognised as a parish in the ecclesiastical divisions.

OUGHTERLEAGUE, or **BILL**, a parish 3¼ miles north by west of Golden-bridge, and partly in the barony of Clanwilliam, but chiefly in that of Lower Kilmacanagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. The Clanwilliam section lies detached from the Lower Kilmacanagh section half-a-mile to the east. Length of the Clanwilliam section, southward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1; area, 735 acres, 1 rood, 39 perches. Length of the Lower Kilmacanagh section, south by eastward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,881 acres, 1 rood, 22 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 975; in 1841, 1,100. Houses 164. Pop. of the Lower Kilmacanagh section, in 1841, 677. Houses 97. The surface consists, in general, of good land; and that of the Lower Kilmacanagh section is largely adorned by the woods and the demesne of Kilmacastle. The other seats are Knockaville-house, Ballyalter-house, and Grovestown-house. The Mutton rivulet describes a large extent of the boundary of the Lower Kilmacanagh section.—The parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of BALLINTEMPLER [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Title composition, £242. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 970; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballintemple. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 43, and the Roman Catholics to 964; and 2 day daily schools had on their books 135 boys and 51 girls.

OGHTMANA, a parish in the extreme north of the barony of Burren, and the county of Clare, Munster. It contains the villages of AUGHINISH and FINAVARRA; see these articles. It consists of 4 general portions, two of which are insulated, and two a little detached. Length, west by northward over the intersecting belts of land and water, 3½

miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 9,843 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches.—of which 34 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches are in Lough Murree. Pop., in 1841, 2,075. Houses 325. Both the Census and the Ecclesiastical Authorities state the pop. in 1831 at 703; and they appear to have omitted certain townlands noticed in the article AUSER: which see. The surface considerably projects into Galway bay, contains the two headlands of Aughinish Point and Finavarra Point; and consists, for the most part, of tolerably good and rather low land. Abbey-hill, on the eastern boundary of the most easterly district, has an altitude above sea-level of 795 feet. Two batteries are on the coast. The seats are Scaveen-lodge, Marine-lodge, Mount-Vernon-lodge, and Finavarra-house; and the hamlets are Carrowntobber, Behagh, Carrowanabarra, and Carrowdrumbragh.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILCOBANANE [which see], in the dio. of Kilkenn. Title composition, £120. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 550; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilkenny. In 1834, the inhabitants of the townlands included in the parish, as exhibited in the Census of 1831, were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 80 boys and 20 girls.

OUIL. See **OWHEL**.

OULART, a post village in the parish of Milenagh, barony of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on the east road from Wexford to Gorey, 9 miles north-north-east of Wexford, 11½ south-south-west of Gorey, and 35 south by west of Dublin. Fairs are held on Jan. 6, Feb. 28, April 17, May 25, and Sept. 29. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Tuesday of every month. The town has a Roman Catholic chapel, a constabulary barrack, and a fever hospital and dispensary. The chapel gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Ferns; and is parochially united to a chapel at Ballaghkeen. The fever hospital is situated a little north of the village, is within the Poor-law union of Ennisecorney, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 12,161; and, in 1839-40, they received £175 10s., and expended £206 18s. 8d., and the hospital admitted 60 patients. Oulart made some figure in the appalling scenes of the rebellion of 1798. See **WEXFORD** (COUNTY OF). Area of the village, 5 acres. Pop., in 1831, 161; in 1841, 289. Houses 51.

OULER (LOUGH), a small lake in the parish of Derrylossery, 2½ miles north of Glendalough, barony of North Ballinacorr, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It lies at an elevation of 1,829 feet above sea-level; and its superfluous waters form part of the cascade at the head of Glenmacnass.

OURRID (LOUGH), a lake on the mutual border of the baronies of Moyculen and Ballinshinch, co. Galway, Connaught. It measures 1½ mile in length; lies immediately west of Halfway-house, and closely adjacent to the road from Galway to Clifden; and has a surface-elevation of 156 feet above sea-level. Ourrid-hill is situated in the parish of Kilmaccon, 2½ miles south of the lake, and has an altitude of 757 feet above sea-level; but a mountain which overhangs the north side of the lake has an altitude of 2,128 feet.

OUTRAGH, or **OUGHTERAGH**, a parish in the barony of Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It contains the town of BALLINAMORE; which see. Length, south-eastward, 7½ miles; extreme breadth, 4½; area, 21,689 acres, 3 roods, 20 perches.—of which 485 acres, 30 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 8,449; in 1841, 9,255. Houses 1,557. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 8,137; in 1841, 8,309.

Houses 1,411. The surface is very diversified in contour and character, and consists, in a general view, of middle-rate land. Bencroy, the highest ground, is situated on the northern boundary, and has an altitude of 1,707 feet above sea-level. Lough St. John's, the largest lakes, lies on the south-west boundary, and has a surface-elevation of 205 feet above sea-level. The other lakes are George's, Cammagh, Callow-hill, Dromore, Bolganard, Corgar, Ardmeanan, and Drumlonan. The principal seats are Willowfield, Cloverhill, and Riverdale; and the chief hamlets are Edertinny, Lahard, Castleroy, Greaghglass, Drumkeen, Greaghrevaghmore, Stulongford, and Potteroe. The road from Carrick-on-Shannon to Belturbet passes through the interior. This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Vicarial tithe composition, £65; glebe, £240 5s. 11d. Gross income, £488 5s. 11d.; nett, £407 16s. 0½d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £183; and are appropriate to the diocesan, but are received by the vicar for a payment to the diocesan of £9 13s. 10½d. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church is situated at Ballinamore, and was built in 1787 by means of parochial assessment, and very recently enlarged by means of a contribution of £43 12s. 4d. from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Sittings previous to the enlargement, 240; attendance 200. The Roman Catholic chapel is also situated at Ballinamore; and has an attendance of 1,400. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 1,117, and the Roman Catholics to 7,332; and 19 daily schools—one of which at Willbrook was salaried with £8 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 589 boys and 283 girls.

OUTRAGH, or OUTERAGH, a parish in the barony of Middlethird, 3 miles north-north-east of Cahir, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, west by southward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,547 acres, 2 roads, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,02; in 1841, 554. Houses 90. A considerable portion of the surface is excellent meadow and grazing land; and the remainder is good tillage ground. The only seat is Outragh-house; and the antiquities are ruins of a church and a castle. The road from Cahir to Cashel passes through the interior. This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Lismore. Tithe composition, £92 3s. 8d.; glebe, £30. The rectories of Outragh and Montlestown [see that article], constitute the benefice of Outragh. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2. Pop., in 1831, 1,176. Gross income, £272 3s. 8d.; nett, £234 10s. 9½d. Patron, the diocesan. The Protestants attend the church of New-Inn, distant 2 miles. In 1834, the Protestants of Outragh parish amounted to 6, and the Roman Catholics to 630; the Protestants of the union to 13, and the Roman Catholics to 1,224; and a daily school in the parish and the union was salaried with £5 a-year from Col. Palliser, £2 from the curate, and £5 from Dr. Bell, and had on its books 48 boys and 22 girls.

OUTRATH, a parish in the barony of Shillelogher, 2½ miles south by east of Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, south-westward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 2,050 acres, 20 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 937, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 1,529; * in 1841, 599. Houses 88. The surface consists of tolerably good land; and is traversed by the road from Kilkenny to Knocktopher. The only seat is Prospect-house;

the chief hamlets are Upper Badalmore and Lower Badalmore; and the principal antiquity is the ruin of a church. This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of INCORRIGLOMAN [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £200. The Roman Catholic chapel of Grange has an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Dancesfort, Kells, Lady's-well, and Bennet's-Briggs. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 10, and the Roman Catholics to 1,545; and a pay daily school was usually attended by about 49 children.

OUVANE (THE), a mountain rivulet of the barony of Bantry, co. Cork, Munster. It rises among the Shehy mountains, at the north-east extremity of the barony, and runs 7½ miles south-westward to the head of Bantry bay, at a point 2½ miles north by east of the town of Bantry.

OVENS, a hamlet in the parish of Athdown, barony of East Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. It stands 6 miles west by south of Cork, on the road thence to Bantry, on the river Bride, and on the route of the proposed railway from the Dublin and Cork line to Berehaven. It is the site of a church and a Roman Catholic chapel; and in its vicinity is a limestone cavern of some interest.

OVOCA, or AVOCA, a superbly scenic river, in the county of Wicklow, Leinster. It is formed by the confluence of the Avonbeg and the Avonmore at the junction-point of the three baronies of Arklow, South Ballinacor, and North Ballinacor; and it thence flows 3½ miles southward to the confluence with it of the Aughrim river, and 4 miles south-eastward thence to the sea immediately below Arklow. See AVONBEG, AVONMORE, and AUGHRIM. The Ovoc's place of formation by the confluence of the Avonbeg and the Avonmore is now topographically as well as poetically known under the designation of The Meeting of the Waters; and its place of confluence with the Aughrim river is known as The Second Meeting of the Waters. The principal places of interest on the banks or overhanging the course of the river from the Meeting of the Waters down to the sea are Ovoc's-cottage, Castle-Howard, Ballymurtagh mines, Cronbane mines, Ballygahan-house, Cherrymount-house, Timelick-house, Millmount-house, Belleave-house, Newbridge-village, Ovoc's-lodge, Knocknahanohill-house, Ballinapark-house, Woodvale, Parknashaw-house, Ballyarthur-house, Portland-arms-hotel, Glenart-castle, Sheepwalk-house, Shelton-abbey, Ballyraine-house, Woodmount-house, Lambertin-house, Kilbride-house, Crogham-Kinsella, and the town of Arklow; and our articles on the more important of these localities contain notices of whatever is most interesting in either the scenery, the associations, or the mineral treasures of the vale. "The banks of the river, in this celebrated vale," says the author of the Guide to Wicklow, "are about ½ of a mile in breadth, and their inclinations nearly equal, and for a distance of almost 4 miles so closely wooded that there is only seen one continued uninterrupted surface of foliage, over which it would appear almost practicable to walk; and through which the sun can hardly be supposed capable of penetrating, while in the interval between the opposing forests, the Ovoc rolls its dark and murmuring tide." "We now enter the Vale of Ovoc," says Brewer; "and here the attention of the lover of the picturesque, and we may add, the respectful pause of every man, duly conscious of the benignity with which the great Author of nature has adorned the painful human travel with beauties which soothe the cares of life, and elevate the imagination, are first demanded by the point at which takes place the junction of the

* The reason of the difference between the two authorities seems to be that the district of Grange is treated politically as a separate parish, and ecclesiastically as part of Outragh.



Two streams denominated the Avonmore and Avonbeg. This spot, generally termed The Meeting of the Waters, transcends, in an enchanting combination of delightful objects, all powers of prosaic description, and we gladly refer the expression of our feelings to the warm and brilliant pen of a native poet.

"There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet
As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet;
O'er the last rays of fading life must depart
Ere the Moon of that valley shall fade from my heart!"

Sweet vale of Oveca! how calm could I rest
In thy bosom of shade, with the friends I love best;
Where the storms which we feel in this cold world shall cease,
And our hearts like thy waters be nighed in peace."

After leaving the base of the mountain whose summit is adorned with the towers of Castle Howard, the Oweas flows between the mountains of Croncane and Ballymorthagh, both of which contain mines of copper. Pursuing the banks of the river, the Owea gradually expands into fertile districts, dotted here and there with white cottages, and smiling in verdure and tranquillity. Mountains of vast altitude arise on both sides, thrown into an endless variety of lovely pictures by the irregularity of their positions. In general these mountains are covered with wood, or are richly pictorial in heaths and other stupendous vegetation; but nature knows no oppressive closeness in this region; bold jutting rocks start forth; where the traveller anticipates a continuance of enchanting softness, and cast the landscape into shade and contrast. Small and sweet glens retire from the eye in various directions, and speak of repose beyond earthly hope." About 50 years ago, the Oveca was remarkable for the great quantity of salmon which it produced; but it became, in a great measure, cleared of its fish by the pouring into it of the drainage of the Ballymorthagh and Croncane copper mines.

OWBEG. See OWENBEG.

OWEN. See ATHOWN.

OWEN or LOUGHSENDY (ST.). See BALLY-

OWENAGARNEY. See OUGARNEY.

OWENARRIVE. See OWENARRIVE.

OWENASCALL. See ANASCALL.

OWENASS (THE), a rivulet of Queen's co., Leinster. It rises on the north-east corner of the barony of Upperwoods, on the mountain of Baun-

crone, whose summit soars to an altitude of 1,676 feet above sea-level; and runs 9 miles east-north-

eastward, and north-eastward, on the boundary between the barony of Timinehinch on the left, and the baronies of West Maryborough and Portneehinch

on the right, and past the town of Mountmellick to the river Barrow at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Mount-

mellick. It receives the tributary streams of the Blackwater and the Murlash.

OWENAVARRAGH. See AWINDANNA.

OWENBEG (THE), a rivulet in the barony of Troughadeny, co. Kerry, Munster. It rises near the south-east extremity of the Clarinuddery moun-

tains, and runs 6 miles north-north-eastward, through the mountainous region to the Feale, on the boundary

with co. Limerick, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile below Welles-

bridge.

OWENBEG (THE), a rivulet of the county of Sligo, Co. Donegal. It rises on the northern border

of the parish of Achnor, among the Ox mountains, at an elevation of upwards of 1,500 feet above the

level of the sea; and flows 12 miles eastward through the parishes of Killoran and Ballysadare, and past the village of Coolaney to the Lincin, Arrow, or Bally-

adare river at the village of Collooney.

OWENCARROW (THE), a rivulet in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It issues

from Lough Vagh, at the elevation of 149 feet above sea-level; and runs 4 miles north-north-eastward, through the lower part of the parish of Garttan, and between the parishes of Kilmacrenan and Clondeborky, to Lough Glen, at an elevation of 84 feet above sea-level. The superfluence of Lough Glen to the sea takes the name of Glen river.

OWENCOCKER (THE), a rivulet of the south-western district of the co. of Donegal, Ulster. It rises among the mountain heights of Benbane, and runs 8 miles north-westward and westward, through the parishes of Inver and Lower Killybegs, to the head of Loughbrusbeg estuary, a little below the village of Ardara. The right of fishing in both the rivulet and the estuary is private property.

OWENDUFF (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It rises among the mountains on the south margin of the barony, at an elevation of upwards of 1,500 feet above sea-level, and at a place only 3 miles north of Clew bay; and it runs 7 miles northward, and 3 westward, to the west side of Tulloghan bay. Its chief tributary is the Tarsaghamore.

OWENDUFF (THE), a rivulet in the south-west district of the county of Wexford, Leinster. It rises about $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of New Ross, and flows about 8 miles, partly in the baronies of Bantry and Shelburne, but chiefly on the boundary between the barony of Shelburne and that of West Shelmalier, to the head of Bannow bay.

OWENDUFF, a parish in the north-east of the barony of Shelburne, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by south of New Ross, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$; area, 7,980 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,349; in 1841, 2,623. Houses 407. The surface consists, in a general view, of light, dry arable land, with considerable interspersions of bog. The highest ground is in the north-east, and has an altitude of 400 feet above sea-level. The Owenduff rivulet enters the parish at an elevation of 112 feet above sea-level, runs across the north-east wing of the parish, and traces most of the eastern boundary. The principal hamlets are Ballinvaunen, Bridge-Quarter, Carricksbodge, Cassagh, Thistlestown, and Rookery. The road from Ballyhack to Enniscomphy passes through the interior. This parish is an inappropriate curacy, in the dio. of Ferns. The tithes are compounded for £340, and belong to Caesar Colclough, Esq. The inappropriate curacies of Owenduff, Tintern, and Clonmines (see these articles), constitute the perpetual curacy and the benefice of Owenduff. Length, 12 miles; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$. Pop., in 1831, 5,310. Gross income, £92 6s. 2d.; nett, £76 6s. 2d. Patron, Caesar Colclough, Esq. The incumbent also performs the occasional duties of the inappropriate parishes of Clongeen and Kilrowmore.

The church is situated in the parish of Tintern, and has an attendance of 180. The Owenduff Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and there are two Roman Catholic chapels in Tintern. In 1834, the Protestants of Owenduff parish amounted to 3, and the Roman Catholics to 2,305; the Protestants of the union to 247, and the Roman Catholics to 5,158; 3 hedge-schools in the parish were usually attended by about 117 children; and there were in the other members of the union 1 Sabbath school and 8 daily schools.

OWENEA (THE), a rivulet in the south-west district of the county of Donegal, Ulster. It issues from the small lake Ea, in the west of the parish of Inniskeel, and flows 10 miles westward, through that parish, and on the boundary between it and Lower Killybegs, to the head of Loughrasmore estuary, at a point $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile north of the village of

Ardarra. The right of fishing in the stream is private property.

OWENRIVE (THE), a rivulet of co. Mayo, Connacht. See **ERRIVE**.

OWENGARNEY. See **OUGARNEY**.

OWENMORE (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Morisk, co. Mayo, Connacht. It issues from the small lake Lugacollivoe, at an elevation of 791 feet above sea-level; and runs 2 miles north-westward, $\frac{1}{2}$ north-eastward, $\frac{1}{2}$ east-south-eastward, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-westward, to the formation of the Errive, at the confluence of the Owenduff. Its whole course is within the parishes of Aughaval and Aghagower.

OWENMORE (THE), a river of the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connacht. It is formed on the east verge of the barony, by the confluence of a stream of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of length from the south, with a voluminous and ramified stream which brings down from the barony of Tyrrawley the rivulets of Alderg, Inagh, Fiddaunmungeery, and Oweniny; and it runs $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward to the head of Tullogh-an-ah, receiving in its progress the tribute of the Munhin, coming southward from the great lake of Carrowmore. "The river Owenmore," says Mr. Griffith, "is by much the largest and most important in the north-west of Mayo; its principal supply of water is derived from the northern sides of the Corlieve and Nephinbeg mountains; the course of the river is short, the distance between Tavnaghmore (where it may be first said to assume the character of a river), to the meeting of the tide in the Gullamore river, is but ten miles, yet the quantity of water that sometimes runs in it is prodigious; its waters also rise and fall with unexampled rapidity. At the base of the mountain Knockletteruss, I have known the water to rise ten feet in the course of two hours, and fall again nearly in the same time. The valley of the river from Tavnaghmore to Knockletteruss is extremely narrow and deep; and the mountains rise from the surface of the water very abruptly on both sides. There is an excellent salmon fishery at the mouth of this river, which is at present very much neglected; this is of great disadvantage to the country; if it were attended to as it deserves, there would be employment for many persons in the fishing season, which would increase the population, and consequently cause the improvement of a proportionate quantity of the present neglected land; for when the fishing season was over the people would find it necessary to cultivate the ground for subsistence."

OWENREAGH, cos. Tipperary and Kilkenny. See **KING'S RIVER**.

OWENREAGH (THE), a small and early tributary of the river Roe, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It rises among the Sperin mountains, on the southern margin of the county; and runs about 4 miles northward to the Roe, at a point a mile or two above Dungiven.

OWENREAGH, or ONREAGH (THE), a rivulet of the baronies of Clogher and Omagh, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It rises among the mountains, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Fintona; and runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ northward, and 3 east-north-eastward, to the Drumnagh, at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Omagh.

OWENROE. See **MOYNALT**.

OWEY, an inhabited island in the parish of Templecran, barony of Boyleagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It lies half-a-mile west-north-west of the nearest part of the mainland, 2 miles north-west by west of Mullaghderg, 3 north-north-east of Arran, and 3 south-west of Gola Island. It has a low surface, and measures about 3 miles in circumference.

OWHEL, or OUEL (LOUGH), a lake partly in

the barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, but chiefly in that of Corkaree, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It extends south-eastward, from within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile of Bunbrosna, to a point 2 miles from Mullingar; and it is politically distributed among the parishes of Leny, Portnashangan, Portloman, and Mullingar. It sends from the south-east end the new-born Brosna, and from the north-west end a stream to Lough Iron, and thence to the river Inny; and it serves also, in the direction of the Brosna, as the grand reservoir for the summit-level of the Royal Canal. Its length is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its extreme breadth is $1\frac{1}{2}$; and its area comprises 175 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches within the parish of Leny, 904 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches within the parish of Portnashangan, 707 acres, 2 roods within the parish of Portloman, and 739 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches within the parish of Mullingar. Its surface-elevation above sea-level is 326 feet in summer, and 329 in winter. The highest grounds on its shores are Cullen in the south-east, 444 feet of altitude above sea-level, and Frewin in the west, 568 feet of altitude. The islets in the lake are very small, and bear the names of Church, Sindarra, Lackhouse, and Brown's Islands. The seats upon its shores are Portloman-house, Levington-park, Tullaghan, Ballingall, Woodland, Chanhugh-lodge, and Lakeview. "Lough Ouel," says the Rev. Caesar Otway, "is, in my opinion, one of the prettiest of Ireland's lakes. It is of a lowland character, and partakes of the soft *payage* style of picturesque beauty; no one would presume to compare the gentle naiaid of Ouel with the magnificent deities that preside over Killarney, or Ulswater, or Kathrine; but, after all, it is a precious *bijou* of a lake; and though there are no sublime peaks from whence tumble the thunder-riven rock and the avalanche—though no clouds rolling in awful masses break on the mountain side, and send down the tumbling cataract,—yet here are the smooth, verdant lawns—the softly swelling sheep depastured hills—the wooded banks—the island, timbered and consecrated by all the mournful associations connected with ruined churches. * * * Playful and fantastic was the being who once dwelt and had power over the sweet valley through which the waters of Lough Ouel now flow. The times alluded to were those when the Tuatha-Danans possessed Ireland—when magical power was then prevalent—and a fine town, older still than Kilmallock, and worthy of its ancient dwellers, covered the bottom of the valley. The fisherman, as he in modern days pushes his boat from the shore, and is disappointed in his venture—by the heavens becoming sunlit, the wind still, and the calm mirror of the lake assuring him he will cast his line in vain—it is then when he looks down, for want of something else to do, into the translucent deep, that he sees stacks of chimneys, ridge poles, and gables of houses, and even a round tower—Ireland's most ancient edifice—and he calls to mind the ditty that his nurse has sung about the drowning of Old Mullingar."

OWNEY AND ARRA, a barony in the west of the county of Tipperary, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by co. Galway; on the north-east, by Lower Ormond; on the east, by Upper Ormond; on the south-east, by Upper Kilmennagh; on the south, by co. Limerick; and on the west, by co. Clare. Its length, southward, is 13 miles; its extreme breadth is $10\frac{1}{2}$; and its area is 89,671 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches,—of which 4,176 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches are in Lough Derg and the river Shannon. Lough Derg lies on the northern and western boundaries; the Shannon continues the western boundary downward from Lough Derg; and the Newtown, the Kilmastulla, and the Mulkern rivulets are the

principal streams of the interior. The north-western district, or that which constitutes the shores and the near screens of the lower part of Lough Derg, is mountainous, and sends up summits to the altitudes of 1,206, 1,317, 1,127, and 1,083, feet above sea-level; and the south-east district contains the alpine nucleus of the Keuper group of mountains, with an altitude of 2,278 feet above sea-level; and has, on the eastern boundary and in the interior, summits of 1,007, 1,204, and 1,783, feet of altitude. The north-west district produces the celebrated Killaloe slate; and both it and the south-east district are, in a general view, good mineral fields. The other districts are fertile, diversified, and beautiful.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Abington and Monaca, and the whole of the parishes of Burgessbeg, Castleownarra, Kilconnerty, Killoscully, Kilmastulla, Kilharra, Killovalne, Yougharra, and Templechally. The chief villages are Newport, Ballina, and Portree. Pop., in 1831, 32,454; in 1841, 31,202. Houses 4,941. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,404; in manufactures and trade, 655; in other pursuits, 289. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 77; on the directing of labour, 1,440; on their own manual labour, 9,070; on means not specified, 111. Males at and above 3 years of age who could read and write, 5,384; who could read but not write, 2,580; who could neither read nor write, 5,728. Females at and above 3 years of age who could read and write, 2,091; who could read but not write, 3,681; who could neither read nor write, 7,517.—Owney and Atra barony lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Nenagh. The total number of tenements valued is 3,448; and of these, 1,824 were valued under £5,—772, under £10,—325, under £15,—177, under £20,—94, under £25,—66, under £30,—75, under £40,—39, under £50,—and 112, at and above £5.

OWNEYBEG, a barony in the north of the county of Limerick, Munster. It is bounded, on the north and east, by co. Tipperary; on the south, by Coonagh; and on the north-east and east, by Clonwilliam. Length, westward, 104 miles; extreme breadth, 64; area, 27,211 acres. The greater part of the surface is occupied by the heights, the fens, and the declivities of the Slieve Phelim mountains.—This barony contains the whole of the parish of Trough, and part of the parishes of Abington and Doon. The chief villages are Cuppingmore, Maroe, and Abington. Pop., in 1831, 10,082; in 1841, 10,732. Houses 1,640. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,403; in manufactures and trade, 257; in other pursuits, 76. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 15; on the directing of labour, 614; on their own manual labour, 1,192; on means not specified, 37. Males at and above 3 years of age who could read and write, 1,808; who could read but not write, 723; who could neither read nor write, 2,094. Females at and above 3 years of age who could read and write, 850; who could read but not write, 835; who could neither read nor write, 2,777.—Owneybeg lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Limerick. The total number of tenements valued is 792; and of these, 256 were valued under £5,—190, under £10,—116, under £15,—54, under £20,—53, under £25,—21, under £30,—42, under £40,—27, under £50,—and 74, at and above £50.

OWNING, OOSING, BEAUTIER, or BEWLER, a parish in the barony of Iverk, 25 miles north by west of Clontarf, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, southward, 44 miles; extreme breadth, 24; area, 40,330 acres, 2 roads, 13 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,261, in 1841, 1,352. Houses 191. The northern district, and a small part of the north-west

border, are mountainous; but the other districts consist of tolerably good arable land. A summit in the north has an altitude above sea-level of 1,006 feet; and one on the north-west boundary has an altitude of 788 feet. The seats are Lamingtown-house, Ballyhenabery-house, Garrynare-house, and Anfield-house; and the hamlets are Garrycuff, Knockroe, and Owning.—The last with a pop., in 1831, of 50. The church of Owning still survives in ruin; and is traditionally alleged to have been built by Uiní Walsh, and to have taken from her its name of Uiní or Owning. In the south corner of the churchyard stood recently a very old yew tree, 19 feet in girth, and so hollowed in the centre that 3 or 4 persons could stand upright in it; and about 200 paces to the north is a prostrated cross-stub, whose covering-stone measures 93 feet in length, 7 in breadth, and 2 in thickness.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Fiddown [which see], in the dioc. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £180; glebe, £45. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Templeoran and Piltown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 40, and the Roman Catholics to 1,272; a Roman Catholic Sunday school was usually attended by about 120 children; and 2 daily schools were aided from the funds of the National Board and from subscription, and had on their books 83 boys and 60 girls.

OWREGARE, or OUREGARE, a parish, 2 miles south-east of Bruff, and partly in the barony of Small County, but chiefly in that of Coshin, co. Limerick, Munster. Area of the Small Comfy section, 1,840 acres; of the Coshin section, 3,004 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,872; in 1841, 1,863. Houses 254. Pop. of the Coshin section, in 1831, 1,192; in 1841, 1,103. Houses 166. The surface consists of very good land, and is watered by the Morning-Star river. Among the seats is Greenpark.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dioc. of Limerick. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £128 8s. 1d.; nett, £116 8s. 1d. Patrons, the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Rinfurly, and the archbishop of Limerick. The incumbent holds also the stipendiary curacy of Kilmallock, and resides within 1 mile of Owregare. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £258 10s. 2d.; and are inappropriate in Mrs. Grady of Elton. There is no church; and the occasional duties are discharged by a curate for a salary of £10. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 45, and the Roman Catholics to 1,907; and there was no school.

OX MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in the county of Sligo, Connaught. It commences at the south-western vicinity of the village of Ballyadere; extends west-south-westward, along the natural border of the baronies of Tyrconnell and Lencry, to the extremity of the county; and converges with the Lurgan hills, in the county of Mayo. See Lurgan. The principal summits raised in an order from east-north-east to west-south-west, have altitudes above sea-level of 602, 1,238, 1,778, 1,783, 1,392, 1,448, 1,208, 1,047, and 1,903 feet. The declivities are prevalently broken, rugged, and mountainous; and they are greatly diversified by numerous patches of tillage land; Lough Eskey lies among the mountains, at an altitude of 697 feet; and various small lakes also lie high upon their declivities and table-lands.

OYLOATE. See OYLOATE.

OYNA. See ENISTOWN.

OYSTER-HAVEN, a large bay, or long and narrow creek, in the baronies of Kinsale and Kinnalea, co. Cork, Munster. It opens at a mile east of the entrance of Kinsale harbour, and penetrates the land

2½ miles northward; but a ramification of it deflects at a point 1½ mile inward from the entrance, and penetrates the land 2½ miles north-westward. High rocks, called the Sovereign's Rocks, lie off the entrance; but they are never covered, and, in consequence, are not dangerous. Good anchoring ground occurs 1½ mile above the entrance; but the bay is so near the excellent harbour of Kinsale, as to be little frequented by vessels. The Oyster-Haven dispensary is within the Kinsale Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 15,502; and, in

1839-40, it expended £122 Gs. 7d., and administered to 2,547 patients. In 1836, there were employed in the fisheries, within the district of the coast-guard station of Oyster-Haven, 16 open sail-boats with 162 men, and 8 row-boats with 96 men.

OYSTER-ISLAND, an island in the parish of Killaspicbrowne, barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaught. It lies in the bay of Sligo, 1½ furlong from the nearest part of the mainland, and 3¼ miles west-north-west of Sligo; and it is the site of a beacon, and of two of the three lighthouses of Sligo.

P

PACE-KILBRIDE. See KILBRIDE-PILATE.

PACKENHAM. See PAKENHAM.

PAINSTOWN, a parish, 2½ miles north of the town of Carlow, and partly in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare, but chiefly in the barony and county of Carlow, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½. Area of the Kildare section, 288 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches,—of which 8 acres are in the river Barrow. Area of the Carlow section, 1,855 acres, 1 rood, 3 perches,—of which 15 acres, 30 perches are in the Barrow, and 20 acres are in New Lake. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 177; in 1841, 202. Houses 31. Pop. of the Carlow section, in 1841, 185. Houses 29. The surface lies along the left bank of the Barrow, and is partially watered thither by the Griese; and though the land is naturally of an indifferent quality, yet, in consequence of its vicinity to the town of Carlow, and especially of its high state of cultivation, it produces excellent crops, and brings a high rent. The large and well-wooded demesne of Oakpark, the seat of Col. Bruen, occupies a great portion of the area; and has, in the east, an extensive and beautiful deer-park, and a race-course. The other principal residences are New-Garden-house and Evington-lodge. The roads from Carlow to Athy and Castle-Dermot pass through the interior.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition belonging to the curacy, and gross income, £29 13s. 4½d.; nett, £28 3s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the stipendiary curacy of the adjoining benefice of Urgan. The tithes of two-thirds of Painstown are compounded for £59 6s. 8d.; and are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Leighlin cathedral. The church was built in 1834; and a private house, previous to that time, was used as the parochial place of worship, and had an attendance of 55. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 50, and the Roman Catholics to 135.

PAINSTOWN, a parish on the north border of the barony of Lower Duleek, 2½ miles south-west by south of Slane, co. Meath, Leinster. It contains the village of YELLOWFERRIS; which see. Length, south by eastward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 3,511 acres, 30 perches,—of which 17 acres, 3 roods, 13 perches are in the river Boyne. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census 1,184, but according to the Ecclesiastical authorities 1,154; in 1841, 1,127. Houses 207. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,038; in 1841, 1,000. Houses 184. The surface lies on the right bank of the Boyne, consists

of good land, and is traversed by the road from Navan to Drogheda. Beaupark, the charmingly situated residence of Gustavus Lambart, Esq., is a plain square mansion, crowning the summit of a high bank which rises boldly from the river, and commanding a fine view of the majestic current of the stream, its richly wooded banks, and nearly all the plantations of Slane-Castle demesne. The other seats are Thurstainstown-house, Dollardstown-house, Seneschaltown house, Greenhills-house, and St. Clond-house.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £276 18s. 5½d.; glebe, £27 13s. 10½d. The rectories of Painstown and ARDMULCHAN [see that article], constitute the benefice of Painstown. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 3¼. Pop., in 1831, 2,206. Gross income, £563 9s. 2½d.; nett, £466 11s. 10½d. Patron, the Crown one turn, and the diocesan two turns. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Innismot, in the dio. of Meath; but is resident in Painstown. The church is a very old building; and, in 1823, it received the addition of a gallery, and its steeple was repaired and roofed by means of a loan of £369 4s. 7½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 100. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 700 to 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Black-Lion, in the parish of Ballymagarvey. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 88, and the Roman Catholics to 1,080; the Protestants of the union to 207, and the Roman Catholics to 2,026; a daily school in the parish was aided with £2 a-year from the Roman Catholic clergyman, and had on its books 34 boys and 12 girls; and there was also a daily school in Ardmulchan.

PAKENHAM-HALL, the demesne of the Earl of Longford, in the parishes of Maine and Rathgarve, barony of Demifore, co. Westmeath, Leinster. The mansion is situated in the former of these parishes, 1½ mile west by north of Castle-Pollard; it was, not many years ago, enlarged and improved, under the direction of the architect, Mr. Francis Johnstone; and it has been pronounced "the only mansion in the country which contains anything like *The Hall* in its internal arrangements." The demesne is of great extent, richly wooded, and well kept; it stretches down to the vicinity of Lough Derravaragh, and there connects with Col. Conolly's fine demesne of Coolure, which sheets a large portion of the lake's shores with wood; and it has, along its skirts and upon its circumjacent estate, such comfortable cottages for the peasantry, and farm-houses for the agriculturists, as

proclaim to travellers upon the public roads the presiding care of a spirit of liberality and kindness. The Pakenham estate, together with other lands in Westmeath, was granted to the Pakenham family soon after the rebellion of 1641. The well-known Mr. Edgeworth is stated, by his talented daughter in her *Memoirs* of him, to have spent at Pakenham-Hall much of his time, both in his early years and in his more advanced life.

PALATINE, a hamlet in the parish of Urglin, barony and county of Carlow, Leinster. It stands 3 miles north-east of the town of Carlow, on the road thence to Grane. It is a constabulary station, and has a fair on March 26. In its vicinity are the demesne of Burton and the seats of Burton-hall, Russelstown-park, Rutland-lodge, Rutland-house, Oakpark-house, Knockardy-house, and Thornville-house. Pop. not specially returned.

PALE (THE ENGLISH). See **LEINSTER**.

PALLAS, a hamlet in the parish of Killosolan, barony of Kilconnel, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands in the vicinity of **CULTRA** [which see], and was the site of a friary of Carmelites, founded in the 14th century, by the family of Bermingham, Barons of Athenry.

PALLAS, a demesne and a lake in the parish of Killoghy, barony of Ballyboy, 4 miles south-west by west of Tullamore, King's co., Leinster. The demesne is well-wooded and handsome, and is the residence of Mr. Malone; and the lake covers an area of 82 acres, 2 roods, 29 perches, and has a surface-elevation of 248 feet above the level of the sea. On the north shore of the lake stand the ruins of Pallas-castle.

PALLAS, co. Longford. See **PALLICE**.

PALLASGREEN, a post village in the parish of Greane, barony of Coonagh, co. Limerick, Munster. It stands on the road from Cappaghmore to Bruff, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the road from Limerick to Tipperary, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the route of the projected railways from Limerick to Dublin and Waterford, 2 north-north-east of Kiltely, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south by west of Cappaghmore, 8 north-east of Bruff, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west by west of Tipperary, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-east of Limerick, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west by west of Dublin. It is pleasantly situated among beautifully wooded hills, and the best grazing grounds in the county. Fairs are held on Jan. 1, March 10, May 10, and Nov. 24. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Wednesday of every month. A dispensary here is within the Poor-law union of Tipperary, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 21,992; and, in 1839-40, it expended £198 13s. 1d., and made 5,947 dispensations of medicine. A small but neat church, containing accommodation for 80 persons, was recently built at the village by means of a contribution of £470 18s. 5d. from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Cashel and Emly takes name from Pallasgreen, and has chapels at Nikker and Templebeaden. Area of the village, 10 acres. Pop., in 1831, 379; in 1841, 201. Houses 34.

PALLAS-KERRY, a small market and post town in the parish of Chapel-Russel, barony of Keery, co. Limerick, Munster. It stands $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs north of the route of the projected railway from Limerick to Tarbert, 1 mile south of the Shannon, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the road from Limerick to Askeaton, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-east of Askeaton, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Adare, 10 west by south of Limerick, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west by west of Dublin. Its vicinity is adorned with the demesne of Castletown, the handsome residence of Mr. Waller, and commands brilliant views of the estuary of the Shannon, and the southern sea-board of Clare. A fair is held on Aug.

15; and a court of petty-sessions is held on the second Monday of every month. A dispensary in the town is within the Rathkeale Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £169 18s., and administered to 3,796 patients. Area of the town, 32 acres. Pop., in 1831, 630; in 1841, 783. Houses 132. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 63; in manufactures and trade, 63; in other pursuits, 24. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 5; on the directing of labour, 71; on their own manual labour, 70; on means not specified, 6.

PALLICE, or **PALLAS**, a hamlet in the parish of Forghney, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east by south of Ballymahon, barony of Abbeyshrule, co. Longford, Leinster. It possesses celebrity as the birth-place of Oliver Goldsmith; but is now a collection of mere cabins, and retains not a vestige of the house in which the poet was ushered into life. The honour of being Goldsmith's native spot "has been disputed," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "by no fewer than four places in as many counties; Drumsna in Leitrim, Lissoy in Westmeath, Ardnagan in Roscommon, and Pallas in Longford. The question, however, may be considered as settled by Mr. Prior (*Life of Goldsmith*), who examined the family bible now in the possession of one of the descendants, in which was the following entry of the birth of Oliver, the third son and sixth child of the Rev. Charles and Ann Goldsmith.

'Oliver Goldsmith was born at Pallas, Nov. ye 10th, 17—.' The marginal portion of the leaf having been unluckily torn away, the two last figures of the century are lost; the age of the poet is, however, sufficiently ascertained by the recollection of his sister, and by his calling himself, when writing from London in 1759, thirty-one. In the epitaph, written by Dr. Johnson, and placed on Goldsmith's monument in Westminster Abbey, are these words:—

'Natus in Hibernia, Fornice,
Londondienis, in loco cui nomen Pallas.'

Here, however, the day and year of his birth are recorded as Nov. 29, 1731; and in the statement given by Mrs. Hodson, elder sister of the poet, to Bishop Percy, the day named is Nov. 29. * * * The Rev. Charles Goldsmith, the father of the poet, married Ann, daughter of the Rev. Oliver Jones, master of the Diocesan school at Elphin. Both were poor when they began the world; and the Rev. Mr. Green, uncle of Mrs. Goldsmith, provided them with a house at Pallas, where they lived for a period of twelve years, and where six of their children were born—the remaining three having been born at Lissoy. The list of their children as copied by Mr. Prior, from the family bible referred to, cannot fail to interest the reader. The entry stands thus:—'Charles Goldsmith of Ballyoughter, was married to Mrs. Ann Jones ye 4th of May, 1718. Margaret Goldsmith was born at Pallasmore, in the county of Longford, ye 22d August, 1719. Catherine Goldsmith, born at Pallas ye 13th January, 1721. Henry Goldsmith was born at Pallas, February 9, 17—. Jane Goldsmith was born at Pallas, February 9, 17—. Oliver Goldsmith was born at Pallas, Nov. ye 10, 17—. Maurice Goldsmith was born at Lissoy, in ye county of Westmeath, ye 7th of July, 1736. Charles Goldsmith, Junior, born at Lissoy, August 16, 1737. John Goldsmith, born at Lissoy, ye 23d of —, (month obliterated,) 1740.'

PALMERSTOWN, a parish in the barony of West Ballowry, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Garristown, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, south by westward, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, 1; area, 1,580 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches. Pop., in 1831, 321; in 1841, 285. Houses 47. The surface consists wholly of profitable land, and is traversed by the road from

Garristown to Dublin. The only seat is Jordans-town-house.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of CLONMETHAN [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £45, and the rectorial for £90; and the latter are inappropriate in the vicars choral of St. Patrick's cathedral. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

PALMERSTOWN, a parish, formerly in the barony of Newcastle, but now in that of Uppercross, co. Dublin, Leinster. It contains the village of Palmerstown, and part of the town of Chapel-Izod: see CHAPEL-IZOD. Length, east by southward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1; area, 1,517 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches,—of which 22 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches are in the river Liffey. Pop., in 1831, 1,533; in 1841, 1,411. Houses 200. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 737. Houses 140. The surface is a luxuriant, ornate, and beautiful portion of the south side of the valley of the Liffey, and is traversed lengthwise by the great road from Dublin to Connaught. Palmerstown demesne, the property and residence of the Earl of Donoughmore, occupies the eastern district of the parish; and blends its woods with those of the Phoenix Park, in the vicinity of Chapel-Izod. The mansion of this demesne was erected by the Right Hon. John Hely-Hutchinson, ancestor of the Earl of Donoughmore, and secretary-of-state for Ireland, and provost of Trinity College, Dublin; and it is a spacious pile, situated on elevated ground, and commanding extensive views over a most luxuriant expanse of country. Attached to the demesne are a farm-yard and very good gardens. The other seats are Newtown-Clarke-house, Mount-Sackville, Bellevue, Glenmacroom, Harc-lawn, and Brook-lawn. The hamlets are Newtown-Clarke and Quarryville. The village of Palmerstown stands on the road from Dublin to Lucan, 1¼ mile west-north-west of Chapel-Izod, and 4 west by north of Dublin-castle. A fair is held on Aug. 21. Area of the village, 7 acres. Pop., in 1841, 201. Houses 40. This village gives the title of Viscount, in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Temple, who claim descent from Algar, Earl of Mercia, previous to the Norman conquest. In 1722, Henry Temple, Esq., was created Baron Temple and Viscount Palmerstown; and, in 1802, Henry-John, the third Viscount, since then so well known as a statesman and a minister of state, succeeded to the title.—Palmerstown parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Chapel-Izod, in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £170; compensation for glebe-land, payable by Lord Palmerstown, £27 13s. 10½d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 350 to 400; and in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in the benefices of Lucan and Clondalkin. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 90 Churchmen, 3 Protestant dissenters, and 1,440 Roman Catholics; and 3 daily schools—two of which were in connection with the National Board, and all were aided by private donation—were usually attended by about 110 children.

PALMERSTOWN, a hamlet in the parish of Templemurray, barony of Tyrawley, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands 2 miles west-north-west of Killalla, on the pretty rivulet which flows into the creek or little estuary called Rathfran bay, and is separated by that rivulet from the parish of Killalla. It is a miserable place, and has its name from the principal proprietor of the circumjacent district, Sir W. H. Palmer, Bart. of Kenmare-park, near Rush. Adjacent to the hamlet, but in the parish of Killalla, are the seats of Castlereagh and Palmerstown; and

adjacent to it in Templemurray, are the ruins of Sir W. H. Palmer's family mansion of Palmerstown-house, which was destroyed in 1798. Pop. of the hamlet not specially returned.

PALMERSTOWN, the demesne of the Earl of Mayo, in the parish of Johnstown, 2½ miles north-east of Naas, barony of North Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands in the vicinity of the Grand Canal, and of the villages of Johnstown and Kill; and has been greatly improved by modern plantations. The Earl of Mayo's ancestor, who settled at Palmerstown about the year 1680, was a descendant of Bourke or De Burgh of Monycrower, a member of the powerful ancient family of Mac-William Oughter, Lords of Mayo.

PAPS (THE), a cluster of mountain-summits, in the barony of Magonihy, co. Kerry, Munster. They are situated on the eastern border of the county, and on the north side of the glen of the Fleek, 9 miles east-south-east of Killarney; and they form grand features of the scenery on the road from Killarney to Macroom.

PARBLES, a quondam parish in the barony of Costlea, near Kilmallock, co. Limerick, Munster.

PARK, a hamlet in the parish of Tullylish, 1½ mile east-north-east of Guilford, barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. Pop. not specially returned.

PARK, a village in the parish of Upper Cumber, barony of Tyrkeeran, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Pop., in 1831, 132. Houses 21.

PARKGATE, a village in the parish of Donegore, barony of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands on the road from Antrim to Ballyclare, 2½ miles west-south-west of Donagh, and 4½ east of Antrim. Fairs are held on Feb. 7, and June 12. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Monday of every month. Pop., in 1831, 162. Houses 31.

PARLOUR (THE), a magnificent cavern in the vicinity of Benwee Head, on the north coast of the parish of Kilcommon, and barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is situated a little west of the pretty little harbour of Portacloy, and near the extremity of the lofty and almost insulated promontory of Doonvalla. Its entrance is overhung by a cliff of about 600 feet in height, and is wide enough to admit a row-boat, and about 30 feet high; and its interior expands into a spacious circular apartment, with a lofty dome-shaped roof. In the vicinity are the kindred objects called the ARCH and MOISTA-SOUND: see these articles.

PARSONSTOWN, King's co. See BIRN.

PARSONSTOWN, a parish on the coast of the barony of Ferrard, 4 miles east-south-east of Dunleer, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, eastward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, ¾; area, 524 acres, 6 perches. Pop., in 1831, 257; in 1841, 237. Houses 38. Some of the land is very good; and some is cold and clayey. The hamlet of Parsonstown contained, in 1831, a pop. of 158.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of DUNANY [which see], in the dio. of Armagh. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £19 5s., and the rectorial for £29 7s.; and the latter are inappropriate in Mr. Hall of county Tipperary. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

PARTEEN, a village in the parish of St. Patrick's, barony of Lower Bunnraty, co. Clare, Munster. It stands 2½ miles north by east of Limerick, on the road thence to Broadford, and on the right bank of the river Shannon. It contains a church and a Roman Catholic chapel; and its vicinity is adorned with the seats of Parteen-house, Maryview, Fairy-hall, Ballyglass-house, Springhill-house, Cas-

tlebank, Stream-mount, Ballycamon, Quinville-house, Quinsborough-house, and Whitehall. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Limerick takes name from Parteen, and has chapels here and at Ardacrusha. Pop. of the village not specially returned.

PARTICLES, a parish adjoining the parish of Kildryn, barony of Coshlea, co. Limerick, Munster. It contains the village of GLENOSHEEN: which see. Area 8,497 acres. Pop., in 1841, 2,431. Houses 361. It is a rectory in the dio. of Limerick, wholly appropriate to the dean and chapter of Limerick cathedral; and its occasional duties are performed by the incumbent of Kildryn for a salary of £20. No other statistics of the parish are separately returned.

PARTREE, or **PARTRY**, a village in the parish of Ballyovey, barony of Carra, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the road from Ballinrobe to Castlebar, and on the peninsula between Lough Carra and Lough Mask, 5 miles north-west of Ballinrobe. A dispensary here is within the Ballinrobe Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 27,622 acres, with a pop. of 14,025; and, in 1840-41, it received £96 0s. 7d., expended £40 14s. 11½d., and made 4,933 dispensations of medicine. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Tuam takes name from Partree, and has chapels here and at Ballybannin. Pop. of the village not specially returned.

PASSAGE, a small post and seaport town in the parish of Kill-St.-Nichols, barony of Gualtier, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the eastern verge of the province, and on the west shore of the estuary of the Suir, or upper part of Waterford Harbour, almost directly opposite Ballyhack, 5½ miles east by south of Waterford, and 8½ south by west of Dublin. The tideway in front of the town is about half-a-mile broad; any number of vessels may here ride in safety during storms, and a regular ferry has long been established to Ballyhack. The site of Passage is the nearest spot below the city of Waterford, on the Waterford bank of the Suir, on which a town could be built; the whole sweep of shore being a chain of rocky hills, dropping almost sheer down to the water's edge; and even this spot is so narrow as to occasion Passage to be inconveniently packed between an overhanging hill and the tide. "The town," says Dr. Smith, "is situated under a hill so steep, that few care to ride it up or down; however, the inhabitants make nothing of it. Yet their situation seems to be none of the most comfortable, as this rocky hill, which is six times as high as the highest house in the place, hangs over their heads. On the top the church is erected, to which the inhabitants have no very easy walk; and as the hills lie north and south, they have but little of the sun after mid-day, especially in winter; which, with an easterly wind, must make the place very bleak and unpleasant." The streets are confined; and the houses are poor and neglected, and exhibit evident marks that the town has ceased to prosper. A pier at the town is sufficiently commodious, and projects into a sufficient depth of water, to afford large vessels convenience for loading and discharging. A blockhouse mounted with several guns, formerly stood on the site of the pier, and was under the command of the governor of Duncannon fort. In 1649, during Cromwell's siege of Waterford, a parliamentary force, consisting of 6 troops of dragoons and 4 of horse marched against Passage, and took it with some difficulty; and afterwards a royalist force marched to retake it, but were turned from their purpose. See **WATERFORD (CITY)**. In 1663, the Duke of Ormond was made governor of Passage for life. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Waterford and Lismore takes name from Passage, and

has chapels here and at Kilkea and Faithleg. Area of the town, 37 acres. Pop., in 1831, 636; in 1841, 624. Houses 108. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 12; in manufactures and trade, 44; in other pursuits, 107. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 6; on the directing of labour, 48; on their own manual labour, 37; on means not specified, 72. A portion of the town which, in 1831, contained 352 inhabitants, formerly belonged to the quondam county of the city of Waterford, but was transferred to the barony of Gualtier by the act 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 106 and 109.

PASSAGE, a village on the east shore of Kinsale Harbour, adjacent to the town of Kinsale, and within the barony of Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster. Pop. not specially returned.

PASSAGE (EAST), a hamlet on the east shore of the east channel of Cork Harbour, 3½ miles east by north of Cove, barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. A ferry here connects Great Island with the mainland of Barrymore and with Imokilly. Pop. not specially returned.

PASSAGE (WEST), a post, market, and seaport town, in the parishes of Marmullane and Monkstown barony, of Kerriecurrihy, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the west shore of the estuary of the Lee, opposite Great Island, 1½ mile north of Monkstown, 3 north-west of Cove, 5½ east-south-east of Cork, and 13½ south-west of Dublin. The environs are both romantic and beautiful; and they present many interesting features, both natural and artificial. The southern vicinity leads out the new and elaborately cut road, past the face of the Giant's Stairs to Monkstown; and the northern vicinity is sprinkled with villas, bathing-lodges, and other pleasant residences. The town itself consists chiefly of two central, irregularly built streets, about a mile in length; and possesses a parish-church, a Methodist meeting-house, and a new Roman Catholic chapel. The quay was built in 1836, is a substantial structure, and affords accommodation to the steam-vessels which ply on the river and down the estuary. Near the quay is a dock-yard; and at the south end of the town are large and convenient baths. Passage is the port of Cork for all very large vessels; it is, as its name imports, the grand thoroughfare or ferry-station between Cork and Cove; it is also an increasingly frequented place of at once commerce, ship-building, sea-bathing, and landscape-viewing; and, in all these capacities, it is the scene of much resort and of considerable bustle. "The disadvantages and difficulties of the navigation of the river between Passage and Cork," says Mr. Windele, "are much in favour of the former. In the channel the greatest depth is 16 feet, but at the neap tides it falls 13 and sometimes 11½ feet. It cannot be generally used with a north-east wind, and very frequently sailing vessels are detained at Passage by the tides. To reach Cork from Passage after the first hour of ebb would require a fast vessel; and after the tide has retired for a couple of hours, the transit becomes very doubtful. The upper part of the river is not, therefore, practicable at all for large vessels exceeding 150 tons burthen; while, on the contrary, at Passage there is a great depth of water in front of the town, with a safe channel, which, added to the necessity of large vessels unloading there, are facilities from which Passage derives considerable advantage." A proposal was made a number of years ago, to construct a railway from Cork to Passage: see **CORK**. The Passage and Monkstown dispensary is within the Cork Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 39,006; and, in 1839-40, it expended £119, and administered

to 2,156 patients. A court of petty-sessions is held at Passage on every Friday. Area of the Monkstown section of the town, 16 acres; of the Marmullane section, 42 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,141; in 1841, 1,721. Houses 247. Pop. of the Monkstown section, in 1831, 1,153; * in 1841, 372. Houses 52. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3; in manufactures and trade, 45; in other pursuits, 27. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1; on the directing of labour, 44; on their own manual labour, 19; on means not specified, 11. Pop. of the Marmullane section, in 1831, 988; in 1841, 1,349. Houses 195. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 45; in manufactures and trade, 104; in other pursuits, 136. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 16; on the directing of labour, 101; on their own manual labour, 107; on means not specified, 61. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Cork takes name from Passage, and has chapels here and at Shanbally.

PASS-IF-YOU-CAN, a hamlet in the parish of Rathcomel, barony of Moyashele and Magheradernon, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands 3 miles north-east of Mullingar, on the road thence to Collinstown and Old-castle. Pop. not specially returned.

PASS-OF-KILBRIDE. See **KILBRIDE-PILATE**.

PATRICK'S (ST.). See **DUBLIN, KILKENNY, WEXFORD, LIMERICK, and WATERFORD**.

PATRICK'S-ROCK (ST.). See **CASHEL**.

PATRICK'S-WELL (ST.), a village in the parishes of Kilkeedy, Killohanahan, and Mungrett, barony of Pobblebrien, co. Limerick, Munster. It stands on the mail-road from Limerick to Tralee, 3 miles north-east of Adare, 4½ north of Croom, 5 south-west of Limerick, and 99 south-west by west of Dublin. In its vicinity are the seats of Attyflin, Mount-Earl, Elm-park, Greenmount, Fort-Etna, Richmond, and Jockey-Hall, and the ruins of Mungrett-abbey. A court of petty-sessions is held in the village on the second Friday of every month. The St. Patrick's-Well dispensary is within the Poor-law union of Limerick; and, in 1839-40, it received £84 15s., and expended £84 15s. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Limerick takes name from St. Patrick's-Well; and has chapels at Ballybrown and Lurrage. The village straggles at comparatively great length along the public road. Area of the Kilkeedy section, 13 acres; of the Killohanahan section, 12 acres; of the Mungrett section, 14 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 512; in 1841, 541. Houses 83. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 57; in manufactures and trade, 40; in other pursuits, 18. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1; on the directing of labour, 29; on their own manual labour, 51; on means not specified, 9. Pop. of the Kilkeedy section, in 1831, 306; in 1841, 239. Houses 45. Pop. of the Killohanahan section, in 1831, 93; in 1841, 144. Houses 24. Pop. of the Mungrett section, in 1831, 113; in 1841, 158. Houses 24.

PAUL'S (ST.). See **DUBLIN and CORK**.

PAULSTOWN, a village in the parishes of Shankill and Kilmacahill, barony of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands on the road from Kilkenny to Carlow, 3½ miles north-north-west of Goresbridge, 3½ north-north-east of Gowran, and 8½ east by north of Kilkenny. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel, a constabulary barrack, and a graveyard; and in its vicinity are the Shankill church, Kilmacahill church, Shankill-castle, Mountath-house, Monelfellin-house, Paidstown-castle, Viewmount, Duninga, and the ruins of a castle, a church, and an

abbey. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Kildare and Leighlin takes name from Paulstown, and has chapels here and at Goresbridge. Area of the Shankill section of the village, 4 acres; of the Kilmacahill section, 2 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 265; of the Kilmacahill section, 179. Houses in the whole, 52; in the Kilmacahill section, 39.

PEMBROKESTOWN, a hamlet in the parish of Lisnakill, barony of Middlethird, 4½ miles south-west of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. In its vicinity are Pembrokestown-house, a cromlech, and the ruins of Loughdeeben castle. "There is," says the Rev. R. H. Ryland, "a romantic wildness in the country about Pembrokestown which is totally unlike any thing to be seen in this barony. The hills, which rise precipitously, are covered with singularly bold and rugged rocks; and immediately adjoining and between these irregular elevations, small patches of the finest land, watered by a clear stream and sheltered from every wind, present a retired and quiet landscape, which even from contrast must be considered interesting. A slight improvement in the farmers' dwellings, and some judicious planting, would supply all that is wanting to render the scenery perfect."

PENKÖYLE. See **KILCULLEN (OLD)**.

PENNYCOMEQUICK, a hamlet in the parish of Ennereilly, barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the coast, 3½ miles north-north-east of Arklow; and adjoining it are a burying-ground, and the ruins of Ennereilly church.

PEPPERSTOWN, or **PEPPARDSTOWN**, a parish in the barony of Middlethird, 1 mile north-east of Fethard, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, south-westward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 4,779 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,156; in 1841, 1,215. Houses 172. The surface consists of arable and pasture land, worth, on the average, about 30s. per plantation acre per annum. The highest ground is in the centre, and has an altitude of 361 feet above sea-level. The seats are Knockelly-house and Brookhill; and the antiquities are the ruins of two churches, Knockelly-castle, Crump's-castle, and Slanestown-castle. The road from Fethard to Drangan passes through the interior. —This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of FETHARD [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £250. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 11 Churchmen, 10 Presbyterians, and 1,194 Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

PETER'S (ST.), a parish on the north border of the barony of Forth, co. Wexford, Leinster. Its east end contains a small part of the town of WEXFORD: which see. Length, west-south-westward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,405 acres, 11 perches,—of which 23 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches lie detached. Pop., in 1831, 1,445; in 1841, 1,690. Houses 304. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 748; in 1841, 1,177. Houses 200. The surface consists, in a general view, of good land. The chief rural residences are Lornhill-house, Great-Clonard, Little-Clonard, Roseville, and Newhill-house. The road from Wexford to Fethard and Duncannon passes through the interior.—This parish is an impropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of St. Patrick's of Wexford, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition belonging to the incumbent, £85. The Roman Catholic parochial chapel is the principal Roman Catholic place of worship for the town of Wexford; it stands on the high north-western outskirts of the town, closely adjoining the Roman Catholic college of Wexford; and it has 4 officiates, and an attendance of 8,000. The Convent chapel is under the care of the same officiates as the parochial chapel,

* This seems to have included a large adjacent rural district.

and is attended only by its own inmates and a few casual visitors. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 110, and the Roman Catholics to 1,338; and 6 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £18 from the National Board, one with an unreported sum from subscriptions and public collection, and one with £64 from the clergy of the diocese—had on their books 430 boys and 339 girls.

PETER'S (ST.). See DUBLIN, DROGHEDA, CORK, WATERFORD, and ROSCOMMON.

PETER'S (ST.) AND PAUL'S (ST.). See KILMALLOCK.

PETTIGOE, a village, partly in the parish of Drumkeeran, barony of Lurg, co. Fermanagh, but chiefly in the parish of Templecarne, barony of Tyrnagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the rivulet Termon, on the road from Belleek to Castle-Derg, and on the east road from Enniskillen to Donegal, 1 mile north of the nearest part of Lower Lough Erne, 3½ south by east of Lough Derg, 4½ west-north-west of Kesh, 14 south-east by east of Donegal, 16 north-north-west of Enniskillen, and 96 north-north-west of Dublin. It stands amidst pretty green and wooded hills; and its vicinity offers various fine vantage-grounds for obtaining a panoramic view of the basin of Lower Lough Erne. The village contains a church, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and a Roman Catholic chapel; it is a prosperous and improving place; and, unhappily, it possesses not a little notoriety as the great thoroughfare of the crowds of pilgrims who frequent Lough Derg. See DERG (LOUGH). A dispensary here is within the Donegal Poor-law union. A court of petty-sessions is held on the last Friday of every month; and a fair is held on the 20th day of every month. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Clogher takes name from Pettigoe, and has chapels at Templecarne, Castle-Caldwell, and Mountain. Area of the Fermanagh section of the village, 10 acres; of the Donegal section, 15 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1841, 616. Houses 90. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 30; in manufactures and trade, 65; in other pursuits, 19. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 10; on the directing of labour, 63; on their own manual labour, 37; on means not specified, 4. Pop. of the Donegal section, in 1841, 490. Houses 71.

PHIBSBOROUGH, a handsome suburban village, on the north side of Dublin, and on the Royal Canal, 1½ mile from Dublin castle, co. Dublin, Leinster. Pop. not specially returned.

PHILIPSTOWN (THE), a rivulet of King's county, Leinster. It rises in four sources about 2 miles south and south-west of the town of Philipstown, and pursues a lazy and very sinuous course of about 7 miles prevalently eastward and through a region of bogs, to the formation of the western head-stream of the Feagh river on the eastern boundary of the parish of Ballinakill. It possesses considerable economical value as a natural drain for a great expanse of bog; and is circumstantially reported on in the second volume of the Reports of the Commissioners on the bogs of Ireland.

PHILIPSTOWN (LOWER), a barony of King's county, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by co. Westmeath; on the east, by the baronies of Warrenstown and Coolstown; on the south by the barony of Upper Philipstown; and on the west, by the baronies of Geashill and Ballycowan. Length, southward, 7 miles; extreme breadth, 5½; area, 31,691 acres, 3 roads, 2 perches,—of which 5 acres, 20 perches are in Lough-Na-Shade. Two heights in the interior have altitudes of respectively 301 and 376 feet above sea-level; one on the north border has an altitude of 457 feet; and Croghan Hill, one

of most conspicuous and beautiful natural features within a vast expanse of circumjacent country, has an altitude of 769 feet. The surface of the barony, with the exception of these heights, is flat, tame, and comparatively low; and, in common with the surface of the barony of Upper Philipstown, it comprises an enormous proportion of bog. Some remarks on the prevalently miserable condition of these two baronies will be found in our article on KING'S COUNTY; and the following additional remarks, in an official report made in 1836, are too important to bear being omitted: "From the evidence received, as well as from observation, it is evident that the labourers, instead of being naturally idle, as many insinuate, are most anxious to obtain work, and travel many miles for it, though their hopes are so often disappointed, and exert themselves for that purpose, beyond what the English labourer would do, when there is any probability of trifling remuneration; but there is generally so little stimulus to exertion, and their being able to get nothing to do, but the liberty of 'walking about and dragging sorrow after their heels,' it would be extraordinary if habitual idleness and inactivity did not fix upon them in spite of their national quickness and activity. Admitting the scarcity of food and labour, it must appear an extraordinary anomaly that so many thousand acres of bog, inviting cultivation, and well adapted for it, should remain within view of Philipstown untouched, or, more correctly, not permitted to be touched,—for many would gladly cultivate it if they were allowed to do so. The proprietors of the bog in the neighbourhood of Philipstown are the Earl of Charleville, Lord and Lady Belvidere, Lord Digby, and Lord Ponsonby, to whom, in my opinion, it would have been by this time a source of great profit, if they had permitted and encouraged its cultivation in a proper manner. The Ballycommon and Mount Lucas bogs, part of the immense bog of Allen, contain nearly 10,000 English acres, no part of which exceeds four miles from Philipstown; they consist of a fine black peat, dry in places, and admitting of complete drainage, being at an elevation of from 200 to 300 feet above the level of the sea, with abundance of clay and limestone gravel at a convenient depth, and an even surface, the Grand Canal also passing through the bog, and communicating with the metropolis and other parts of Ireland. The cultivation of these bogs would give employment to all who wanted, and would produce food and distribute comfort and happiness to thousands who are on the verge of starvation. If a company were to embark in these improvements, I have no doubt of the profit answering their expectation, and remunerating them for judicious outlay under a long lease." Mr George Rait, an enlightened and enterprising farmer within five miles of Philipstown, has introduced and prosecuted so great improvements to the district, and began several years ago to command so great attention from some of his farming neighbours, that a brief notice of his agricultural economy and practices has become essential to a fair topographical view of the baronies. "He occupies," says the reports already quoted, "a farm of 700 Irish, or upwards of 1,100 English acres. He allows his labourers a certain weight or measure of meal and milk per day, a room to eat their victuals in, and a fire to cook them by; the cost of the food allowed, at present prices, amounts to £10 per head per annum, and he pays them £7 each in money, which amounts in all to £17 per man per annum; the cost of an English labourer is about £30 per annum. Mr. George Rait and his brother are Scotchmen, and came to the farms they severally hold, near Philipstown, twenty years ago. They both have a number of agricultural pupils at

handsome premiums. Mr. George Rait's rent is £2 2s. per Irish acre. The soil is a good firm dry loam, which he cultivates in the well-known alternate Scotch method, but does not stall-feed his cattle in summer. He sows Pacey's perennial rye-grass, which is allowed to go to seed, and he finds the seed more valuable than the hay; the latter is useful for the horses, and feeding bullocks, along with turnips. The hay is thrashed before stacking, and the seed enclosed in a covering of straw, and thatched like a corn stack for the winter; in spring it is winnowed and prepared for the English market. The clover and grass seeds are sown by a machine instead of the hand,—the only one I have observed in Ireland. This manner of sowing cannot be too much recommended; the most careless observer would at once recognise the effect of the machine on a field of clover, from its remarkable regularity in the distribution of the plants; it also possesses the advantage of enabling the farmer to sow his clover and other light seeds in windy weather."—The barony of Lower Philipstown contains part of the parish of Ballyburly, and the whole of the parishes of Ballycommon, Croghan, Killeconfert, and Killaderry. The only town is Philipstown. Pop., in 1831, 7,447; in 1841, 7,223. Houses 1,190. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 799; in manufactures and trade, 245; in other pursuits, 217. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 38; on the directing of labour, 355; on their own manual labour, 792; on means not specified, 36. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,314; who could read but not write, 529; who could neither read nor write, 1,409. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 632; who could read but not write, 793; who could neither read nor write, 1,769.—This barony lies partly within the Poor-law union of Edenderry, and partly within that of Tullamore. The total number of tenements valued is 1,341; and of these, 850 were valued under £5,—179, under £10,—94, under £15,—76, under £20,—35, under £25,—21, under £30,—20, under £40,—15, under £50,—and 51, at and above £50.

PHILIPSTOWN (UPPER), a barony in King's county, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by Lower Philipstown and by Coolestown; on the east, by Coolestown; on the south and south-west, by Queen's county; and on the west, by Geashil. Length, south-south-westward, 9 miles; extreme breadth, 5½; area, 37,996 acres, 2 roods, 6 perches. The streams flow upon a medium elevation of at least 200 feet above sea-level; and so very flat is the territorial surface, that the highest ground has an altitude of only 278 feet above sea-level. An enormous proportion of the surface, especially in the north, the east, and the south-west, is bog. The condition of the barony has been fully noticed in the preceding article: which see. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred 2 townlands of the parish of Ballykean from Upper Philipstown to Geashil,—pop., in 1841, 147; one townland of the parish of Dunany, 13 townlands of the parish of Ballybracken, the whole of the parish of Harristown, and 9 townlands of the parish of Fontstown, from Upper Philipstown, King's co., to West Ophaly, co. Kildare,—pop. 2,661; and one townland of the parish of Moore, from Upper Philipstown, King's co., to East Ophaly, co. Kildare,—pop. 97. The parish and townlands transferred to co. Kildare constituted a district of 5 miles by 2½; situated on the east bank of the Barrow, and detached 2½ miles from the nearest part of the main body of King's county.—The barony of Upper Philipstown, as now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Ballykean and Geashil, and the whole of Clonyhark. The only town is part of Portarlino-

ton; and the only considerable village is Clonygowan. Pop., in 1831, 9,864; in 1841, 7,452. Houses 1,268. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 921; in manufactures and trade, 153; in other pursuits, 258. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 57; on the directing of labour, 359; on their own manual labour, 886; on means not specified, 30. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,203; who could read but not write, 715; who could neither read nor write, 1,336. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 763; who could read but not write, 1,145; who could neither read nor write, 1,497.—This barony is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Athy, Mountmellick, and Tullamore. The total number of tenements valued is 1,721; and of these, 1,014 were valued under £5,—288, under £10,—141, under £15,—73, under £20,—48, under £25,—26, under £30,—42, under £40,—25, under £50,—and 64, at and above £50.

PHILIPSTOWN, a post and market town, and formerly a parliamentary borough and the assize town of King's county, in the parish of Killaderry, barony of Lower Philipstown, King's county, Leinster. It stands on the Grand Canal, on the road from Portarlino to Tyrrel's Pass, and on the road from Dublin to Tullamore and Birr, 4 miles north by east of Geashil, 6½ south-south-east of Tyrrel's Pass, 7½ east by north of Tullamore, 7½ south-east by east of Kilbeggan, 9½ west-south-west of Edenderry, 10½ north-north-west of Portarlino, 1½ north by east of Mountmellick, and 39 west of Dublin. The town obtained its name in honour of Philip II. of Spain, consort of Queen Mary; and was designed to be for King's county the parallel of Maryborough for Queen's county. It consists principally of one street; but, as to both environs and interior character, it is one of the ugliest and most rueful little towns in Europe. An old doggerel couplet does it no injustice in designating it "an odious heap:"—

"Great Bog of Allen, swallow down
That odious heap called Philipstown."

Even the impingement of the Grand Canal, which might have both enlivened and enriched it, serves just as a sufficient foil to elicit the town's unutterable dreariness. The assizes continued, till a few years ago, to be held among this bog-environed congeries of cabins; but, in consequence of sheer want of accommodation for the strangers necessarily attending them, they were obliged to be removed to Tullamore. The public buildings are a sessions-house, a gaol, a barrack, an old but renovated castle, two schools, a Roman Catholic chapel, and the parish church of Killaderry. The castle bears the name of Fort or Forth Castle; it was the residence of King Philip, while on a visit to the town to which he gave his name; and it was recently repaired, and is now inhabited. A dispensary in the town is within the Poor-law union of Tullamore; and, in 1839-40, it expended £129 16s. 9d., and administered to 1,092 patients. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Kildare and Leighlin takes name from Philipstown, and has chapels here and at Kill. A large and improving weekly market is held on Thursday, and fairs are held in the town on Jan. 3, March 28, May 15, June 24, Aug. 17, Oct. 18, and Dec. 3. Courts of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions are held in the town,—the latter on the second Thursday of every month. Philipstown was incorporated by charter of 12 Elizabeth; but since 1800, it has not had any corporation. The borough limits extended, on the north, to the river Ashmore; on the east, to Mount Lucas; on the south, to Hallingar; and on the west, to the boundary of the parish of Kill. The corporation consisted of 1 burgomaster, 2 bailiffs, 12 bur-

gesses, and an unlimited number of freemen; but it seems to have been kept up solely for the purpose of sending two members to the Irish parliament; and, at the Legislative Union, the compensation-money for disfranchisement was paid to George, Earl of Belvidere, Robert, Earl of Lanesborough, John King, Esq., and Lady Lanesborough, his wife, upon the trusts of the will of Robert, then late Earl of Belvidere. Area of the town, 82 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,454; in 1841, 1,489. Houses 234. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 16; in manufactures and trade, 103; in other pursuits, 149. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 27; on the directing of labour, 118; on their own manual labour, 113; on means not specified, 10.

PHILIPSTOWN, a parish on the north border of the barony of Ardee, 4 miles north-west of the town of Ardee, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, north-eastward, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$; area, 3,659 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,659; in 1841, 1,669. Houses 291. The surface consists of good arable and pasture land; and is watered along the north-western and northern boundaries by the river Lagan or Glyde. The seats are Rathneeston-house, Wildgoose-lodge, and Thomastown-castle,—the last the seat of M. O'Reilly, Esq. The chief hamlet is Reaghtstown.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **CHARLESTOWN** [which see], in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £318 9s. 3d. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated at Reaghtstown, and has an attendance of 1,033; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Tallanstown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 90, and the Roman Catholics to 1,597; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £5 from the incumbent, and £5 from Mr. MacCartney, and one with £20 from the incumbent, Col. Filgate, and the Association for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 144 boys and 28 girls.

PHILIPSTOWN, a parish in the barony of Ferrard, 2 miles north of Drogheda, co. Louth, Leinster. Length and breadth, each $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile; area, 263 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches. Pop., in 1831, 70; in 1841, 64. Houses 10.—This parish lies within the dio. of Armagh, but is not recognised in the ecclesiastical divisions. In 1834, the inhabitants were all Roman Catholics.

PHILIPSTOWN, co. DOWN. See **PORTAFERRY**.

PHILIPSTOWN, or **PHILIPSTOWN-NUGENT**, a parish in the barony of Upper Dundalk, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-north-west of the town of Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, east-south-eastward, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; extreme breadth, 1; area, 1,035 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches. Pop., in 1831, 459; in 1841, 401. Houses 75. The surface consists of good arable land; and is traversed by the road from Dundalk to Crossmaglen. The Castletown river traces the northern boundary. The seats are Philipstown-house and Woodbine-cottage. Within the parish are extensive flour and corn mills.—This parish is nominally a curacy, but practically a rectory, and part of the benefice of **BARONSTOWN** [which see], in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £107 13s. 5d.; glebe, £34 10s. The church was built in 1798 by means of donations from the incumbent, from Primate Rokeby, and from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 90; attendance 50. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 29 Churchmen, 21 Presbyterians, and 344 Roman Catholics.

PHINAGH. See **FINOCH**.

PHENIX-PARK, a public demesne, immediately adjacent to the west side of Dublin, and in the parishes of St. James, Chapel-Isod, and Castleknock, barony of Castleknock, co. Dublin, Leinster.

It extends along the north bank of the Liffey, from a point 5 furlongs above the village of Chapel-Isod, to a point 240 yards above George IV.'s Bridge; and it measures about $5\frac{1}{2}$ Irish miles in circumference, and 1,700 statute acres in area. It serves as an appendage to the dignity of the vice-regal establishment, and as a place of public resort for recreation and exercise; and it contains the summer residence of the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, houses for the secretaries of state, and other officers of government, the Hibernian Society's school for the children of soldiers, the Phoenix-Pillar, the Wellington Testimonial, the Royal Military Infirmary, and the Zoological Gardens.

"We are informed in the history of Dublin by Dr. Walsh," says Mr. Brewer, "that the park derives its name from a corruption of the Irish term *Fionn-uisge* (clear, or fair, water), pronounced finiské, 'which articulated in the brief English manner, exactly resembles the word Phoenix.' The manor of Phenix, made part of the lands of Kilmainham, and was surrendered to the Crown by Sir John Rawson, prior of that hospital, in the reign of Henry VIII. An intention of forming the demesne into a deer-park was entertained in the time of Queen Elizabeth, but this design was not carried into effect till the vice-royalty of the Duke of Ormonde, in the reign of Charles II., since which date large additions have been made from lands purchased under the sanction of the Crown. The completion of the demesne, as regards ornamental disposal, was, however, reserved for the accomplished Earl of Chesterfield, who, whilst residing in Ireland as lord-lieutenant, embellished the park with many walks and plantations.

"Notwithstanding the efforts of Lord Chesterfield, this extensive park is more conspicuous for natural than artificial beauties; and is, perhaps, in every point of view, except as regards dimensions, excelled by many demesnes in the possession of ennobled or private individuals. Its attractions are, however, considerable. Two 'lakes,' of moderate extent, are well situated to adorn the principal ride; and their pensive waters intermingle with the scenery at several points of observation. The great extent of the grounds, and the prevailing undulation of surface, produce an abundant variety of landscape; and many noble views are obtained of contiguous tracts, in which the city of Dublin stands displayed with peculiar advantage. The endeavours of Lord Chesterfield were chiefly directed to the disposal of the grounds; but, in one instance, he called to his aid the decorative hands of architecture and sculpture. In the centre of an area, approached by four avenues, his lordship erected a stone column, of the Corinthian order, on the top of which is sculptured the emblem of the Phoenix, reproductive from its own ashes. There appears to be little propriety in the adoption of a figure, which is connected with the demesne in no other way than by the operation of an Anglicism calculated to create national risibility; and the pillar (no more than thirty feet in height), sinks into insignificance, when viewed as the central ornament of so extensive a district."

The Viceroyal Lodge is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of the city-entrance to the park; and, as to both position and architectural character, must be considered rather as a place of temporary retirement, than as a state building in use for the performance of official duty. The original structure was a small, plain, brick mansion, erected by a private individual, and purchased by government; wings were added, in 1802, by Lord Hardwicke; and the north front, the only ornamental facade,—of a respectable and pleasing character, decorated with four Ionic pillars sustaining

a pediment—was erected chiefly by Lord Whitworth, after a design by Francis Johnstone, Esq. The lodge, in spite of its plainness and comparative incommensurateness, was the principal residence of George IV. during his visit to Ireland. The chief secretary's house is situated 4½ furlongs west-south-west, and the under secretary's house 4½ furlongs west-north-west, of the Viceregal Lodge; but they are too plain structures to challenge any remark. The other buildings within the park were noticed in the article on the city of DUBLIN: which see. The beautiful garden of the Zoological Society is situated on the east verge of the park, 3½ furlongs from the city-entrance; it is very spacious and judiciously disposed, and tolerably well furnished; it is daily open to visitors for an admission-fee of sixpence from each; and it forms one of the most interesting as well as rational places for the recreation of the citizens.

PHOUL-A-PHOUCA, or POL-A-PHUCA, a celebrated waterfall on the boundary between the parish of Ballymore-Eustace, barony of South Nias, co. Kildare, and the parish of Hollywood, barony of Lower Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It occurs on the river Liffey, 1½ mile east-south-east of the town of Ballymore-Eustace, and 3½ south-south-west of Blessington. The fall consists of three leaps or stages, amounting, in a time of flood, to 150 feet in descent; and it occurs in a chasm of only 40 feet in width, between sheer cliffs of greywacke rock. "The centre fall," says the author of the Guide to Wicklow, "is an extraordinary and terrific object. Here the whole body of water composing the stream of the Liffey rushes down with the utmost impetuosity into a circular basin of stone, worn perfectly smooth, the form of which imparts to the water a rotatory motion, which Seward compares to the eddy on the coast of Norway, called the Navel of the Sea, a vortex whose power of engulfing is so great, that no vessel dares approach it. Across this chasm a bridge has been thrown, to continue the new line of road to New-Ross; the span of the arch is sixty-five feet, the altitude of the chord above the upper fall is forty-seven feet, and the height of the keystone of the arch above the river's bed one hundred and fifty feet; from the battlements there is a direct perpendicular view into the whirlpool just now described, and which gives name to the waterfall. This beautiful object and bold conception, the bridge of Pol-a-Phuca, is built from the design of Alexander Nimmo, Esq. Mr. Duncan's design was a little further up the river, from an idea of instability or want of room, so near the fall. The arch is of the second order of pointed architecture, and is thrown from rock to rock precisely over the principal fall. On the west side of the bridge the bed of the river alone appears to the spectator, but on crossing quickly to the other side and looking down, he is astonished at perceiving here an additional depth of near one hundred feet, from the same level to the lowest bed of the river; the effect will be found very extraordinary, and is occasioned by the water falling a perpendicular height of more than fifty feet immediately under the causeway. * * The scenery on each side of the fall might be made very interesting and beautiful by a trifling expense in planting. One side was planted, some years since, by the late Earl of Miltown, whose property it is; but the other side of the glen belongs to the see of Dublin, and is held, under lease of the archbishop, by the Rev. Richard Wolfe of Forenaughts, in the county of Kildare. It is quite naked and barren, unproductive to the proprietors, and ungrateful to the eye of the picturesque tourist. Upon Lord Miltown's side of the glen, there is a care-

taker who receives visitors, and points out the beauties of the place, with great civility and attention; and pretty cottages, summer-houses, grottos, banquetting-rooms, &c., are scattered through the hanging wood; seats, too, are placed in the most advantageous places for viewing each particular inclination in the waterfall, and many circumstances conspire to render the grounds at Pol-a-Phuca a very pleasing retreat in which to while away a mid-summer's day."

PHOUL-A-PHOUCA, co. Fermanagh. See INNIRMACSAINT.

PIERCETOWN, a parish in the barony of Rathconrath, 4½ miles north-north-east of Ballymore, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 4,230 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch,—of which 6 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches are in the river Lny. Pop., in 1831, 1,089; in 1841, 1,080. Houses 179. The west and south-west districts are bog; and the other districts consist of land worth about 30s. per plantation acre per annum. The river Lny traces the short northern boundary, and the rivulet Blackwater traces thither a large stretch of the north-eastern boundary. The seats are Ballinacarra-house and Williamstown-lodge. The road from Ballymore to Rathowen passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of ALMOHITA [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £95; glebe, £24. The church is in ruins. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated at Ballinacarra, and has an attendance of about 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Forney. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 48 Churchmen, 7 Presbyterians, and 1,053 Roman Catholics; and 2 daily schools—one of which at Ballinacarra was supported with £30 a-year from Mr. Digby—had on their books 38 boys and 37 girls.

PIERCETOWN, PIERCETOWNLANDY, or LECKNOW, a parish in the baronies of Lower and Upper Duleek, 4½ miles south by west of the town of Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. Length of the Lower Duleek section, southward, 1½ mile; breadth, 1. Length of the Upper Duleek section, south-south-eastward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1½. Area of the Lower Duleek section, 635 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches; of the Upper Duleek section, 1,895 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according to the Census, 720, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 518; in 1841, 590. Houses 105. Pop., in 1841, of the Lower Duleek section, 167; of the Upper Duleek section, 423. Houses in the two sections, 26 and 79. The Lower Duleek section consists of the townland of Balrath, lies 1½ mile north-west of the nearest part of the Upper Duleek section; and was transferred from Upper Duleek to Lower Duleek by the Act 6 and 7 William IV. The land of both sections is good. The seats in the Lower Duleek section are Balrath-house, Snugborough-house, the Grove, and Mullaghfin-house. The road from Duleek to Ratoath passes across the north-west wing of the Upper Duleek section.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILMOON [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £169 8s.; glebe, £14. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 522; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

PILL (THE), a rivulet of the south-west of the county of Kilkenny, Leinster. It rises in the vicinity of the hamlet of Tullabought, and flows 6½ miles southward, past the village of Pilltown, to the Snir, at a point 6 or 7 furlongs above the hamlet of Fiddown. The name Pill, however, is rather gen-

eric than specific, and designates a considerable number of slow-running tide-stemmed rivulets of the south-east of Ireland.

PILL, or CORUG (THE), a rivulet of the south of co. Wexford, Leinster. It rises between the hills of Ballagh and Camorous, 7 miles east of New-Rose, and flows 10 miles southward to the head of Bannow Harbour. "This river," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "is famed in the county history as the barrier of the English, and was called, *par excellence*, The Pill,—a name applied generally to tide-inlets. Sir George Carew, writing in Elizabeth's time, observes, that the south part of the shire, as the most civil part, is contained within a river called Pill; where the aucyentest gentilmien, descended of the first conquerors, do inhabit; the other, also, without the river, is inhabited by the original Irish, the Kavanagh, Morogh, and Kinselagh, who possess the woody part of the country, and yet are daylie more and more scattered by our Englishe gentilmien, who ineroche upon them, and plant castles and piles within them." Hollinshead alludes to the exclusive effects of this natural circumvallation; "but of all places," he tells us, "Weisford, with the territorie baid and perlosed within the river called the Pill, was so quite estranged from Irishrie, as if a traveller of the Irish had pitcht his foot within the Pill, and spoken Irish, the Weisfordians would command him forthwith to turne the other end of his toong, and speak English, or els bring his trouchman with him. The guarding of this river was deemed of such importance, that an act of parliament was passed by Henry VI. for building towers upon its banks, and "that none shal breake the fortifications or strengthe of the water of Baunow, nor shal made noe waise on the same water from the woode of Baunow to the Pill adjoyninge to the river of Slane; saviage soe much waise as shal be made by the commandment and viewe of the bishop and deane of Fernes, the seneschall of the libertie, and sherriffe of the crosse." By patent, Henry IV. appointed John Neville, Baron of Rosgarlaud, keeper of this water; and the ancient feudal tenure by which the Hore family held the manor of Pole, was 'the service of keeping a passage over the Pill water as often as the sessions should be held at Wexford.'"

PILLTOWN, a small market, post, and seaport town, in the parish of Fiddown, barony of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands on the rivulet Pill, and on the mail-road from Waterford to Clonmel, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile south of the route of the proposed railway from Waterford to Limerick, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the river Suir, $3\frac{1}{2}$ east of Carrick-on-Suir, $10\frac{1}{2}$ north-west by west of Waterford, $15\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-west of Thomastown, and $75\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-west of Dublin. The immediate circumjacent country excels most districts of Ireland in the richness and variety of the natural scenery, and the artificial embellishments which it presents in small space; and boasts, in particular, the tasteful, well-kept, and magnificent demesne of Besborough, the residence of the Ponsonby family, Earls of Besborough. Both the town and its environs are the property of that family; and they afford a distinguished instance of the benefits which may be conferred, the beauties which may be created, and the taste and skill which may be diffused, by the judicious care and the wise encouragements of a resident landlord. "The gentleman who filled the responsible office of agent to the Besborough estate, about 20 years ago, was a man of considerable taste, in the extended signification of the word. He was a lover of pictures, and an encourager of the fine arts, generally speaking, and was extremely anxious to improve and beautify the spot over which he had, at

the time, an almost absolute control. He was particularly remarkable for cherishing native talent, and during his reign (for reign it might almost be called), Pilltown and its immediate neighbourhood produced several young artists of no inconsiderable merit in their respective branches of the fine arts. Some, indeed, with the fatality attendant on Irish genius, have, since then, verified the description of the poet,—

"Unhallowed they sleep in the cross ways of fame;"

while others, and some of them are still living, have acquired a fair share of local celebrity for their cleverness and talent. Under the dynasty of the person we allude to, a spirit for outward improvement at least was diffused throughout the bosoms of most of the tenantry, which the fostering care and encouraging eye of the proprietor himself have since matured and preserved, practice and theory having gone on hand in hand under his prudent direction. About eight years ago, Lord Duncannon, eldest son to the Earl of Besborough, visited, for the first time, this portion of the possessions of his ancestors, bringing his family with him. The change which immediately took place for the better in the entire appearance of the place, and in the condition of the inhabitants, was strikingly great. There were rack-rents and middlemen before, which not all the external beauty of the place could atone for. These were both at once, and without delay, abolished. There were occasionally village tyrannies: these were put a stop to. The poorest labourer was taught to feel, that though he was subject himself to the control of the laws, he had also a protection in them from oppression. In his arrival also, an incentive was given to industry, to improvement an example, to morality a reward, and to vice a powerful and stern check."

The principal street of the town is about half-a-mile in length. The cottages are mostly of modern construction; they have in front, and enclosed from the pathway, small gardens of flowers and evergreens; and they are distinguished for both an external neatness and an internal cleanliness which are not common in the small towns of Ireland. Both the market-house and the hotel are pleasing buildings of two stories, but in different styles; and the former contains, in the upper part of a large turret, such an interesting collection of paintings, minerals, fossils, gems, statuary, medals, armour, and antiquities of every description and from every country, as may fairly challenge comparison with many museums of greater extent and pretension. A Protestant schoolhouse midway up the town is a pretty building. An unfinished tower, which stands at one end of the town, was erected to perpetuate the memory of one of the Ponsonby family who fell in the last war. A commodious quay is situated immediately behind the market-house, at the termination of the tideway and the navigation of the Pill river; and receives vessels of 70 tons or even greater burden. A dockyard is connected with the quay. A bridge or viaduct spans an affluent of the Pill, and takes along a new road for cutting off a short rocky bill on the Waterford road. A new road to Dublin, shorter than any previous line, proceeds by the demesne of Castlemorris, and joins the Carrick-on-Suir and Dublin road at the ruins of Aghavillar. The Pilltown and Whitechurch dispensary is within the Carrick-on-Suir Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 7,648; and, in 1839, it expended £147 11s., and administered to 2,500 patients. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Thursday of every month. Area of the town, 55 acres. Pop., in 1831, 634; in 1841, 701. Houses 130. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 49; in

manufactures and trade, 71; in other pursuits, 30. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 7; on the directing of labour, 73; on their own manual labour, 63; on means not specified, 7.

PILLTOWN, a hamlet in the parish of Clashmore, barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the east shore of the estuary of the Blackwater, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Youghal. This place was the residence of Judge Walsh, the infamous concocter of the forged commission in favour of the rebels in the reign of Charles I. Pop. not specially returned.

PLAISKINS. See **PLEASKIN**.

PLANTATION, a small seat of manufacture in the parish of Lisburn, barony of Upper Castlereagh, co. Down, Ulster. It is situated 1 mile south-east by east of the town of Lisburn, on the road thence to Ballinahinch. A thread manufactory was established here by a Mr. Barber, from Scotland; and, about 20 years ago, it employed upwards of 120 persons, and annually spun about 200,000 hanks of native yarn into threads of all classes.

PLASSEY, a locality in the parish of Kilton-ane, barony of Lower Tulla, co. Clare, 2 miles north-east of Limerick, Munster. Here the rivulet Blackwater falls into the Shannon, the long stretch of the Limerick navigation within Clare commences, and a foot bridge across the Shannon was proposed to be constructed by the Commissioners for improving the Shannon Navigation. The horses employed in tracking boats up the Limerick navigation pass at Plassey from the left to the right bank of the Shannon, and used formerly to be conveyed across in boats, a method occasioning both inconvenience and delay; and the chief design of the foot bridge is to afford for the horses facility of passage. Estimated cost, £3,000.

PLATTEN, a demesne in the parish of Duleek, barony of Lower Duleek, 2 miles south-west of Drogheda, co. Meath, Leinster. The mansion belongs to Mr. Reeves, is a baronial-looking pile, and occupies the site of a large and fine castle, erected and inhabited by the family of D'Arcy. This family were descendants of Sir John D'Arcy, who was several times chief governor of Ireland, in the reigns of Edward II. and his successor; and one of them was Sir William D'Arcy, Vice-treasurer of Ireland in 1523, and author of a work entitled, "The Decay of Ireland and the Causes of it."

PLEASKIN, a grand and singularly beautiful cliff, a little west of Bengore, parish of Billy, barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is the loftiest and most romantic of the intricate and magnificent series of cliffs eastward from the Giant's Causeway; and, in order to be fully appreciated, requires to be seen both from a vantage-ground on its summit, and from a boat near its base. "At Pleaskin," says the author of the Guide to the Giant's Causeway, "the natural basaltic rock lies immediately under the surface; about twelve feet from the summit, the rock begins to assume a columnar tendency, and is formed into ranges of rudely columnar basalt, in a vertical position, and exhibiting the appearance of a grand gallery, whose columns measure sixty feet in height. This basaltic colonnade rests upon a bed of coarse, black, irregular rock, sixty feet thick, abounding in blobs and air-holes; below this coarse stratum is a second range of pillars, forty-five feet high, more accurately columnar, nearly as accurately formed as those of the Causeway itself; and, in general, it may be observed, that the lower the range the more accurate the columnarization will be found to be. This latter range is supported by a bed of red ochrous stone. These natural facades with the intervening strata, form a perpendicular height of about 154

feet; and from the base of this precipice, a sloping bank is continued to the sea, strewn with debris and clothed with verdure, whose altitude is about 200 feet, making altogether a height of 354 feet above the sea." "See the Pleaskin from the water if you can," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "but do not fail to see it by land. Seat yourself in 'Hamilton's Seat,' and look down upon the galleries, the colonnades, the black irregular rocks, the stratus of many colours, and the debris of a sloping bank that meets the waves, and is clothed, here and there, with verdures of all hues and qualities. May you see it, as we did, when cloud and sunshine were chasing each other; when the gulls and sea-birds looked like motes floating from the ocean to their haunts in the wild cliffs; when we saw the motion of the waves, yet, though we were hushed and listening, could hardly hear them murmur; when we looked down an abyss of most varied and surprising beauty, not at the time remembering that from where we sat to where the ripple kissed the strand was a depth of 354 feet."

PLEBERSTOWN, a parish in the barony of Gowran, 2 miles south by east of Thomastown, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, south by westward, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 898 acres, 14 perches,—of which 9 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches are in the river Nore. Pop., in 1831, 237; in 1841, 262. Houses 40. The Fourth Report of the Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Revenues and Patronage, asserts it to be only a townland; and yet returns it as a parish containing a pop. of 1,851, and nearly identical with the parish of ANNEY-JEAPPOINT: which see. The surface of Pleberstown lies on the right bank of the Nore, and consists of good land. The seats are Coolmore-house, and Bonnybrook-house; and the chief antiquities are the ruins of a friary chapel, and Dysert-castle.—This parish is an impropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of BURNCHURCH [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. The tithes are mixed up with those of some other parish or parishes of the benefice. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 3, and the Roman Catholics to 234.

PLUCK, a hamlet in the parish of Leck, barony of Raphoe, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Letterkenny, co. Donegal, Ulster. Pop. not specially returned.

POBBLEBRIEN, a barony of the county of Limerick, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the Shannon, which divides it from co. Clare; on the east, by the city of Limerick and the barony of Clanwilliam; on the south, by the baronies of Small County and Coshma; and on the west, by the baronies of Upper Connello, Lower Connello, and Kenry. Length, south-south-eastward, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, 5; area, 34,312 acres,—of which 1,223 acres are tideway. The surface is one of the most rich and beautiful portions of the county, tame in natural feature, but fertile in soil, and very profuse in artificial decoration; and, in a general view, it extends from the Comogue to the Shannon, partly on both sides of the Maigue, but chiefly on the right bank of that stream. The Act 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 108 and 109, transferred parts of the parishes of Crecora, Kilkeedy, Killeely, Knocknagaul, Mungrett, St. Michael, St. Munchin, and St. Nicholas, from the quondam county of the city of Limerick to the barony of Pobblebrien,—pop., in 1841, 5,997. This barony, as now constituted, contains the whole of the parishes of Crecora, Kilkeedy, Knocknagaul, and Mungrett, and part of the parishes of Ballycathane, Croom, Killeely, Killeenaghty, Kiltonahan, Kilpeacon, Monasternagh, St. Michael, St. Munchin, and St. Nicholas. The only considerable village is St. Patrick's-Well. Pop., in 1831, 10,667; in 1841, 16,616. Houses 2,549. Families

employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,180; in manufactures and trade, 305; in other pursuits, 234. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 56; on the directing of labour, 733; on their own manual labour, 1,844; on means not specified, 86. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,816; who could read but not write, 907; who could neither read nor write, 3,497. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,326; who could read but not write, 1,149; who could neither read nor write, 4,812.—Pobblebrien lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Limerick. The total number of tenements valued is 934; and of these, 362 were valued under £3.—154, under £10.—81, under £15.—70, under £20.—45, under £25.—40, under £30.—40, under £40.—29, under £50.—and 113, at and above £50.

POBBLE-O'KEEFE, a government estate, or territory of Crown-lands, on the western border of the barony of Dubhallow, and of the county of Cork, Munster. It contains the new and thriving little town of King-William's-Town, and has already been partially noticed in our article on that place. See **KING-WILLIAM'S-TOWN**. The name means the Land of O'Keefe's people. The tract measures about 7 miles in length from north to south, about 2½ in breadth, and about 9,000 acres in area; and it is bounded chiefly on the west by the incipient Blackwater, here the division-line between Cork and Kerry, and on the east by the mountain-rivulet Owensaglyn or Auntharaglyn. Its surface is billy and undulated, possesses an average altitude of about 500 feet above the level of the sea; forms a central portion of a vast mountain district of about 900 square miles, and, though exhibiting some peat-bog in the bottom of valleys and depressions, prevailing shows a good strong soil varying from alluvium and loamy gravel to a powerful clay. The great mountain region around was the theatre of a desolating warfare in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., the refuge of outlaws in the reigns of William III. and Anne, and the very focus of insurrectionary movements in the south-west of Munster since the commencement of the present century; but, during the last twenty-two years, it has been the scene of such wise and benevolent engineering measures and georgic operations on the part of government as afford topics to any politic economist, for a powerful chapter on the benign effects of largely infusing into political administration a spirit of paternal care over unemployed masses of the people. "This extensive tract of country," says a writer in the Dublin Penny Journal, "was distinguished by a more than ordinary degree of indolence, discontentedness, and turbulence, in its inhabitants and their abodes; being almost inaccessible for want of roads, crime frequently escaped unpunished. During the disturbances of the winter of 1821, and the spring of 1822, this district was the asylum for White Boys, smugglers, and midnight marauders. Stolen cattle were constantly driven into it, from the surrounding flat and fertile country, as to a safe and impenetrable retreat. The only passes ever made through this part of the country previous to 1822, were effected at the instance and expense of the English government immediately subsequent to the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond, of whose extensive territory the district of which we have been speaking formed a part. These passes or roads were laid out in straight lines without any reference to the nature of the country, and ran directly over hill and valley from one military point to another. A vast change has been effected in the state of the district and its inhabitants, since the month of September, 1822, when new lines of road were laid down, under the

direction of a man of distinguished talent and information. Mr. Griffith, the civil engineer, sent down for that purpose, and for the direction of other public works, undertaken for the employment of the poor, in consequence of the scarcity which prevailed in the summer of that year. The progress of this important change he has thus described:—'At the commencement of the works the people flocked to them from all quarters, seeking employment at any rate which might be offered. Their general appearance bespoke extreme poverty; their looks were haggard, and their clothing wretched; they rarely possessed any instruments of husbandry beyond a very small ill-made spade, and as a consequence it followed that nearly the whole face of the country was unimproved and in a state of nature. But since the completion of the roads in 1829, rapid strides have been made towards cultivation and improvement; upwards of sixty new lime-kilns were built for the purpose of burning lime for agriculture within the two preceding years; carts, ploughs, and harrows, of superior construction, became common; new houses of a better class were built in great numbers in the vicinity of the new roads, and also in the adjacent villages of Newmarket, Castle-Island, and Abbeyfeale; new enclosures of mountain farms have been made in every direction; and this country, which at no distant period was the scene of lawless outrage, and one of the strongholds of what might be termed the rebel army, quickly became perfectly tranquil, and exhibited a scene of industry and exertion at once pleasing and remarkable. To the credit of the people be it told, that a large portion of the money received by them for labour on the roads was husbanded with care, and subsequently laid out in building substantial houses, and in the purchase of cattle, and implements of husbandry, and numerous examples might be adduced of poor labourers possessing neither money, houses, nor lands, when first employed on the public roads, who within a short period were able to take farms, build houses, and stock their lands with cows and young cattle.'

POE (THE), a rivulet of the county of Tyrone, Ulster. It rises on the south side of Ardbarren, at a point 3½ miles south by west of Castle-Derg, and at an elevation of about 400 feet above the level of the sea; and it flows 10½ miles eastward, chiefly along the boundary between the baronies of Omagh and Strabane, to the river Strule, at a point 1½ mile below the town of Omagh. The stream is also called Faery Water.

POINTZ-PASS. See **POYNTZ-PASS**.

POI-A-PHUCA. See **PHOUL-A-PHOUCA**.

POLBOY, or **POLBUIE**, a hamlet in the parish of Killeconomy, barony of Clonmacnoon, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands on the Grand Canal, and in the vicinity of the Suck, 1½ mile south-south-east of Ballinasloe. Here are a bridge, an aqueduct, and the ruins of a monastery. Pop. not specially returned.

POLBOY, or **POLBUIE**, a bog in the parishes of Killeconomy and Clontuskert, barony of Clonmacnoon, co. Galway, Connaught. It commences ½ of a mile south of Ballinasloe, and extends 2½ miles along the right bank of the Suck, and past the hamlet of Polboy. It is bounded on the north-west and the south by steep ridges of limestone gravel; and is interiorly divided by three small streams which run nearly from west to east; and, though for the most part very wet, it might be drained and reclaimed at less expense than most other bogs, the fall being quite sufficient, and the limestone gravel in no part very distant. Area, 1,950 acres; estimated cost of reclamation, £2,645 4s. 7d.

POLBWEE. See **NAVAN (TOWN OF)**.

POLEROAN, POLLRONE, or POLROWAN, a parish in the barony of Iverk, 4½ miles south-south-east of Piltown, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It contains the villages of Poleroan, DOORNANE, GRANGE, and MOONCOIN: see these articles. Length, southward, 5½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 3,596 acres, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,246; in 1841, 1,894. Houses 298. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 637. Houses 91. The surface consists, in a general view, of very good land. The river Suir traces the southern boundary. The chief seat is Poleroan-house; and the principal hamlets are Ballybrazil, Nicholastown, and Clogga. The road from Clonmel to Waterford passes through the interior; and the village of Poleroan stands 5 furlongs south of that road, and in the near vicinity of the Suir. Area of the village, 18 acres. Pop., in 1831, 315; in 1841, 145. Houses 21.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £150; glebe, £1 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £150, and are inappropriate in the corporation of the city of Waterford. The vicarages of Poleroan, PORTNESULLY, and ILLUD [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Poleroan. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 2,995. Gross income, £284 2s.; nett, £268 10s. 2d. Patron, the corporation of Waterford. The incumbent holds also the united benefices of Whitechurch, Loscoran, and Colligan, in the dio. of Lismore. The church is in ruins; and there is a Roman Catholic chapel in Portnesully. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and union amounted to 4, the Roman Catholics of the parish to 1,149, and the Roman Catholics of the union to 2,909; a daily school in the parish had on its books 60 boys; and there were two daily schools and a Sunday school in Portnesully.

POLES, a hamlet, 3¼ miles north-north-west of Nobber, and in the barony of Lower Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop. not specially returned.

POLIPILCKE. See BALLYFOILE.

POLLARDSTOWN, a parish in the barony of East Ophaly, 3 miles east-north-east of Kildare, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,249 acres, 3 roods, 6 perches. Pop., in 1831, 278; in 1841, 313. Houses 46. The surface consists of tolerably good land. The highest ground is near the centre, and has an altitude of 400 feet above sea-level. The south end touches the Curragh of Kildare, and contains the hotel in the vicinity of the Staud-house.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of THOMASTOWN [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £75; glebe, £1 15s. 7d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to 280; and a pay daily school had on its books 20 boys and 16 girls.

POLLRONE. See POLLRONE.

POLSHILLAGH, a village in the parish of Kilmoylan, barony of Clare, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands in the midst of a boggy district of country, ½ of a mile east of the road from Athenry to Tuam, 3½ miles west-north-west of Monivea, and 6 north of Athenry; and it is so near the eastern boundary of its parish and barony that the map of the Ordnance Survey places it within the adjoining parish of Abbeyknockmoy, and barony of Tyaquin. Area, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 150. Houses 32.

POMEROY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the west border of the barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. Length, west by northward, 7 miles; extreme breadth, 3½; area, 15,950 acres, 3 roods, 29 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 7,183, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 7,695; in 1841, 8,527.

Houses 1,562. About 800 acres of the surface are unprofitable; about two-fifths of the whole area consist of a good description of light land, annually worth about 25s. per statute acre; and the remainder consists of land worth from 10s. 6d. to 15s. per acre. The road from Dungannon to Omagh and Newtown-Stewart passes through the interior. Pomeroy demesne, the residence of R. W. Lowry, Esq., though adjoining the village of Pomeroy, is within the parish of Desertcreeight. The principal seats within Pomeroy parish, are Mulnagore-lodge and Almore-lodge. Pomeroy village stands on the northern verge of the parish, and on the road from Dungannon to Newtown-Stewart, 6½ miles east-north-east of Six-mile-Cross, 7 north-west of Dungannon, and 7 west-south-west of Cookstown. Its site is on the outskirts of the vast tract of moor, bog, and mountain which constitutes the central regions of the county; and its environs, especially on two sides, are wild and repulsive. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday of every month. A court of petty-sessions is held monthly. A dispensary is within the Cookstown Poor-law union, and serves for an area of 15,950 acres, with a pop. of 7,183; and, in 1839–40, it expended £71, and administered to 1,067 patients. Area of the village, 21 acres. Pop., in 1841, 491. Houses 91. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 36; in manufactures and trade, 50; in other pursuits, 13. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9; on the directing of labour, 41; on their own manual labour, 46; on means not specified, 3.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £389; glebe, £197 17s. 1½d. Gross income, £586 17s. 1½d.; nett, £527 7s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church was built about the year 1775. Sittings 300; attendance, from 180 to 260. A school-house is also used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 100. The Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of from 90 to 100. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 900 to 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Donaghmore. A Roman Catholic out-of-door place of meeting has an attendance of about 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Tullyallen. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 995 Churchmen, 1,372 Presbyterians, 15 other Protestant dissenters, and 5,157 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 110 children; and 6 daily schools—two of which were connected with the National Board, and one with the Kildare Place Society—had on their books 389 boys and 166 girls.

PONDS, a village in the parish of Rathfarnham, barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands 3 furlongs south-east of the village of Rathfarnham, and is the site of a convent. Area, 36 acres. Pop., in 1841, 223. Houses 43.

PONTOON, a neck of land between Loughs Conn and Cullen, and in the parish of Turlough and barony of Curra, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is situated 6 miles south by west of Ballina, and is traversed by the mail-road thence to Castlebar. A bridge which gives name to the locality, spans the brief strait between the lakes, and takes across the public road. A small but comfortable inn on the little peninsula, was built by the Earl of Lucan, one of the principal proprietors of the surrounding country, for the accommodation of tourists. A wild rocky hill which overhangs the bridge, commands a noble view of the greater part of Lough Conn, and of its islands and bold shores.

POOLANASS, the lower lake of the vale of

Glendalough, parish of Derryloosory, barony of North Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It has a surface-elevation of 435 feet above sea-level, while the upper lake has an elevation of 441 feet; and it is overlooked by the ruins called Our Lady's Church, the Cathedral, St. Kevin's Kitchen, and the Round Tower. See GLENDALOUGH. A streamlet which flows into its south side, and is called the Poolanass brook, descends a deep wooded ravine between the mountains of Derrybawn and Lugduff, and forms a beautiful small cascade as it forces its way through the chasms of the rocks.

POOLBOY. See POLBOY.

POOLDOODY, a lagoon in the parishes of Abbey and Drumcreehy, barony of Burren, co. Clare, Munster. It is connected by a narrow channel with the east side of Ballyvaughan bay; it extends eastward and south-south-eastward 3 miles, with an extreme breadth of 5 furlongs; and it contains an extensive and celebrated oyster-bed, and forms a completely landlocked retreat for fishing-boats.

POOLNASHERRY, a shallow and ramified bay or lagoon, in the barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. It opens from the estuary of the Shannon, at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the town of Kilrush; it is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs wide at the entrance; it penetrates the land 2 miles northward, and 3 north-eastward; and it has, on respectively its west, its north, and its east sides, the parishes of Moyarta, Kilfearagh, and Kilrush. It is very shallow at high water; and by far the greater part of it is dry at low water. It contains several islets, the chief of which are called Black Island, Illanmore, and Illanbeg. It is crowded frequented by boats employed in the turf trade from Kilrush to Limerick. See KILRUSH. A ferry across its entrance takes over the thoroughfare from Kilrush to Carrigabolt.

POOB-HEAD, a promontory, 3 miles east of the lighthouse at the entrance of Cork Harbour, and forming the most southerly ground in the barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. It is bold and lofty, and commands a view of Kinsale Head to the west, and of a considerable tract of sea-coast to the east. A rock lies a brief distance seaward from the promontory, and bears the name of Hawk Rock.

PORT, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the coast of the barony of Ferrard, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Dunleer, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, south-eastward, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,803 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches. Pop., in 1831, 809; in 1841, 868. Houses 165. The surface is wholly profitable, and consists of tolerably good tillage land. The coast is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in extent, and consists wholly of sandy beach. The road from Dunany to Drogheda passes through the interior. The hamlets are Ferrard-Cross and Duddestown; and the chief rural residences are Seafield and Sally-cottage. The village of Port stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Dunany, on the road thence to Drogheda. Area, 13 acres. Pop., in 1831, 193; in 1841, 138. Houses 29.—This parish is nominally a vicarage, but practically a rectory, and part of the benefice of RATHDRUMMIN [which see], in the dio. of Armagh. Tithes composition, £145 1s. 4d.; glebe, £5. A Roman Catholic chapel at Welshestown has an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Hackett's-Cross in the benefice of Termonfeckan. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 5, and the Roman Catholics to 800; and a daily school was connected with the National Board, and had on its books 159 boys and 129 girls.

PORT, a village in the parish of Inver, barony of Banmagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the west shore of Inver bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of the

hamlet of Inver, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ west-south-west of Donegal. Fairs are held on March 14, May 12, June 26, Aug. 26, Nov. 5, and Dec. 15. Area, 5 acres. Pop., in 1841, 198. Houses 36.

PORTACHULLA, or PORTACOLLA, a small fishing village and harbour in the middle of the south coast of Clare Island, co. Mayo, Connaught. The hamlet is the site of a Roman Catholic chapel and the ruins of a monastery; and, previous to 1824, when the Fishery Board granted £92 6s. 2d. toward the effecting of some clearances, the harbour consisted only of some winding channels among one mass of wild rock, and was frequented only by a few adventurous fishermen.

PORTACLOY, a harbour on the north coast of the parish of Kilcommon, and barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It consists of a rocky southward creek or narrow bay, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length, and situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Benwee-Head, and $\frac{9}{10}$ miles in a straight line north-west by north of Belmullet. It is in itself a pretty recess; and it lies in the immediate vicinity of the most magnificent coast-scenery in Connaught, and of the three romantic objects called the ARCH, the PARLOUR, and MOISTA-SOUND: which see. At Portacloy is a coast-guard station.

PORTADOWN, a quoad sacra parish in the barony of West O'Neilland, co. Armagh, Ulster. It consists of the southern portion of the quoad civilia parish of DRUMCREEK, and contains the greater part of the post and market town of PORTADOWN: see these articles. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,888 acres, 16 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,906. The surface consists of good land, and is a beautiful portion of the rich and pleasant central district of the county. The Bann navigation traces the eastern boundary; and the Ulster railway and the road from Armagh to Belfast pass through the interior. The principal seats are Woodside-house, Woodside-cottage, Mount-Prospect, Woburn-villa, Clownagh-house, Clownagh-cottage, Ballyworkan-house, and Ballyworkan-cottage.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Gross income, £150; nett, £110. Patron, the incumbent of Drumcree. The church was built in 1826, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4d., and a loan of £461 10s. 9d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 500; attendance 400. The Methodist meeting-houses in Portadown and Drumakilly have an attendance of respectively 350 and 50. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 3,398 Churchmen, 506 Presbyterians, 19 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,167 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school, held in one of the Methodist meeting-houses, had on its books 350 children; a Sunday school at Mullintine made no return of its attendance; and 13 daily schools had on their books 276 boys and 115 girls. The daily school at Ballyworkan was salaried with £2 a-year from the incumbent; the daily school at Artabracon, with £2 and other advantages from the incumbent; one of the daily schools at Mullintine, with £1 10s. from Mrs. Henry; another of the daily schools at Mullintine, with £10 from Lord Mandeville; and three of the daily schools at Portadown, with sums not reported from Lord Mandeville.

PORTADOWN, a post and market town, partly in the parish of Segoe, barony of East O'Neilland, but chiefly in the parish of Drumcree, barony of West O'Neilland, co. Armagh, Ulster. It stands on the river Bann, on the road from Armagh to Belfast, on the Ulster railway, and at the point of proposed junction with that railway of a line southward to the northern terminus of the Dublin and Drogheda railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by north of Guilford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Tanderagee, $4\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Lurgan, $4\frac{1}{2}$ north-east of Richhill, $5\frac{1}{2}$ east

by north of Loughgall, 8 east by south of Charlemont, 8 north-east by east of Armagh, 15 south-west of Lisburn, 21 south-west by west of Belfast, and 65½ north of Dublin. The surrounding country is generally flat; and that on the north side toward Lough Neagh, is low, marshy, and bleak. The immediate environs are well cultivated, thickly peopled, profusely sprinkled with villas and small farm-houses, and indicative of much comparative comfort and prosperity. The Bann is here navigable for vessels of 60 tons burden; and it is joined about a mile above the town by the Newry Canal; so that it navigably connects the town with both Lough Neagh on the north and the bay of Carlingford on the south. Barges upon the river and the canal convey from Portadown to Newry large quantities of corn and other farm produce, and return with coals, slates, timber, iron, and other goods for inland consumption. The opening of the Ulster railway has occasioned a great increase of traffic to Belfast; the thoroughfare north-eastward from Armagh and the county of Monaghan has long sustained a considerable trade; and the formation of the proposed railway from Drogheda to the north will render Portadown one of the most stirring and important key-towns of communication in Ulster. A large proportion of the population both in and around the town are employed in the linen and cotton manufactures. A large distillery was, not many years ago, commenced. Large sales of country produce are made at the weekly markets. Fairs are held on the third Saturday of every month, and on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, and Nov. 13. The town has branch-offices of the Belfast Bank and the Ulster Bank. In 1841, the Portadown Loan Fund had a capital of £4,738, circulated £18,240 in 4,726 loans, realized a net profit of £282 11s. 4d., and expended for charitable purposes £105, and from the date of its foundation till the close of 1841, it circulated £52,091 in 13,096 loans, realized a net profit of £768 13s. 2d., and expended for charitable purposes £356 5s. A court of petty-sessions is held on the first and the fourth Saturdays of every month. A dispensary at Portadown is within the Lurgan Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 16,000 acres, with a pop. of 13,385; and, in 1839, it expended £174 16s., and administered to 4,540 patients. The town, in common with Tanderagee, belongs to Lord Mandeville; it is airy, clean, and pleasant; and it has of late years been much improved. A new bridge was recently erected across the Bann. Area of the Segoe section of the town, 17 acres; of the Drumceee section, 37 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,591; in 1841, 2,505. Houses 429. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 86; in manufactures and trade, 334; in other pursuits, 67. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 22; on the directing of labour, 320; on their own manual labour, 126; on means not specified, 19. Pop. of the Drumceee section, in 1841, 2,322. Houses 401. The whole population of 1831 is returned by the Census as in Drumceee.

PORTAFERRY, a post, market, and sea-port town, in the parish of Ballyphilip, barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the east shore of the strait or entrance-channel of Lough Strangford, ¼ a mile by water north-north-east of the village of Strangford, 3¼ miles by water east-south-east of Killyleagh, 3¼ north by west of the commencement of the entrance to Lough Strangford, 6¼ south of Kirkcubbin, 6¼ north-east of Downpatrick, 7¼ south-west of Ballyhalbert, 15 south by east of Newtown-Ardes, 23 south-east by south of Belfast, and 80 north-north-east of Dublin. The landscape within view of the town and of vantage-grounds in

its vicinity, includes a large sweep of Lough Strangford, and a very variegated portion of the shores, and is both beautiful and strongly picturesque. The road hence to Newtown-Ardes commands a series of most interesting views of the lough, and leads to several remarkable places upon its shores; and that to Donaghadee by way of Ballyhalbert commands a full view of the southern half of the North Channel, the various outlines of the Galloway coast of Scotland, and the numerous creeks, bays, headlands, and tiny peninsulæ of the broken and rocky eastern coast of Ardes. Blackbank hill, 1¼ mile north-north-west of Portaferry, overhangs the margin of the first great expansion of Lough Strangford, has an altitude of 339 feet above sea-level, and carries the eye of a spectator round a whole panorama of interesting scenery. The demesne of Portaferry-house, the seat of A. Nugent, Esq., the proprietor of the town and of an adjacent estate of upwards of 5,000 Conyngham acres, occupies comparatively elevated ground on the immediate shores of the Channel, and in the immediate northern vicinity of the town, but within the parish of Ardguin; it includes 300 acres of woodland, and comprises a series of charming close views; and it commands, on one side, an animated home prospect, southward to the town of Portaferry, and over the lough to the village of Strangford,—and a brilliant far-away prospect over the North Channel and the sea-board of Down, to Scotland, the Isle of Man, and the mountains of Mourne.—The town consists of a small square, three streets, and a range of houses along the quay; and it contains a parish-church and other places of worship. The site of the former parish-church was Ballyphilip; and “near this,” says the old chorographist of Down, “stands the old church, which is a coarse building of an old contrivance, being a room of 37 feet in length, 16 feet broad, and 20 feet high, covered with a coved arch of stone, so close and firmly cemented, that it does not appear to admit any water,—to which cause it probably owes its security hitherto from ruin. On the south side of the wall are 3 niches, covered like the heads of so many stalls in some ancient choirs. Close adjoining to it is another building, likewise covered with a coved arch of stone, and consisting of two apartments, appearing to have been lofted, and from whence is a passage by a door into the church. This latter place seems to have been the house where the incumbent had his residence before the translation of the parish-church to Portaferry.” A picturesque old castle within Portaferry demesne was originally built by De Courcsey, and seems to have occasioned the building of the town; it afterwards became the residence of the Savage family, the ancestors of the present proprietor; and, as appears from an inscription on the arms of the Savages over the door, it was enlarged and completed in the year 1636. At one time, the port carried on a very extensive trade; previous to about a century ago, it was almost swamped by Newry and Belfast, and reduced from having 30 or 40 ships to having only one or two; and of late years it conducts a considerable trade in the exportation of agricultural produce to Liverpool and Glasgow, and the importation thither of coals, slates, timber, iron, and various other articles suited to the wants of the surrounding country. The town has a distillery; and possesses a considerable handicraft and retail trade. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday of every month, and on Jan. 1, and July 31. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Monday of every month. The public conveyances in 1838 were a coach and a mail-car to Belfast. Area of the town, 62 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,203; in 1841, 2,107. Houses 411. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 63; in manufactures

and trade, 248; in other pursuits, 140. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 12; on the directing of labour, 161; on their own manual labour, 213; on means not specified, 65.

PORTAFRANKA, a marine inlet in the parish of Kilmore-Erriis, barony of Erriis, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is situated on the west coast of the Mullet peninsula, 4½ miles south-south-west of Erriis Head; it has a narrow and rocky entrance, with generally a heavy breaker; it is accessible by sail-boats in only southerly and easterly winds; it affords good shelter to any vessel which can effect an entrance; and it penetrates the land, first 1½ mile east-south-eastward, and next 1 mile north-eastward, but is mostly dry at low water. Its chief capacity as a harbour exists on the south side, and is noticed under the word **ANNAUGH**: which see.

PORTAHACK. See **AHACK**.

PORTARLINGTON, a bog, partly in the barony of West Ophaly, co. Kildare, and partly in the barony of Portneehinch, Queen's co., but chiefly in the barony of Upper Philipstown, King's co., Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, partly by the river Cushina, and partly by gravel hills; on the east, partly by the Little Barrow river, and partly by the hill of Derrylea; on the south, by irregular ridges of limestone gravel, which separate it from the river Barrow, and prevent the immediate discharge of its water into that river; and, on the west, by the gravel ridge which extends between Clonequin, Shandra, and Killymalogue. It approaches within 3 furlongs of the town of Portarlinton, extends 4½ miles from west to east, and comprehends an area of 4,916 acres. It is not divided by any vale or stream; it contains only one derry or island; and it is traversed nearly from end to end by one line of summit-ground. It has a mean depth of 19 feet; and it may, in comparison with other bogs, be considered as firm. A large quagmire, however, commences a mile west of the island of Derrycastle, extends in a straight line to a small lake on the northern edge of the bog, and has an average breadth of about two furlongs. The official report upon the bog in 1812, estimates the cost of reclamation at £8,114 19s. 2d., and says, "Sir John Macartney, during his residence at Derrylea, reclaimed a very considerable part of the neighbouring fibrous or red bog, which now annually yields excellent crops of rape, oats, and potatoes, &c., and some improvements have also been made near Cushina. An extensive tract south of Derravilla-hill has been reclaimed; those parts of the bog which at one period extended to the west of the road from Portarlinton to Clongowan, have also been brought into cultivation, and have now become very fruitful."

PORTARLINGTON,

A market and post town, and a parliamentary borough, partly in the parish of Cloneyburk, barony of Upper Philipstown, King's co., and partly in the parish of Lea, barony of Portneehinch, Queen's co., Leinster. It stands on the river Barrow, on the Mountmellick branch of the Grand Canal, and on the road from Dublin to Birr, 14 mile north-west of the route of the proposed Main-Trunk railway, 3¼ north of Emo, 5 west by north of Monastereven, 6½ north-east by east of Mountmellick, 7¼ south-west of Rathangan, 8¼ north-north-east of Maryborough, 27¼ east by north of Birr, and 35¼ west-south-west of Dublin.

General Description.—The environs, though prevailing flat, naturally featureless, and extensively embrowned and encumbered with bog, have been worked into comparative beauty by cultiva-

tion, and boast not only a fair proportion of pleasant villas, but the large parks and the finely wooded grounds of the Earl of Portarlinton's demesne of Emo; which see. The town itself, in at once the regularity and cleanliness of its streets, the pleasant and urban character of a large proportion of its houses, and the comfort and respectability of its inhabitants, ranks far above the majority of the inland towns of the kingdom. The principal street of the Queen's county section commences in the immediate vicinity of the bridge over the canal on the road to Dublin, and extends 1,000 yards north-westward, 520 north-north-westward, and 120 northward; but over the first of these stretches, it is but partially or stragglingly edified, and over the last, it contracts, and is comparatively narrow in width. A street of 180 yards in length goes off westward from the point where the main street makes its second deflexion: a square of about 70 or 80 yards each side, with a church in its centre, terminates the main street; a street of 120 yards in length goes off eastward from the middle of the east side of the square; a very brief street goes off northward from the middle of the north side of the square, toward a bridge over the Barrow on the road to Rathangan; and a street of 160 yards in length goes off westward from the middle of the west side of the square, to a bridge over the Barrow on the road to Mountmellick. These portions of the town, all on the right bank of the Barrow, are what constitute the Queen's county section; and one street, 920 yards in length, and extending west by southward from the bridge over the Barrow along the road to Mountmellick, constitutes very nearly the whole of the King's county section. Some of the houses are ornamental and very spacious; and a great proportion are neat, respectable, and large. The public buildings are not numerous, but are of an eligible description. The market-house is a commodious structure; and contains, in its upper story, several large rooms, which are used for assemblies, for the seneschal's court, and for courts of quarter-sessions. The church, in the centre of the square, in the Queen's county section of the town, serves as a chapel-of-ease to the parish-church; it bears the name of the English church; it was completed in the year 1810; and it is a handsome structure, with a very elegant spire. Another church serves also as a chapel-of-ease, and bears the name of the French church; it was built for the use of a colony of French refugees, who sought an asylum at Portarlinton from persecution in their native country; and, till very recently, the services in it were conducted in the French language. The Roman Catholic chapel is a capacious building, and is adorned with a spire 140 feet in height. The schools of the town have long been distinguished for their comparative numerousness and their aggregate excellence; and they boast, among other pupils who have risen to great eminence, Marquis Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington. In 1834, the parishes in which the town is situated had five schools in connection with the National Board, four in connection with the London Hibernian Society, six partially supported by subscription, three pay classical schools for boys, two pay superior schools for girls, a school for adults, and 14 other pay daily schools.

Origin and Trade.—Lord Arlington received from Charles II. a grant of the estate on which the town is built; and his title, together with the prefix Port, which was suggested by the circumstance of the locality having a small quay or landing-place on the Barrow, gave to the town its name of Portarlinton. His lordship founded the town after the Restoration, and brought to it a

body of French and German immigrants; William III. also brought to it a colony of Frenchmen from Holland; and Rouvigny, Earl of Galway, to whom the estate of Lord Arlington reverted, greatly improved the town, endowed two schools for its use; and erected the French and the English chapels of ease, or, as they have been called, the churches of St. Paul and St. Michael. The town, in spite of its advantageous position on the Grand Canal, and in the midst of a considerable extent of populous, agricultural country, possesses exceedingly little trade and commerce; and it both acquires and maintains by far the greater portion of its prosperity, by means of the simple circumstance of having a larger number of resident gentry than almost any other town of its size in Ireland. The principal of the few appliances of manufacture are a tannery; and tobacco, soap, and candle works. The corn and general market is held on Wednesday; the meat market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on Jan. 6, March 2, Easter Monday, May 22, July 4, Sept. 1, Oct. 12, and Nov. 23. The public conveyances in 1838 were the passage-boats on the canal, a coach in transit between Dublin and Birr, and a caravan in transit between Dublin and Mountmellick. The town has a loan fund, a savings bank, and a dispensary; and, previous to the operation of the Poor-law Act, it had a mendicancy society. In 1841, the loan fund had a capital of £1,200, circulated £6,470 in 1,716 loans; realized a nett profit of £77 12s. 3d., and expended for charitable purposes £60; and, from the date of its institution till the close of 1841, it circulated £36,212 in 8,846 loans, realized a nett profit of £431 18s., and expended for charitable purposes £204. The dispensary is within the Mountmellick Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 15,004; and, in 1839, it expended £113 8s. 3d., and administered to 1,496 patients.

Municipal Affairs.—“The ancient name of the land on which the Queen’s county portion of the town is built,” say the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, “is Coolteodora, or Cooletoderry. Early in the seventeenth century, Terence O’Dempsey was seized of Coolteodora, in the Queen’s county, and of Kilmalogue in the King’s county, by virtue of letters-patent of King James I., bearing date the 15th of June, in the sixteenth year of his reign (1618). Terence O’Dempsey was subsequently created Viscount Clannalra, and hence the lands comprised in the patent of James have been frequently described as the territory of Clannalra. This territory, including Cooletoderry and Kilmalogue, descended to Lewis Lord Clannalra, as tenant entail, and becoming forfeited by his being attainted of treason in the year 1641, was granted by letters-patent, bearing date the 5th of November, 14 Charles II., to Sir Henry Bennett, afterwards Lord Arlington; and it was subsequently awarded to Lord Arlington by the trustees of forfeited estates. The 78th section of the Act of Explanation (1718, Car. II., c. 2), relates to these lands. After stating that Lewis Viscount Clannalra had been but tenant entail, and had exhibited his claim as such to the trustees of forfeited estates, and that Lord Arlington claimed the reversion in fee, by virtue of the patent of 5th November, 14 Charles II., and stating that it was doubtful whether the estate tail was not extinct, Lord Clannalra’s claim of innocence not being allowed, to obviate the doubt, the section enabled Lord Arlington immediately to enter upon and possess the lands whereof Lewis Lord Clannalra was seized on the 22d of October, 1641, as fully as if the estate tail had been spent or expired, and provided for the remuneration of the adventurers and soldiers who should be removed off the lands

for the purpose of giving complete possession to Lord Arlington; and Lord A. also obtained a second patent of these lands bearing date the 27th of July, in the eighteenth year of Charles II. By the last section of the Act of Explanation, in power was given to the Lord-lieutenant and Council of Ireland to direct, in the passing of all letters-patent, how new and proper names, more suitable to the English tongue, might be inserted; with an alias for all towns, lands, and places; and that such new names should thereafter be the only names to be used. Under the provision of this clause, Coolteodora received from the Lord-lieutenant and Council the alias of Portarlinton; but Sir Henry Petty’s survey having been made before this name was bestowed, the lands are still called by their ancient name in the quit rent and county books. This borough was incorporated in the year 1607, by King Charles II., by a charter which bears date the 3d day of August, in the nineteenth year of his reign, enrolled in chancery (Rot. Pat. 19 Car. II., p. 5, m. 51d.). This charter, the only one relating to Portarlinton, after stating the adjudication of the lands forfeited by Lewis Lord Viscount Clannalra, to Henry Lord Arlington and his heirs for ever, recites the patent of the 27th day of July, in the 18th year of the king, (Charles II.,) to Lord Arlington, and stating that he had expressed a desire that the lands should be planted with English, proceeded to erect certain of these lands, which lay in the King’s county, into a manor to be called ‘the Manor of Charlestown;’ and further ordained that the lands of Coolteodora, alias Portarlinton, and other lands therein named, all in the barony of Portnashinch and Queen’s county, and the Clonroche alias Portarlinton woods and other lands in the barony of Philipstown, in the King’s county, should be one entire manor, to be called and known by the name of the Manor of Portarlinton. The limits of the borough, according to the charter, “extend into the King’s and Queen’s counties in every direction, from the Pass over the river Barrow, commonly called Bellatride, near Cooletoderry, alias Portarlinton, 100 acres of Irish plantation measure in the whole;” but they actually reached, on the north, to the commons’ drain near Derravilla, on the east, to Old Brackland Bridge, on the south, to the meadow of Drughill on the Barrow, and on the west, to Butlersford. The upper bridge over the Barrow, or that which directly connects the two sections of the town, now occupies the locality of the quondam Pass of Bellatride. The new limits of the parliamentary borough extend, in some points, beyond the old; but, upon the whole, they are more circumscribed; yet they include the entire town as built upon, and a small surrounding district. The corporation, according to charter, consists of a sovereign, two portreeves or bailiffs, twelve burgesses, and an unlimited number of freemen; and was entitled, “The Sovereign, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Borough and Town of Portarlinton.” The courts held in the town are manorial courts leet and baron, courts of quarter-sessions for Queen’s co., and courts of petty-sessions for both Queen’s co. and King’s co. The public peace is preserved by a party of the constabulary force of the Mountmellick district.

Statistics.—[*See*]. The borough sends one member to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1842, 200; of whom 1 was the portreeve; 9 were freemen, and 190 were £10 householders. The total number of tenements rated under the Poor Act is 884; and of these, 417 were valued under £5,—70, under £10,—31, under £15,—21, under £20,—13, under £25,—8, under £30,—7, under £40,—4, under £50;—and 9, at and above £50.—Area of the King’s co. section of the town, 167 acres; of the Queen’s co. section,

298 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,091; in 1841, 3,106. Houses 516. Pop. of the King's co. section, in 1831, 1,094; in 1841, 1,112. Houses 195. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 15; in manufactures and trade, 52; in other pursuits, 154. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 33; on the directing of labour, 74; on their own manual labour, 104; on means not specified, 10. Pop. of the Queen's co. section, in 1831, 1,997; in 1841, 1,994. Houses 321. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 102; in manufactures and trade, 163; in other pursuits, 92. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 44; on the directing of labour, 186; on their own manual labour, 113; on means not specified, 18.—Portarlington gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Dawson. In 1770, Henry Dawson, Esq., member of parliament for the borough of Portarlington, and the lineal descendant of Marmaduke D'Ossone, a Norman nobleman who came to Britain in the train of William the Conqueror, was created Baron Dawson, of Dawson's Court in Queen's co.; in 1776, he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Carlow; and in 1785, John, his eldest son, and the second Viscount, was made Earl of Portarlington.

PORTCOON, a magnificent cave, and a tiny but very curious inlet of the sea, on the coast of the parish of Billy, and in the immediate vicinity of the Giant's Causeway, barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. The cave is usually the first of the series of interesting objects shown to visitors to the Giant's Causeway by the local guides; it is accessible both by the land and by the water; and it possesses so great capacity upon an aqueous platform, that row-boats may penetrate it to the extent of at least an hundred yards. The interior is of very extraordinary formation, and replete with mineralogical interest. The roof and sides are composed of a sort of trap conglomerate, consisting of rounded stones, in an extremely hard basaltic cement; and the roof, as seen from the innermost recess, seems somewhat like a series of pointed arches, and occasions the whole cave to resemble the side-aisle of the nave of a Gothic cathedral. The cave is celebrated also for a repeating or reverberating echo, similar to that of Fingal's Cave in the celebrated Hebridean island of Staffa.—The marine inlet or little bay of Portcoon adjoins the cave, and is formed by a very remarkable whin-dyke. "It seems," says the author of the Guide to the Giant's Causeway, "to have been composed of seven walls, and to have been separated from the dyke in front of the precipice by some great convulsion. In this shock a small pyramidal basaltic rock was detached from the great mass, and stands now insulated in the centre of the small bay. The ruins of the whin-dyke are attached to its eastern side, separated into a number of distinct walls, exhibiting their construction by horizontal prisms, and forming, altogether, a very instructive object. Beyond the projecting excavated rock, of which Portcoon cave is composed, is a second of these whin-dykes, being one side of the little estuary of Port Nabau."

PORTAVOE, a small creek, and a demesne, in the north-east corner of the parish of Bangor, opposite the Copeland Islands, and 2 miles north-west by north of Donaghadee, barony of Ards, co. Down, Ulster. The demesne is the seat of D. Kerr, Esq. Adjacent to it is a curious object called the Sounding-Stone. The creek is a little sandy bay of 5 acres, between the projecting points of land, and might be converted into a harbour by the erection of a pier from the north point. "This place," says Mr. Nimmo, "would have deep water; but the pier

necessary to protect it from the swell setting from the north would, for that reason, be expensive. The fishing-boats used to shelter on the south side of the south point, where there are still some cabins, but the proprietor, Mr. Kerr of Portavoe, is unwilling to encourage the residence of fishermen here."

PORT-DIANA, a village in the parish of Agherton, Liberties of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Pop., in 1831, 427. Houses 37. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 8; in manufactures and trade, 14; in other pursuits, 15.

PORTERIN, or PORTRAN, a parish in the barony of Athlone, 5 miles east-south-east of Roscommon, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,133 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches. Pop. not specially returned. This parish lies upon the west shore of Lough Ree; but is not recognised in the civil territorial divisions. It is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILLENVOY [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. Vicarial tithe composition, £18; glebe, £2 5s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £18, and are inappropriate in Viscount Kingsland.

PORTEVAD, a small fishing harbour in the parish of Dromard, barony of Tyreragh, co. Sligo, Connaught. It is situated on the west side of Ardnamaglass or Ballysadere bay, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the town of Ballysadere. It is a fine natural creek, and forms the principal retreat of the yawls and sailing-boats belonging to the bay, and amounting to about fifty. A coast-guard station adjoins it, but is situated within the parish of Skreen.

PORTGLENONE, a quoad sacra parish, containing the greater part of a town of the same name, in the quoad civilia parish of Ahoghill, and barony of Lower Toome, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,240 acres. Pop., in 1831, 6,800. The surface lies along the right bank of the Lower Bann, and consists, in general, of very good land.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Connor. Gross income, £92 6s. 7d.; nett, £81 6s. 7d. Patron, the incumbent of Ahoghill. The church is an old building; and was erected chiefly at the expense of Bishop Hutchinson; and contains a monument to that bishop's memory. Sittings 250; attendance, 150. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses have an attendance of respectively from 250 to 350, and from 500 to 800. The Kilbanite Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of about 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ahoghill. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 531 Churchmen, 3,808 Presbyterians, 12 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,854 Roman Catholics; 8 Sunday schools—6 of which were at respectively Mounthorn, Killynann, Tullinahin, Lisroddon, Kylestown, and Gurgavry—were attended on the average by about 489 children; and 13 daily schools—six of which were aided variously by the London Hibernian Society, one with £2 a-year from that Society and £3 from the Bishop of Meath, two with £8 each from the National Board, and one with £32 from the Board of Erasmus Smith—had on their books 418 boys and 257 girls. In 1834, the National Board had schools at Connaughtleggan, Moybogue, and Aughnaclesh.

PORTGLENONE, a small market and post town, partly in the parish of Tamlaghtocreeilly, barony of Loughisholin, co. Londonderry, but chiefly in the quoad sacra parish of Portglenone, and quoad civilia parish of Ahoghill, barony of Lower Toome, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands on the river Bann, on the road from Randalstown to Kilrea, and on one of the great general thoroughfares between the cou-

ties of Antrim and Londonderry, 4 miles west-north-west of Ahoghill, 4 north by east of Bellaghy, 5 south-south-east of Kilrea, 6½ west by north of Ballymena, 9½ north-west by west of Randalstown, 33 north-west of Belfast, and 96 north of Dublin. An elegant and recently built bridge spans the Bann at the town, and both facilitates intercourse, and stimulates trade. The chief portion of the town is a street leading down to this bridge, and containing several well-built houses. Portlengone conducts a little trade, in conveying grain, slates, timber, and other articles by lighters on the Bann; and, in common with all the surrounding country, it would experience a considerable increase of prosperity were the impediments to the full navigation of the river removed. Some linen-weaving is carried on in the town and neighbourhood. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday of every month, and on May 25. A court of petty-sessions for the county of Antrim is held on the third Thursday of every month. In 1841, the Portlengone Loan Fund had a capital of £1,945, circulated £7,507 in 2,200 loans, and realized a nett profit of £74 6s. 6d. In the vicinity of the town is Portlengone-house, a splendid edifice, built by Dr. Alexander, bishop of Meath, cousin of the second Earl of Caledon, and inhabited by his son, Nathaniel Alexander, Esq., in 1843 one of the members of parliament for the county of Antrim. Area of the Londonderry section of the town, 6 acres; of the Antrim section, 19 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 773; in 1841, 990. Houses 175. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 33; in manufactures and trade, 133; in other pursuits, 30. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 16; on the directing of labour, 130; on their own manual labour, 46; on means not specified, 4.

PORT-KINNEGOE, a small bay, in the parish of Lower Moville, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is situated 3 miles west-north-west of Innishowen Head, and 4 north by east of the village of Moville. The removal of a rock at its entrance, and the erection of a pier in its interior, are requisite to convert it into even a fishing harbour.

PORTLAW, a small manufacturing and post town, in the parish of Clonegan, barony of Upperthird, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the rivulet Cloddagh, 1½ mile west of the river Suir, 3¼ north of the Waterford and Cork mail-road, 6¼ north-east of Kilmacthomas, 7 south-east of Carriek-on-Suir, 8 west by north of Waterford, and 83¼ south-south-west of Dublin. Immediately west of it is the Marquis of Waterford's extensive and splendid demesne of CURRACHMORE [which see]; and in the near vicinity are Springfield-house, Mayfield-cottage, Millford-house, Guillegagh-house, and Mayfield-house,—the last the seat of the Rev. John Medicott. Portlaw was not long ago a poor and insignificant village, but is now a clean, pleasant, and very prosperous town; and it owes its happy change of condition wholly to its having been made the scene of Messrs. Malcomson's great and noble experiment as to whether cotton-factories will flourish in Ireland. Messrs. Malcomson are members of the Society of Friends, and were resident in Clonmel; they commenced the erection of their cotton-factory at Portlaw, in 1818, by taking down a small flour-mill which then stood upon the Cloddagh, and building upon its site the first portion of their present extensive pile of edifices; and they have already, during a number of years, had the luxury of knowing their works to be the largest and the best regulated of their class in either Munster, Connaught, or Leinster. "The experiment," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "has been eminently successful; there is now no doubt, that energy and industry, applied to the

natural resources of Ireland, may enable the Irish manufacturer to enter the market and compete with the manufacturer of England. The establishment gives employment, during the year, to about 1,200 men, women, and children; the proprietors are enabled to buy the raw material and to vend the wrought articles on terms as beneficial as those enjoyed by the manufacturer of Manchester; in all respects the spinners of both countries are on a par; while in Ireland the advantage of labour at a cheaper rate is to be taken into account. The difference of wages, however, although a serious item in the aggregate, is small; the Irishman who can do nothing but dig, is indeed miserably paid, but the moment he acquires a trade he demands and will receive very nearly as much as an Englishman of the same grade will be able to earn in England. The Messrs. Malcomson have made—deservedly and most honourably made—large fortunes by this concern; and they have set an example which we confidently expect to see very extensively followed—and that ere long. But the result, it should be remembered, is not the work of a day; for a considerable period Messrs. Malcomson had to contend against difficulties under which ordinary minds would have sunk; suspicion and prejudice were both eager to stay their progress; it was found almost impossible to convince the people that the looms were designed to render them comfortable and independent; and even when hostility had comparatively vanished, there was a general dislike to use the article they had manufactured—even the women employed upon the work obtaining their cloths from the English market rather than assisting to establish their own. But the obstacles against which these enterprising gentlemen had to contend, and which in the end they have completely overcome, do not now stand in the way of other capitalists; the greater number of them at least have disappeared; while the capabilities for producing wealth have in no degree diminished. The town and neighbourhood of Portlaw have, of course, shared the prosperity of the Malcomsons. The houses are cleanly and comfortable; the people are all decently dressed; and there is an air of improvement in everything that appertains to them. The good that may be done by the establishment of such manufactories in various parts of Ireland is incalculable; the benefits they would confer are sufficiently obvious; and if it can be shown, as it may be by reference to this at Portlaw, that the profit is certain if the factories be properly conducted, there will be no lack of enterprising individuals ready to embark capital in similar undertakings. It has, indeed, been for a long time obvious that Ireland, with its immense water-power, and its superabundant population living cheaply, and therefore able to work cheaply, was peculiarly calculated to manufacture articles in cotton; but, until within a comparatively brief period, there was so entire a want of confidence in the steadiness and sobriety of the people, that few were found willing to risk a property that might be destroyed by the evil passions or caprice of a single individual, influencing other individuals." A court of petty-sessions is held in the town on the second Wednesday of every month. Fairs are held on May 28, Aug. 26, and Easter Monday. A Roman Catholic parish, in the dio. of Waterford and Lismore, takes name from Portlaw, and has chapels here and at Ballydaff. Area of the town, 100 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,618; in 1841, 3,647. Houses 458. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 323; in manufactures and trade, 276; in other pursuits, 78. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 240; on their own manual labour, 388; on means not specified, 41.

Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 417; who could read but not write, 317; who could neither read nor write, 698. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 206; who could read but not write, 414; who could neither read nor write, 1,172.

PORTLOMAN, a parish in the barony of Cork-aree, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-west of Mullingar, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, north-westward, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; extreme breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,617 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches,—of which 707 acres, 2 roods are in Lough Owel. Pop., in 1831, 417; in 1841, 427. Houses 68. The surface lies on the west side of Lough Owel, and consists of prime land. The hill of Frewin on the western border has an altitude of 568 feet above sea-level. Brown's Island in Lough Owel belongs to Portloman. A monastery formerly stood on the shore of the lake. The only seat is Portloman-house.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £85. The rectories of Portloman and Portshangan [see that article], constitute the benefice of Portloman. Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$. Pop., in 1831, 880. Gross income, £193 1s. 14d.; nett, £150 3s. 5½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is in Portshangan. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 421; the Protestants of the union, including 9 Presbyterians, to 75, and the Roman Catholics to 833; a daily school in the parish was salaried with £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, £21 from Mr. Gibbons, £4 from Mrs. Gibbons, and £5 and other advantages from Lord Forbes, and had on its books 35 boys and 23 girls; and there was also a daily school in Portshangan.

PORTLICK, a demesne and a bay, on the east side of Lough Ree, parish of Bunown, barony of Kilkenny-West, co. Westmeath, Leinster. The demesne of Portlick-castle, and the district immediately around it, constitute one of the most beautiful pieces of landscape within the whole sweep of Lough Ree.

PORT-LORGAN, a small fishing-harbour in the parish of Cloncha, and vicinity of Malin-Head, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is a mere beach harbour, and not in a good condition.

PORTMAGEE, a fishing village and small harbour in the parish of Killemlagh, barony of Iveragh, co. Kerry, Munster. The village stands on the south side of the south end of Valentia Harbour, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Bray Head, and $\frac{6}{8}$ south-west of Cahirciveen; and the harbour is a cove or creek of Valentia sound immediately adjacent to the village. Pop. not specially returned.

PORTMARNOCK, a parish on the coast of the barony of Coolock, 2 miles south-south-east of Malahide, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, south by eastward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,084 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches,—of which 16 acres, 1 rood, 13 perches lie detached. Pop., in 1831, 482; in 1841, 631. Houses 89. Excepting the townland called the Borough, which comprises about one-fourth of the whole area, and is of an inferior quality, the parochial surface consists of excellent land, worth from £4 to £6 per acre per annum. The Portmarnock estuary commences at the village of Baldoyle, in the adjoining parish of Baldoyle, and penetrates the land $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north by westward, with a main breadth of less than half-a-mile; but it is nearly all dry at low-water. A low sandy peninsula extends southward between the estuary and the sea, and terminates in Portmarnock Point, 33 feet in altitude above sea-level, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west by south of the island of Ireland's Eye. The seats within the parish are Portmarnock-house, Hazelbrook, Carrickhill,

Beechwood-house, Briar-hall, Broomfield-house, Broomfield-cottage, and Seamount. The manor of Portmarnock belonged, at an early period, to the abbey of the Virgin Mary in Dublin; and it was formally confirmed to the superior of that establishment by Henry II. and King John. The small and gloomy castle of Rob's-Wall or Roebuck's-Wall, stands on a rock close to the shore, and was built toward the close of the 15th century, or early in the 16th century, by MacRoebuck, the head of a sept of De Birmingham, descended from a famous chieftain of the name of Roebuck De Birmingham. The interior of the parish is traversed by the Dublin and Drogheda railway.—Portmarnock is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition belonging to the incumbent, £75; glebe, £27. Gross income, £122; nett, £100 5s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £23 1s. 7d.; and are impropriate in Mr. Robert Hudson. The church was built in 1788, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 60; attendance 40. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 83, and the Roman Catholics to 362; and a daily school was supported by subscriptions and public collections, and was usually attended by about 12 children.

PORTMORE, or BEO (LOVON), a lake in the parishes of Glenavoy and Ballinderry, barony of Upper Massarene, co. Antrim, Ulster. It lies half-a-mile south and east of the nearest parts of Lough Neagh, $\frac{1}{4}$ north-west of the village of Ballinderry, and $\frac{2}{4}$ south-west of the village of Glenavoy. It is nearly circular in outline; and covers an area of 283 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches within the parish of Ballinderry, and 342 acres, 2 roods, 6 perches within the parish of Glenavoy. It is stored with pike, bream, trout, perch, roach, and eels, and is frequented by a variety of wild fowl. About the year 1740, Arthur Dobbs, Esq., author of a pamphlet on the Trade of Ireland, then agent to Lord Conway, and afterwards Governor of North Carolina, drained or rather emptied the lake by means of a windmill and buckets; but the water returning either through springs or by a subterraneous communication with Lough Neagh, he was compelled to abandon his attempt to convert its bed into arable land. On the flat shores of the lake are the prostrate ruins of Portmore-castle, erected in 1664, by Lord Conway; and either within the walls of this castle, or on a sequestered spot in the lake called Sally Island, the learned and pious Jeremy Taylor, chaplain to Charles I., and bishop of Dromore, and of Down and Connor, found a retreat during the protectorate of Cromwell, and composed some of his celebrated and justly admired works. The preface of the 'Ductor Dubitantium,' in particular, is dated from his study in Portmore, in Killultagh, on the banks of Lough Beg.

PORTMORE, a small fishery harbour in the parish of Cloncha, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is situated near Malin Head, the northern extremity of Ireland; and was formed, a few years ago, by excavations among rocks, in a stretch of wild, bold, craggy shore. It gives a landing-place, and affords shelter to boats, in one of the most inhospitable districts of the whole periphery of the Irish coast,—a district in which, previous to the formation of Portmore Harbour, frequent accidents occurred, and many lives were lost in even moderate weather.

PORTMUCK, a small harbour in the parish of Island-Magee, barony of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is situated under cover of the little island of Muck, $\frac{2}{4}$ miles east-south-east of the entrance to Lough Larne, $\frac{4}{8}$ north by west of Black-Head, and $\frac{5}{8}$ south of the Maidens. A pier was built here by

means of a grant of £295 from government, and a donation of £136 from Mr. MacClelland; but it was badly constructed, and, a few years ago, it greatly needed repair. The pier is much used for the purposes of the adjacent fishery, as a place of shelter to small sailing-craft, and particularly as a rival shipment place to Lough Larne of great quantities of Antrim chalk, popularly misnamed limestone, for Scotland and various parts of the Irish coast. Official evidence given in 1835, says respecting this harbour, "It is dry when the tide ebbs, and of little use as a place of shelter, even for small craft, when the wind blows from north-west to north-north-east. During gales from the north-north-east, last winter, the sea washed away a great portion of this pier, about the centre, leaving a very considerable breach."

PORTNABLAS, a cove in the parish of Clonduborky, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is situated within a mile of Dunfanaghy harbour, possesses good natural shelter, and is the place in which the coast-guard of Dunfanaghy keep their boats, and to which the fishermen resort when they cannot pass Dunfanaghy bar. It might, at a small expense, be made entirely safe, and would be a protection to life and property.

PORTNACROSS, a small fishing-harbour, in the parish of Glencolumbkille, barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is situated near Teilen Head, between the creek of West-Teilen and that of Trybane-Muckras. It contains a landing-place, and has a depth of 10 feet at high-water, but is dry at low-water.

PORTNAHALLA. See **BALLYCASTLE**, co. Mayo.

PORTNAHINCH. See **PORTNEHINCH**.

PORTNASCULLY. See **PORTNECULLY**.

PORTNASHANGAN. See **PORTSHANGAN**.

PORTNASON, a village in the parish of Innismacaint, barony of Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is situated between Ballyshannon and Bundoran, and is a poor and neglected place. At one end of it is a handsome house, which belonged to the late Mr. Allingham. Pop. not specially returned.

PORT-NA-SPAGNA, or **PORT-NA-SPANIA**, a small bay, a little east of the Giant's Causeway, parish of Billy, barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. Its screes are part of the wondrous basaltic formation of the north coast of the county; and in one part they exhibit a whin-dyke, which emerges in the rubble at the foot of the facade. The bay derives its name from a traditionary story that some of the ships of the famous Spanish Armada, in the reign of Elizabeth, were cast upon the base of the cliff immediately to the west; and the story adds that the ships were brought into danger by mistaking a few shattered columns, called the Chimney-Tops, on the summit of the cliff, for the chimneys of an old castle, and approaching within cannon-range to fall upon the supposed fortalice.

PORT-NA-TRUIN, a small bay between Benbane and Bengore Heads, parish of Billy, barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is one of the series of small marine indentations upon the most magnificent portion of the basaltic coast of the county; and its name—which, in Irish, means the bay of lamentation—seems to have been suggested by the circumstance that sounds resembling those of human lamentation, and caused by the action of the tidal current upon confined air, are sometimes heard to issue from the cavities among its rocks.

PORTNATU, a landing-place, in the parish of Ballywillin, barony of Lower Dunluce, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is situated on the east side of Ramore peninsula, in the vicinity of Portrush. During the season of lobster-fishing in summer, it is very con-

venient for the fishermen, and saves them the trouble of pulling round the dangerous point of Ramore to Portrush; and, were it excavated and put into a proper condition, it might be of great and permanent value to the general fisheries of the district.

PORTNEAN, a landing-place in the vicinity of Portnatu, parish of Ballywillin, barony of Lower Dunluce, co. Antrim, Ulster.

PORTNEHINCH, a barony in the north-east of Queen's county, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by King's co.; on the north-east and east, by co. Kildare; on the south, by the baronies of Stradbally and East Maryborough; and on the west, by the barony of Tinnehinch. Length, east by southward, 10 miles; extreme breadth, 6½; area, 35,835 acres, 1 rood, 17 perches,—of which 48 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches are in Lough Emo and the river Barrow. The surface is preëminently flat and naturally tame; but it possesses a large aggregate of wood, and has been worked by cultivation into a comparatively improved condition. The soil is generally light, and requires powerful stimulating in order to its being tolerably productive. Though a few resident proprietors and gentlemen-farmers practise an improved system of husbandry, and a wise rotation of crops; yet the great body of the farmers are profoundly ignorant of the most modern agricultural improvements, and usually grow oats after wheat or barley,—and even many who lay the land down to grass for two or three years do so with the oats crop after wheat, instead of making the grass intervene between the two corn crops. Turnips are grown only by a very few resident proprietors and gentlemen-farmers. A very large aggregate extent of surface, consisting not only of bog, but of moorish and spouty grounds, and of lands subject to inundations from rivers, brooks, and canals, as well as from temporary collections of surface rain-water, is of little or no value in consequence of the want of draining, and of clearing, deepening, and extending the ditches and other water-courses. "In no country," says an official report of the year 1836, "is the want of the knowledge and practice of cultivating root and green crops more striking than in this barony. Here the majority of labourers have from half an acre to two or three acres of land, and yet they and even also many occupiers of four or five acres of ground, put their cow or cows out to grass in summer with a neighbouring farmer, and frequently at straw-yard during the winter, instead of feeding them at home, on clover, vetches, lucern, cabbages, &c., during summer, and on turnips, mangel-wurzel, cabbages, and other winter food during that season; thus, not only incurring that unnecessary expense, but still more losing the manure, and thereby condemning their ground to its present state of comparative sterility, bearing only beggarly crops of potatoes and oats, that will hardly pay for seed and labour, instead of yielding the abundant produce which the industry of a man, his wife, and probably five or six children, would draw from it under a proper system. It is lamentable to see these poor people struggling on, as they aptly say of themselves, frequently without the necessities of life, while with their little land and the employment they get, they and their families might live in comfort and decency by the mere adoption of a better system, and with a very little assistance, in many cases amounting only to instruction and example from their landlords or employers."—This barony contains the parishes of Ardea, Coolhamgher, and Lea. The towns are part of Portarlington, and part of Mountmellick; and the chief villages are Irishtown and Ballybrittas. Pop., in 1831, 15,392; in 1841, 15,365. Houses 2,523. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,808; in

manufactures and trade, 630; in other pursuits, 288. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 105; on the directing of labour, 1,031; on their own manual labour, 1,511; on means not specified, 79. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,067; who could read but not write, 1,363; who could neither read nor write, 2,233. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,211; who could read but not write, 2,213; who could neither read nor write, 2,546. Portneinch lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Mountmellick. The total number of tenements valued, exclusive of part of the borough of Portarlinton, was 1,842; and of these, 1,152 were valued under £5.—344, under £10.—132, under £15.—62, under £20.—39, under £25.—20, under £30.—19, under £40.—19, under £50.—and 55, at and above £50.

PORTNEINCH-BRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Ardes, barony of Portneinch, Queen's co., Leinster. It stands on the river Barrow, and takes its name from a bridge over that stream, 3 miles west-south-west of Portarlinton. Pop. not specially returned.

PORTNESCULLY, a parish in the barony of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It lies upon the river Suir, 5½ miles west by north of the city of Waterford. Length, south-eastward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 2,452 acres, 3 roods, 20 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,084; in 1841, 1,121. Houses 164. It contains the villages of BALLYGOREY, and LICKETSTOWN [which see]; and the hamlets of Portnescully, Moonveen, Corluddy, and Luffany. Pop., in 1841, exclusive of Ballygorey, and Licketstown, 708. Houses 115. The surface is low and prevalently level; and consists of excellent land. The chief artificial objects of any interest are the ruins of Portnescully church and Corluddy-castle.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of POLKNOKE [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £75, and the rectorial for £125; and the latter are impropriate in the corporation of the city of Waterford. The Roman Catholic chapel at Carrigeen has an attendance of 1,456; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Moonhoin in Rathkieran, and Killinaspig in Tubrid. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; a Roman Catholic Sunday school was usually attended by about 400 scholars; and two pay daily schools had on their books 300 boys but no girls.

PORTNESHANGAN. See PORTSHANAGAN.

PORT-NOFFER, a small bay overhung by grandly basaltic cliffs; between the Giant's Causeway and Port-na-Spugna, parish of Billy, barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. Within the bay stands an insulated basaltic mass called the Lion Rock; and in the rocky cliffs which form its screens are three extraordinary wind-dykes; one of which is called the Revivally Dyke, and, as seen from the sea, appears like a wall running through the front of the cliff.

PORT-NOO, a small fishing harbour in the parish of Templecorone, between Imilised and the Goffara river, barony of Boyleagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. A pier was erected here by means of a grant of £530 from government, and a donation of £250 from F. Mansfield, Esq.; and an official report in 1836 says, "This pier has proved of much protection to the boats frequenting it, as, previous to its erection, none could approach the shore with safety. With strong gales however from the south-west, it is unsafe. Large quantities of sea-mauure are landed here, and it is likely to be soon used as a place of shipment for corn. At spring tides, vessels drawing 12 feet of water can lie alongside."

PORT-NORRIS. See MOUNT-NORRIS.

PORTOBELLO, a village in the parish of St. Peter, barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin, Leinster. It is strictly suburban to Dublin, contains a barrack and the passenger basin of the Grand Canal, and stands 1 mile south by west of Dublin-castle. See DUBLIN. Area, 55 acres. Pop., in 1841, 287. Houses 34.

PORTRANE, or PORTRAHAN, a parish on the coast of the barony of Nethercross, 4½ miles north-east, by east of Swords, co. Dublin, Leinster. It includes the island of LAMBAY, and contains part of the village of DONABATE; see these articles. Length of the mainland district, eastward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½. Area of the whole parish, 2,185 acres, 2 roods, 19 perches,—of which 395 acres, 3 roods are in Lambay island. Pop., in 1831, 731; in 1841, 780. Houses 127. Pop. exclusive of the portion of Donabate, in 1841, 739. Houses 121. The surface of the mainland district is low, and consists of naturally bad land, part of which, however, has been worked by art into a condition of great fertility. Portrane estuary separates it from the parish of Lusk on the north, and penetrates the land to the extent of 2½ miles, with an extreme breadth of 1½ mile; but it is nearly all dry at low water, and, in common with the parish itself, it is crossed by the Dublin and Drogheda railway. On the east coast are a martello-tower and two coast-guard stations. In the west is the hamlet of Balfak. In the south is part of the demesne of PORTRANE; see next article.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and part of the benefice of DONABATE [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The tithes belonging to the incumbent are compounded for £30, and the rectorial tithes for £107, 3s. 9d.; and the latter are impropriate in Miss Mary Misset. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 300. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 718; and 2 daily schools—one of which was supported chiefly by Mr. Evans of Portrane—had on their books 61 boys and 69 girls.

PORTRANE, the sumptuous demesne of George H. Evans, Esq., in the parishes of Portrane and Donabate, barony of Nethercross, co. Dublin, Leinster. The mansion stands within the parish of Donabate, and 1½ mile east of Donabate village. It is a spacious building composed of brick, and is situated near the centre of a fine park, well stocked with deer, and occupies a bold position favourable to extensive views. The character of the surrounding scenery admits of an unusual extent of prospect, and presents a happy variety of objects. Nearly the whole of Fingall lies spread in one vast picture. The sea-vues are relieved and enlivened by the islands of Lambay and Inelund's Eye. The bold promontory of Howth mingles finely with the retirement of the foreground; and in the distance, the Wicklow mountains bound the powers of the vision with a romantic and enchanting outline. This attractive demesne comprises some of the best land in the county of Dublin, and the large plantations thrive with a degree of vigour; not usual to situations so much exposed to the keen winds which sweep over the sea. The manor of Portrane belonged, at an early period, to the religious institution of the Holy Trinity, Dublin. In the year 1204, Patrick, the sub-prior of that monastery, exchanged with Archbishop Comin all the rights possessed by the prior and canons of Christ-church in the town of Portrachern (Portrane), and in the island of Lambay, for certain other property; and, as it would appear, the manor was then obtained by the abbess of Gracedieu, a nunnery contiguous to Portrane, with whose successors it remained until the

suppression of religious houses. In the year 1586, Sir John Barnewall, third baron of Trimlestown, was constituted seneschal, and receiver of a moiety of this among other manors; and a considerable property then acquired by him in this neighbourhood, is still in the possession of the Trimlestown family. Sir Patrick Barnewall, ancestor of Viscount Kingsland, likewise obtained a considerable grant of lands in Portrane, on the dissolution of monasteries. That branch of the family of Evans which at present possesses the mansion, derives from Eyre Evans, Esq., M.P. for the county of Limerick, who settled at Portrane in the early part of the eighteenth century. Portrane-castle consists of a square tower, of moderate dimensions, long since deserted by its proprietors, but not reduced to a state of utter ruin. At the date of the suppression of monasteries, the prioresse of Gracedieu was possessed of this castle, together with much contiguous property. The building, among other possessions of the same religious house, passed, in the year 1541, to Sir Patrick Barnewall; but the family of Cusack of Rathaldren, appears to have had some share in the grants then obtained by Sir Patrick, for, during the several ages in which the Barnewall family occasionally resided at Gracedieu, we find the Cusacks to occur as inhabitants of Portrane-castle, and have many notices of their intermarriages with the Plunkets, Luttrells, and other families of great local influence. In the first named of these families (the Plunkets), the estate at length became vested, but was forfeited by them, as we believe, in the civil war of 1641. The ruins of the convent of Gracedieu present an interesting feature in the scenery of Portrane. This convent was indebted for its foundation to Archbishop Comin, who removed hither from Lusk, in the year 1190, the nunnery of the order of Arrosia, established at a very early period in that town. The nunnery was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and, at the time of the dissolution, the prioresse was seized of considerable property in the vicinity, including the manorial rights of Portrane. The buildings then passed into the possession of Sir Patrick Barnewall, of Fieldstown, ancestor of Viscount Kingsland, but have since progressively sunk into decay." [Brewer's Ireland.]

PORTROE, a village in the parish of Castle-townarra, barony of Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands on the east road from Portumna to Killaloe, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south and east of the nearest parts of Lough Derg, $1\frac{1}{2}$ north of the celebrated slate-quarries, and 6 west by north of Nenagh. Within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of it are the seats of Shannonville, Youghal-house, Garrykenedy-house, Castle-Lough, Landstown-house, Cloneybrian-house, Kyleban-house, and Mouroe. Fairs are held on Feb. 26, March 22, May 14, June 19, July 4, Nov. 11, and Dec. 20. A dispensary in the village is within the Nenagh Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 17,377; and, in 1839-40, it expended £92 8s. and administered to 4,327 patients. The village has a Roman Catholic chapel. Area of the village, 14 acres. Pop., in 1841, 447. Houses 74. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 39; in manufactures and trade, 38; in other pursuits, 9; Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2; on the directing of labour, 47; on their own manual labour, 32; on means not specified, 5.

PORTRUSH, a small sea-port town in the parish of Ballywillin, barony of Lower Dunluce, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands at the north-western extremity of the county, 3 miles east-north-east of Port-Stewart, $4\frac{1}{2}$ north of Coleraine. 5 west by north of Bushmills, and $50\frac{1}{2}$ north-west by north of Belfast. Its site is the extremity of a narrow rocky peninsula, which projects $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile beyond the adjacent coast-

line to the vicinity of the rocky islets called the Skerries, and which was the well known subject of several interesting philosophical discussions, during the latter part of last century, upon basaltic formations. The headland which terminates the peninsula, and the delightful promenade on the rocks immediately adjacent to the town, command extensive and superb views of Magilligan-Point and Imishowen Head on the west, and of the headlands around the Giant's Causeway and the wondrous cliffs of the coast of the barony of Carey on the east. The situation of the town is singularly airy and romantic; and the small cove which constitutes the harbour is protected by a great natural mole of basaltic rock. The harbour has been provided with piers, and artificially enlarged; it affords accommodation to vessels of the largest class to load and discharge; it gives protection under cover of its piers in 20 feet of water at the lowest ebb of spring tides; it is the nearest Irish port to Glasgow and Greenock, and is regularly frequented by the steam-vessels which ply between the north coast of Ulster and the Clyde and the Mersey; and it belongs to a company of merchants in Coleraine, and may be considered as, in every practical sense, that town's outpost. The bay of Portrush affords good shelter from westerly gales; a safe anchorage is also found off the Skerries, about 3 miles distant, to which coasting-vessels and steamers often resort when overtaken by fog or contrary winds. The harbour is formed by two moles, projected from high water line, one 800, the other 650 feet in length, with an entrance between their extremities 200 feet in width. These piers enclose a sheet of water measuring nearly 8 imperial acres. The depth between the pier-heads varies from 13 feet at the southern to 20 feet at the northern pier at low water of spring-tides. [Report by Messrs. Stevenson and Sons, Dec. 1844.] The returns of exports and imports of Portrush are mixed up with those of the exports and imports of Coleraine. A line of railroad has been projected between this port and Armagh, passing through or near the towns of Blackwater, Charlemont, Coal Island, Dungannon, Stewartstown, Coagh, Cookstown, Monemore, Bellaghy, Desertmartin, Toome, Magherafelt, Portlengone, Maghera, Dungleven, Swateragh, Kilrea, Ballymoney, Coleraine, and Portstewart. This line, by means of the Ulster, will connect the several towns on the line with the important ones of Belfast, Lurgan, Lisburn, and Portadown, and, by a junction with the proposed Newry, Armagh, and Enniskillen line, with the north-east and north-west of Ireland; and, by means of the Belfast junction, will form a direct route to the Irish metropolis. The proposed terminus at Portrush is within 6 miles of the Giant's Causeway, and from Portrush to that place the scenery along the coast is of the most magnificent and interesting description. The town has a clean and inviting appearance, and is now favourably known as an agreeable summer resort for sea-bathers. A church was recently built here, by means of contributions of £166 6s. 7d. from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £1,733 13s. 5d. from private sources. Dr. Richardson, while Dr. Davy was on a visit to him, first observed, in the meadows of Portrush, the stolones of the agrostis stolonifera, or forin grass, which soon afterwards became an object of such engrossing agricultural attention. "Dr. R. has told me," says the Rev. Mr. Dubourdieu, "that he showed to Dr. Davy the young stolones rising without panicles such as the stalks of all other grasses have. To ascertain what this unusual appearance led to, it was agreed between the two gentlemen to leave parts of the meadows uncut, and watch the result, which was, that these headless

stalks continued steadily increasing their length, and, of course, adding prodigiously to the crop." Area of the town, 44 acres. Pop., in 1831, 387; in 1841, 630. Houses 101. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 9; in manufactures and trade, 53; in other pursuits, 50. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 22; on the directing of labour, 40; on their own manual labour, 44; on means not specified, 12.

PORTSALLAGH, a small fishing harbour in the parish of Lower Moville, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile south of Innishowen Head, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. It might be made very useful as a safety port.

PORTSHANGAN, or **PORTNESHANGAN**, a parish in the barony of Corkaree, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Mullingar, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, west-north-westward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,635 acres, 3 roods, 37 perches,—of which 904 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches are in Lough Owbel, 7 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches are in Lough Iron, and 29 acres, 16 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 463; in 1841, 546. Houses 92. The surface extends from the vicinity of Knockdrin-castle, across the northern part of Lough Owbel, to the head of Lough Iron; and consists, in a general view, of middle-rate land. The remains of the old demesne of Portshangan are upon the shores of Lough Owbel. Ballinagall, the beautiful and well-wooded demesne of James Gibbons, Esq., occupies a large portion of the south-eastern district, and is presided over by a handsome Grecian mansion. Mount-Murray, the seat of Mr. Murray, stands between Lough Owbel and Lough Iron. The only other noticeable seat is Woodland. An old abbey seems to have stood in the district east of Lough Owbel. The road from Mullingar to Multifarnham passes through the interior. In 1841, the Portshangan Loan Fund had a capital of £420, circulated £1,927 in 415 loans, realized a nett profit of £7 15s. 6d., and expended for charitable purposes £19 12s. 3d.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **PORTLOMAN** [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £92 6s. 12d.; glebe, £15 15s. The church was built in 1824, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, a donation of £276 18s. 3½d. from Sir Richard Levinge, and a donation of £1,892 6s. 2d. from James Gibbons, Esq. of Ballinagall. Sittings 150; attendance, from 80 to 90. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 54 Churchmen, 9 Presbyterians, and 412 Roman Catholics; and a hedge-school at Ballard had on its books 15 boys and 8 girls.

PORT-STEWART, a small town on the coast of the parish of Agherton, Liberties of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It stands 2 miles east-north-east of the mouth of the Bann, 3 west-south-west of Portrush, 4½ north-north-west of Coleraine, and 50½ north-west by north of Belfast. It is a cheerful little town, upon a very pleasant site; it commands good views of the coast from the mouth of the Bann to Innishowen Head; it contains a small inn and lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors; and it has become a favourite, and certainly is a very eligible summer resort of sea-bathers. A church, to serve for the parish of Agherton, was recently built in Port-Stewart, at the cost of the Protestant parishioners. Handsome private houses have been erected in the town by John Cromie and Henry O'Hara, Esqrs., its principal proprietors; and *Stramore*, the demesne of Mr. Cromie, the chief proprietor of the parish, is situated about a mile to the south-east. The Agherton, Ballyaghan, or Port-Stewart dispensary, is within the Poor-law union of Coleraine, and serves for a district

of 3,896 acres, with a pop. of 2,746; and, in 1839-40, it expended £78 14s. 4d., and administered to 233 patients. A fair is held on the first Monday of August. Dr. Adam Clarke, the commentator on the Scriptures, and well-known Methodist preacher, was born in the vicinity. Area of the town, 40 acres. Pop., in 1831, 475; in 1841, 603. Houses 100. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 8; in manufactures and trade, 48; in other pursuits, 57. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 24; on the directing of labour, 31; on their own manual labour, 49; on means not specified, 9.

PORT-ST.-MARNOCK. See **PORTMARNOCK**.

PORT-TERLIN, a small fishing harbour on the north coast of the parish of Kilcommon, between Balderig and Portacloy, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It has a few yawls; but it lies too open to be made a tolerable harbour, except by cutting a canal or passage through the beach.

PORTUMNA, a post and market town in the parish of Lickmolassy, barony of Longford, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands on the eastern verge of the province, and on the road from Birr to Galway, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the river Shannon, immediately above the head or commencement of Lough Derg, 7 miles south-south-west of Eyrecourt, 9 east-north-east of Woodford, 11 west of Birr, 14½ east-south-east of Loughrea, 21 north-east by north of Scariff, and 73½ west-south-west of Dublin. A wooden bridge, 820 feet long, including the causeway, brings the thoroughfare from Birr and Dublin across the Shannon. The town was not long ago a mere assemblage of long lines of cabins; but it has of late years been greatly improved, partly by the liberality of its noble proprietor, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and partly in consequence of the steam navigation from Athlone to Killaloe. The parish-church stands at the south end of the town, and is a beautiful structure, with stone-sashed windows in the perpendicular style, and a lofty spire. The Roman Catholic chapel is a modern, spacious, and well-built fabric. The Marquis of Clanricarde's demesne of Portumna-castle adorns all the southern environs of the town, and extends along the head of Lough Derg. The castle was burned by accident in 1826; it was very grand, and highly interesting; its staircase, its great hall, and its state drawing-room, were very handsome; its library-room was a long apartment in the highest story; several of its rooms acquired an impressive and a venerable air from the presence of old family portraits, and a large quantity of ancient furniture; and its leads commanded a brilliant and a very extensive prospect of Lough Derg, the Shannon, and the circumjacent country. In the vicinity of the castle and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile south of the town, stand extensive and beautiful ruins of a Dominican friary. "From being closely surrounded with fine full grown timber, no part of the ruins appear, till of a sudden the eastern window discloses itself to the view. The next object to draw the attention after entering the churchyard, is another beautiful window, which is more florid but less majestic in appearance than the one first seen. Its rich tracery being partly covered with ivy, renders the interior view far superior to the one taken from the outside. It is in the south transept. The friary, which is cruciform, and in the Gothic style, is still in pretty good repair, the walls being nearly all to their original height, except the tower or steeple, which was sprung on four elegant pointed arches, whereof three still remain. One of the two which connected the nave and chancel has been totally taken down, and the other, which is of elegant cut stone, is built up, so as that if a view of it was given, the beautiful window should be left out of the picture. The en-

trance is in the west end, and by a small doorway, over which is a pointed arched window, and from which to the farthest end, of the choir or chancel measures above 100 feet. The choir is 21 feet wide, and the side walls about 16 feet in height, and served for the parish-church, till a new one being erected, which does much credit to its architects, it was forsaken and unroofed. The baptistery is built against the north wall of the friary, and was entered by a small door from the choir, which is now built up." A ruin which adjoins the north transept is supposed by some antiquaries to be the church of a Cistercian abbey which stood on the spot before the erection of the Dominican friary. "Portumna," says an intelligent writer in the Dublin Penny Journal, "must have been a place of no small note from a very distant period of time, as being the principal pass whereby the people of North Munster and they of Connaught had communication with each other. Portumna, viewed either in a civil or ecclesiastical point of view, will be found to compete with most of our baronial towns, especially in the former; for the members of the illustrious house of Clanricarde took such an active part in the affairs of government, respecting this and the sister kingdom, that to give but a hasty sketch of those momentous transactions, would swell this notice far beyond its proper limits. Notwithstanding the silence of history as to Portumna's being an ecclesiastical station, previous to the arrival of the English, it is probable that some religious order had settled in a place where there was a town for many centuries before Ireland became subject to the control of the sister kingdom. Had it not been situated on a noted pass of the Shannon, I should not hesitate to say it was an ecclesiastical station long before the landing of the English; for most of our ancient towns sprung up around religious establishments. I made the above remark, because some writers seem as if the first religious house erected at Portumna was in the fifteenth century, for Dominican friars; whereas the Cistercian monks of Dunbrody (a monastery founded in 1182) had a chapel here dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, which depended on their monastery in the county of Wexford. At what time Portumna was forsaken by the Cistercians is unknown; but it is very probable that it was given up but a short time when the Dominican friars took possession of it, with the consent of the Cistercians of Dunbrody, and O'Madden the dynast of the place. After having their possessions confirmed by a bull of the Pope which bore date 8th of Oct., 1426, the Dominicans erected a friary and church, which they dedicated to the Virgin and the original patron saints. Pope Martin V., a short time after granting the above-mentioned bull, gave indulgences to all those who had contributed to its erection." Previous to the time of Elizabeth, the family of De Burgh, ancestors of the Marquis of Clanricarde, often derided the authority and defied the power of the Crown; but during Elizabeth's reign, as well as at all subsequent periods, they were distinguished for their steady and zealous loyalty; and Portumna, in connection with both their early rebelliousness and their later patriotism, was a busy scene of strife, and an important military post in civil war. Sir William De Burgh, in guerdon of repelling an invasion, which was led on by one of the house of Desmond, received a title and much approbation from Elizabeth; and the first Marquis of Clanricarde, though remaining firmly connected with the Roman Catholics, was distinguished for singular loyalty and other excellences during the trying and tempestuous vicissitudes of the Carolist and Cromwellian periods. "Lord Clanricarde," remarks Mr. Trotter, "made

every effort a good subject could and ought, in the reign of Charles I., to assist the sovereign, and to restrain violence in Ireland; but the despotism of Charles was too inveterate to allow itself to be assisted; and the turbulent passions of the Irish, inflamed by the furious and bigoted Rinuccini, were too high to permit this excellent nobleman to have his just weight among them. The Marquis of Clanricarde, however, never swerved from the best-principled conduct; never submitted, as Ormonde did, to the parliament and fanatic leaders, and, untainted by the prejudice against Catholics, which narrowed Lord Ormonde's mind, he laboured strongly to save them from the effects of their own imprudence; and to secure to them, in good time, advantageous terms. Lord Clanricarde refused a high command from the confederate Catholics, when they first concentrated their power in Charles the First's reign, because he would not stoop to be the instrument of their passions. He was their friend, but disinclined to be the tool and foothold of their party. He finally accepted the office of Lord-deputy; and though disapproving of the monarch's conduct in many things, he endeavoured to the last to struggle for the English crown, and to hold Connaught in obedience to it. For these services, I believe, he never experienced any royal gratitude, or at least, was only suffered by Charles the Second, who received every service, and rewarded none, to live at Portumna-castle in dignified retirement." The first of the De Burghs who settled in Ireland, was Adelin, uncle of Hubert De Burgh, Earl of Kent, in the reigns of John and Henry III., and one of the greatest subjects in Europe. Richard De Burgh, the descendant of Adelin, was Lord of Connaught, and, dying in 1243, left two sons,—Walter, Earl of Ulster,—and William, ancestor of the Marquis of Clanricarde. In 1543, Ulick De Burgh was created Earl of Clanricarde; and in 1644, Ulick the fifth Earl, was advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Clanricarde. At the latter's death in 1697, the Marquisate became extinct, and the earldom was inherited by his cousin-german, Richard De Burgh. In 1785, the marquisate was restored in the person of Henry, the 14th Earl; but at his death in 1797, it again became extinct, and the earldom devolved upon the marquis's brother John. In 1825, Ulick, the 14th Earl, was created the third Marquis of Clanricarde, in the peerage of Ireland; and next year he was made Baron of Souerhill in the peerage of the United Kingdom. Portumna enjoys a good retail trade, and is a place of considerable export trade to Dublin. Fairs are held on Feb. 15, May 6, July 1, Aug. 15, Oct. 17, and Nov. 15. A court of petty-sessions is held on every alternate Monday. A dispensary in the town is within the Loughrea Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 52,709 acres, with a pop. of 34,004; and, in 1840-41, it expended £111 10s. 6d., and administered to 1,252 patients. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Clonfert takes name from Portumna, and has chapels here and at Licmolash. Area of the town, 52 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,122; in 1841, 1,643. Houses 228. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 136; in manufactures and trade, 115; in other pursuits, 70. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 17; on the directing of labour, 119; on their own manual labour, 164; on means not specified, 21.

POTTERCHA, a village, in the parish of Kilsyre, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 124. Houses 22.

POULACULLA, a romantic glen, 4 miles south-south-east of Innistigue, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. "It is approached," says Mr. Brewer, "by a narrow creek, proceeding from the Nora, at the

extremity of which a cascade of great beauty rolls in mournful tones over the rugged fragments of rocks, and descends a craggy precipice above 50 feet in height. From the fissures of numberless cliffs which hang over the boatman's head, as he plies the oar below, shoot forth venerable trees, ameliorating and diversifying the character of this pensive glen."

POUL-A-PHOUKA. See **PHOUL-A-PHOUKA.**

POULLAVARLO. See **ABBEY.**

POULNELONG. See **LEIGHMONEY.**

POWER'S-COUNTRY. a quondam territorial division of the county of Waterford, Munster. It comprehended most of the barony of Upperthird, and part of the baronies of Middlethird and Decies-without-Drum; and it had its name from the family of Power or Le Poer, the ancestors of the Marquis of Waterford.

POWSCOURT, or **STAGONIL,** a parish in the barony of Rathdown, 3 miles west-south-west of Bray, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It contains the village of **ENNISKERRY**: which see. Length, west-south-westward, 7½ miles; extreme breadth, 5½; area, 18,938 acres, 37 perches,—of which 64 acres, 3 roods are in Lower Lough Bray, and 28 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches are in Upper Lough Bray. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 4,538, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 4,368;* in 1841, 3,070. Houses 434. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 4,041; in 1841, 2,622. Houses 368. Four-fifths of the surface are lofty, and, for the most part, wildly mountainous; but the remaining fifth, which is identical chiefly with the low grounds of the demesne of Powerscourt, and with the immediate environs of the village of Enniskerry, is averagely low, greatly diversified, powerfully scenic, and most sumptuously ornate. The land varies in quality from poor pastoral moorland, to very fertile arable ground, and, in annual value, from 10s. to £6 per acre. Some of the most interesting localities and objects will be found noticed in the articles **POWSCOURT (DEMENSE OF), DARGLE, BRAY, ENNISKERRY, GLENREE, CHARLEVILLE, TINNEHINCH, SCALP, DJOUCE, KIPPURE, and MILITARY-ROAD**: which see. Prince William's-Seat mountain, on the northern boundary, has an altitude above sea-level of 1,825 feet; Kippure, on the western boundary, has an altitude of 2,473; War-hill and DjoUCE mountain, on the southern boundary, have altitudes of 2,250 and 2,344 feet; and the congeries of mountains in the western and central districts have such lofty average altitudes as to lift the two lakes of Bray to surface-elevations above sea-level of 1,225 and 1,453 feet, and to give origin to the rivers Annamoe and Liffey at elevations of respectively 1,770 and 1,256 feet. The principal draining streams of the interior are the three head-waters of the Bray,—the Cookstown rivulet in the north-east, the Glenree rivulet in the centre, and the Dargle rivulet in the south. The Military-Road traverses the western district southward; and the road from Dublin to Rathdrum comes in from Co. Dublin through the Scalp, and passes through the village of Enniskerry. The principal rural residences, additional to the noble one of Powerscourt, are Harmony-cottage, Dargle-cottage, Kileroney-cottage, Upper Cookstown, Lower Cookstown, Seaview, Grove-hill, Monastery-house, Killygar-house, Valclusa, Bahana, Lough Bray-cottage, and Tinneluch-house,—the last the seat of James Grattan, Esq. The principal hamlets are Ballybrew, Buryfield, Glenree, and Crone.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe com-

position, £309 4s. 7d.; glebe, £14 14s. Gross income, £387 18s. 7½d.; nett, £337 19s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure prebend of Christ-church in the cathedral of Cork. A curate receives a salary of £100. The church was enlarged in 1822, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 600; attendance, from 550 to 650. A school-house is also used as a parochial place of worship during winter. A Roman Catholic chapel, and a barn used as a Roman Catholic chapel, have an attendance of respectively from 300 to 400, and from 200 to 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapels of Bray and Delganv. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,656 Churchmen, 4 Presbyterians, 4 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,834 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools at Charlemont and Powerscourt-Gate were usually attended by about 185 children; and 8 daily schools—2 of which were supported chiefly by the rector, two chiefly by Lord Powerscourt, one almost entirely by Lady Powerscourt, one wholly by Lady Powerscourt, and one almost entirely by Lady Rathdown—had on their books 208 boys and 237 girls.

POWSCOURT, the beautiful, romantic, and gorgeous demesne of Viscount Powerscourt, in the eastern district of the parish of Powerscourt, barony of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It comprises about 700 acres immediately around the mansion, about 500 in the glen of the Powerscourt waterfall, and about 200 on the north side of the Dargle; it contains a very large proportion of the most interesting scenes and objects within the vast and justly celebrated natural picture-gallery of the county of Wicklow; it forms the topic of about one-fifteenth of the entire letter-press of Curry and Company's ably, judiciously, and symmetrically written "Guide to the County of Wicklow;" and it has been summarily described as so wondrously combining hill and dale, wood and water, and so brilliantly exhibiting the most exquisite beauty in a frame-work of sublime and seemingly inaccessible mountains as to realize the picture of "the happy valley." We cannot, therefore, be expected to do it full justice within the necessarily small limits which we must allot to it; and will easily be excused for availing ourselves of the succinct yet accurate views of it given by Mr. Brewer:—"The mansion of Powerscourt is a spacious structure, composed of granite, and was erected late in the 18th century, after the designs of Mr. Cassels. The style of architecture is not conspicuous for purity or beauty, and it is much to be regretted that one of the finest situations in Europe should not have been occupied by a fabric evincing correspondent grandeur of conception. This building displays two fronts. One of these comprises a central body and two wings. The central compartment is ornamented with a pediment, having the family-arms on the tympanum. The wings are plain, and beyond each is a circular sweep, terminating in an obelisk which supports the crest. The second front has a circular tower at each extremity, crowned with an ogee-shaped cupola. The interior presents some fine rooms, and the richly decorated hall is deservedly admired by most visitors. This mansion is placed on an eminence sufficient for a display of the structure and for a command of extensive views, but not so lofty as to communicate the fears of chillness and exposure. In the background, but sufficiently distant to preserve the building from comparative diminution as a pictorial object, mountains rise in magnificent succession, their summits broken into an outline of beautiful irregularity.

"The home demesne is luxuriant in natural

* The reason of this discrepancy is, that a small portion of the quondam parish of Powerscourt is included in the perpetual curacy and quondam sacra parish of Calary.

charms, cultivated with distinguished taste. The graceful inequalities of this elevated tract are rich in wood, finely disposed; and a winding river, partially enwrapped in foliage, flows through the vale to which the grounds descend. Nature is here gently assisted, and no encumbrances of modern temples, hermitages, or other toys of the landscape-gardener, call forth vulgar admiration, whilst they offend the eye of the judicious, and violate the dignity of Heaven's works. It would be vain to attempt the task of pointing out the numerous situations in this demesne, from which may be obtained prospects of peculiar beauty; and, perhaps, none are excelled by the view gained shortly after entering the grounds. Here, as we approach the house, the first break of scenery towards the south is inconceivably grand, soft, and various. Mountains, often cultivated high towards their summits, and sometimes rudely majestic in the unaided tints of nature, form the impressive background, at a happy distance. The undulating tracts which lie between that range of mountains, and the lofty ridge on which the spectator is placed, comprise the rich woods and plantations on the demesne of Charleville. Amidst the umbrageous screen of this cultivated scenery, the river pursues its devious course, lucid, rippling, and often half-hidden. It may be added, that a distant bridge over the winding stream stands well revealed, as an adjunct of the picturesque. This is in itself a pleasing object, evincing, without effort, the operations of art; and the occasional animation afforded by the transit of rural passengers, imparts a felicitous effect to the profound and silent expanse of scenery.

"The deer-park of Powerscourt abounds in natural beauties, but of a character partaking more of wildness and austerity than the attractive precincts of the mansion. This extensive enclosure is enriched with many oaks of a venerable growth, and is celebrated for a waterfall of great magnificence. The herds of deer are equally numerous and fine. The principal object which arrests the attention, on approaching the park, is Knockree-mountain, which rises to the right of the villages of Coolekeas and Ballynagea. This mountain represents the central part of a stupendous rath or ancient Irish fortress, wrought by the mighty hand of Nature; and it may be thought that the similitude is preserved by surrounding circumstances: the lofty mountains of Glencree, Cuttlestown, and Walker's Rock, or the Long-hill, partly forming a resemblance of the outward ramparts, and the valleys of Glencree, Ballynagea, and Charleville, the fosse or ditch. The entrance of the park is marked by much grandeur of effect. On each side is a chain of mountains, wooded to the summit, and a river hurries over a rocky chancel, through the valley at their base. The mountains close at the termination of this vale, and form one great amphitheatre of wood, the scene of the waterfall. The stream which supplies this celebrated fall rises at a place called Glensoulan, and is, in the more temperate parts of its course, an inconsiderable rivulet. After reaching the Jousm mountain, its waters sink down a precipice or stupendous wall of ferruginous basalt, upwards of 100 feet in height. When not augmented by heavy falls of rain, the volume of descending liquid is small, and the face of the rock is seen through the thin veil of its delicate transparency. But, after continued rains have surcharged the interstices of the mountains, the tumultuous fury with which this precipitated body of water bursts down the frightful depth of its descent, affords a rare spectacle of awful beauty. The profound seclusion of the glen favours the full poignancy of the effect, and the dark masses of contiguous wood, rising to the utmost height of the

mountains, lend a delightful contrast of colouring to the foam and torrent of the cataract. This noble fall of water is distant about two miles and a-half from the mansion of Powerscourt.

"The estate derives its name from De la Poer, a former possessor, by whom it was obtained in marriage with one of the daughters of Milo De Cogan. A strong castle was constructed at this place by De la Poer, which was taken and destroyed by the septs of O'Toole and O'Byrne, in the year 1535, but was speedily rebuilt by government at the great expense, for those times, of 5,000 marks. In 1556, the sept of the O'Kavanaghs gained violent possession of Powerscourt, then the property of a branch of the Talbot family, by grant from Henry VIII. These invaders fortified the castle, and garrisoned it with 140 men; but when attacked by Sir George Stanley with a regular force, the Kavanaghs surrendered upon mercy. We regret to observe that the mercy shown by the conqueror consisted in putting to death 74 of their number; the remainder were suffered to depart. It is mentioned by Mr. Harris, in the second volume of Ware's Antiquities, that about the middle of the last century, six urns were discovered beneath an artificial mount near Powerscourt, one of which is represented in an engraving inserted in that work. The capacity of it, if entire, would not much exceed a quart; it is of a light brown colour, and composed of a crumbling soft clay, rudely enough wrought, but much ornamented on the exterior; and each urn was covered with a small flat stone, and filled with black dirt, which possibly might have been ashes reduced to that condition by time."

The family of Wingfield, now Viscounts Powerscourt, is very ancient; and they derive their name from the castle and manor of Wingfield, which are situated in Suffolk, and which belonged to them before the date of the Norman conquest. Sir Richard Wingfield, fourth in lineal descent from Sir John Wingfield, who is said to have served under the Black Prince, married the only daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliam of Milltown, and sister of the Lord-deputy of Ireland; and Sir Richard Wingfield, the eldest son of these parents, greatly distinguished himself in the suppression of Tyrone, displayed great valour in an attempt upon Calais, received an appointment from Queen Elizabeth and a reappointment from James I. to the marshalship of Ireland, overthrew and suppressed the rebellion of Sir Hugh O'Dogherty and Sir Neil O'Donnell in Ulster, and obtained, in guerdon of his services, the lands of Fereullen, comprising the whole of the parish of Powerscourt, with the exception of about 1,000 acres now belonging to the Earl of Rathdown. In 1618, Sir Richard was created Viscount Powerscourt; and, at his death in 1634, the peerage became extinct, and the estates were inherited by his cousin, Sir Richard Wingfield. In 1665, the grandson of this Sir Richard was made Viscount Powerscourt by a new patent; and, at his death in 1717, the peerage again became extinct, and the estates devolved to his cousin, Edward Wingfield, Esq., barrister-at-law. In 1743, Richard, the only son of this heir, obtained another and final revival of the peerage, and was created Baron Wingfield and Viscount Powerscourt. "In the unfortunate rebellion of 1798," says the writer of the Wicklow Guide, "the attachment of his tenantry to the then Viscount was very remarkable: When all the nobility and gentry fled to the capital for shelter and protection, Lord Powerscourt, with the true spirit of his great ancestor, continued to inhabit his mansion in Wicklow, and fortified it for defence. Upon the roof of the house, which is flat and sheeted with lead, his tena-

antry, now converted into faithful yeomanry to whom he intrusted his life, kept constant guard; and with 100 of these trusty and attached adherents he persevered in preserving his family and property, while other parts of Ireland teemed with blood."

POWERTOWN, a parish in the barony of Gowran, 2½ miles south-east of the town of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, south-eastward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 3; area, 5,432 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches,—of which 11½ acres, 2 roods, 37 perches are in the river Barrow. Pop., in 1831, 1,718; in 1841, 1,730. Houses 273. The surface lies on the eastern border of the county, and upon the left bank of the Barrow; it is traversed by the road from Gowran to Graigue-managh; it possesses a considerable diversity of outline; and it consists of arable and pasture land, much of which is excellent, while all the remainder is good. Mount-Loftus, the seat of Sir F. W. Loftus, Bart., is a principal artificial feature, occupies an elevated site, and commands fine views of the river and banks of the Barrow. The village of Powerstown is situated in the north-western district, and is watered by a rivulet which falls into the Barrow a little below Gores-bridge. The principal antiquities are vestiges of two old churches, and the ruins of Drumroe-castle. —This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £450; glebe, £22 2s. 5d. Gross income, £472 2s. 3d.; nett, £379 19s. 11d. Patron, the Crown and the diocesan one of every three turns. A curate receives a salary of £69 4s. 7½d., and the use of the glebe-house. The church is an old building. Sitings 120; attendance 10. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ullard. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 16, and the Roman Catholics to 1,668; and a daily school was in connection with the National Board, and had on its books 116 boys and 55 girls.

POWERTOWN, co. Tipperary. See KILGRANT.

POYNTZ-PASS, or **FENWICK'S-PASS**, a village, partly in the parish of Aghaderg, barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, but chiefly in the parish of Ballymore, barony of Lower Orier, co. Armagh, Ulster. It stands on the Newry Canal, on the main-road from Tanderagee to Newry, and on the road from Banbridge to Newtown-Hamilton, 7 furlongs south of Aeton, 2½ miles south-west by west of Loughbrickland, ¾ south by east of Tanderagee, and 5 south-west of Banbridge. The circumjacent country, though now an open, fertile, and beautiful tract, was formerly a series of fastnesses of bog, morass, and forest; and the town has the latter part of its name from occupying the locality of an encumbered pass through these fastnesses between the counties of Down and Armagh. A castle stood at the pass to guard it; and the stump of the fortalice was not very long ago visible. The prefix Poyntz arose from the circumstance of Lieutenant Poyntz having here fought a desperate action at the head of a few loyal troops against a numerous body of the forces of Tyrone. The part of the village which stands in Armagh was built in 1790 by Mr. Stewart, who was then proprietor of its site, and who obtained for it the grant of a right to hold a market and fairs. The town consists of one principal street, and an intersecting subordinate street; and it contains a dispensary, a National school, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a parish-church. The dispensary is within the Newry Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 12,000 acres, with a pop. of 8,000; and, in 1830, it expended £78, and administered to 873 patients. Well attended fairs are held on the first Saturday of

every month; and are the scene of extensive sales of sheep and cattle. At the village is the 12th lock of the Newry Canal; and within about a mile are Lough Shark, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and the seats of Lisraw-house, Passview, Acton-house, Drumargal-house, the Close, Bachelor's-Hill, Thornvale, Woodview, Macguinness-Farm, and Merryfield. Area of the Down section of the village, 8 acres; of the Armagh section, 23 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 660; in 1841, 643. Houses 114. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 29; in manufactures and trade, 73; in other pursuits, 24. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9; on the directing of labour, 67; on their own manual labour, 47; on means not specified, 3. Pop. of the Armagh section, in 1831, 572; in 1841, 553. Houses 96.

PREBAN, **PAERBAWN**, or **BRABAN**, a parish in the barony of South Ballinacor, 3½ miles north-east of Tinehelly, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, south-westward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 4,265 acres, 16 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,095; in 1841, 1,176. Houses 172. A mountain on the northern boundary has an altitude of 1,279 feet above sea-level; a height in the interior of the western district has an altitude of 900 feet; the site of the church, in the centre of the parish, has an altitude of 567 feet; and a brook of the interior has, at Preban-bridge, a surface-elevation of 423 feet. The Derry rivulet flows along the southern border; and the road from Tinehelly to Rathdrum passes through the interior. The general quality of the land is light, and fit only for the production of oats and potatoes. The seats are Ballinacra-house and Tankersley-house; and the hamlets are Preban and Crossanavar. —This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ferns. The vicarial tithes belong to the perpetual curacy, and are compounded for £72 12s. 11d. Gross income, £92 12s. 11d.; nett, £87 0s. 3½d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £145 5s. 10d.; and are appropriated to the see of Ferns. The church was built in 1827, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitings 250; attendance 130. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of adjoining parishes. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 241, and the Roman Catholics to 851; and 3 daily schools—one of which was aided with £5 a-year from the bishop of Ferns—had on their books 113 boys and 89 girls.

PRIMULT. See BALLYBURLY.

PRIEST'S-LEAP, a wild and alpine mountain-pass, on the mutual border of the barony of Bantry, co. Cork, and the barony of Glanerought, co. Kerry, and midway between the towns of Bantry and Kenmare, Munster. The alpine acclivities which lead to it are bold, romantic, and often frightfully naked and rugged; and both the pass itself and a track through these acclivities are traversed by one of the wildest roads in Europe,—the old road from the south-west of the county of Cork into the county of Kerry. "The Priest's Leap road," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "offers to every student of the ancient mystery of road-making the fairest subject for inquiry and contemplation; nothing can be more direct than its uphill fights, or more decided and unwavering than its downward progressions; no mountain-elevation, however bristling with crags or formidable the aspect of its precipitous sides, deterred the stern and uncompromising engineer who laid it down. He carried it over the loftiest summits, the wildest moors, at the bottoms of the most desolate glens, and along the most dizzy steeps overlooking the deepest

glens. A savage-looking defile is sometimes made available as a conduit for every ferocious breeze that loves to howl and sweep along such localities,—and the loneliness of many of the scenes is emphatically marked by the significant 'leacht,' or stone heap, that points out the spot where, in other times, some solitary traveller met his fate from the wayside plunderer. * * To the lover of the wild, the picturesque, and the romantic, we recommend this road for his special enjoyment. Glorious is its scenery over mountain and through glen. The broad bay of Banntry is glistening far beneath, and the blue shores of Iveragh and Bere in the distance, are noble features in the majestic panorama. Nor has the voice of tradition failed, or become silent, among these hills; many a wild legend and whimsical fiction may be gathered, by a little kindness, from their shrewd, inquisitive, and really imaginative inhabitants. Nearly midway in the course of the mountain-road stand the ruins of one of those small ancient churches, whose era from their style—the Romanesque—must be placed between the 5th and the 11th centuries. A portion of the walls only remains. The stones are large and cyclopean, curiously jointed, and well-fashioned. We were told that it is 'one of the first churches called at Rome'—a traditional record of its high antiquity. Outside the burial-ground is a perfect curiosity;—a natural rock, of a tabular form, with five basin-like hollows on the surface, of four or five inches in depth, and about a foot in diameter. These are severally filled with water, and in each is a stone of a long oval form fitting the space fully. The whole forms a petrified dairy—the basins being the keelers, the ovals the rolls of butter."

PRIOR, a parish in the barony of Iveragh, 7½ miles south by west of Cahireiveen, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 5; area, 11,798 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,176; in 1841, 3,323. Houses 576. The surface is partly washed on the east by Ballinakelligs bay; and is preëminently very wild and mountainous. A principal height is Knockagallisk, whose summit rises to the altitude of 1,351 feet above sea-level. The proportion of mountainous and boggy ground compared with the proportion of arable and meadow land is as 17 to 1.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of DRUGOG [which see], in the dio. of Ardret and Aghadoc. Tithe composition, £120 3s. 1d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killenlagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 10, and the Roman Catholics to 3,380; and 3 day daily schools were usually attended by about 61 children.

PRIOR, a hamlet on the left bank of the river Lane, barony of Dunkerron, co. Kerry, Munster. Post-town, Milltown.

PROSPEROUS, a village in the parish of Killybegs, barony of Clane, co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands on the road from Rathangan to Dublin, 2½ miles west of Clane, 2½ north-east of Robertstown, and 5½ north-west of Naas. It is a perfect burlesque upon its name; and may be pronounced one of the most unprosperous, decaying, and miserable villages in Ireland. A cotton-factory was established here in 1780, by Captain Brook, but was long ago abandoned. In the village are a police station, a school, and a Roman Catholic chapel; and within a mile of it are Killybegs-house, Woodville-house, and Downings-house. The circumjacent country is flat, dreary, and to a large extent sheer morass. Area of the village, 38 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,038; in 1841, 526. Houses 91. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 58; in manufactures,

and trade, 45; in other pursuits, 9. Families dependent chiefly on the directing of labour, 54; on their own manual labour, 55; on means not specified, 3.

PUBBLEBRIEN. See **POBBLEBRIEN**.

PUBBLEDRUM, a quondam parish in the baronies of Forth and Rathvilly, co. Carlow, Leinster. It is not recognised in the Ecclesiastical divisions; and it has, even as to civil usage, ceased to be recognised as a parish. Pop., in 1831, of the Forth section, 1,182; of the Rathvilly section, 89. Houses in these, 178 and 12.

PUCKANE, or **PUCKAUN**, a village in the parish of Killodiernan, barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands 1½ mile east of the head of Dromineer bay in Lough Derg, and 4½ north by west of Nenagh. In the village are a police barrack and a Roman Catholic chapel; and within a mile of it are a parish-church, Loughs Claveen, Claree, Poulavee, and Black, and the seats of Johnstown, Urra-lodge, Lispera, Prior-park, Lodge-house, Rockville, Prospect-house, Castleview, Blackford-house, Riverview, Knight-cottage, Amagbegg-house, and Shannonville-house. Area of the village, 9 acres. Pop., in 1831, 173; in 1841, 155. Houses 33.

PUFFIN-ISLAND, an island in the barony of Iveragh, co. Kerry, Munster. It screens the north-west side of St. Finnan's bay, extends about 7 furlongs south-westward, and lies within ¼ of a mile of the nearest part of the mainland, and 2½ south by east of Bray Head, or the western extremity of Valentia Island. It is much frequented by the fowl called puffins, and is also well stocked with rabbits. Its surface is craggy, steep, and soaring; and terminates in a summit which is cloven with a remarkable gap. The surrounding sea is often tremendously lashed by winds and swells from the Atlantic.

PULCAHILL, one of four denominations of a bog, in the baronies of Clare and Dunkellin, co. Galway, Connaught. The other denominations are Aughlingham, Menlough, and Clare-Galway. The bog extends from the east side of the foot of Lough Corrib to within ¾ of a mile of the village of Clare-Galway; and it approaches, on the south, to within 2½ miles of the town of Galway. It is bisected from end to end by the river Clare; the greater part of it is flooded in winter; and the highest point of it, near Moonleagh, has an elevation of 18½ feet above the level of Lough Corrib. "Its effectual drainage," says the official report upon it, "could not be accomplished without lowering the surface of Lough Corrib several feet, which would be attended with more expense than the fee-simple of it would be worth, were it land of the very best quality. It may, perhaps, be asserted that Lough Corrib being so extensive, the lowering of it might be a great object with the landowners on the verge, as a great quantity of land might by that means be gained; this would not be the case to any very great extent, as the shores of the lake are generally very bold, steep, and rocky. The bog is from 28 to 36 feet in depth, and the strata underneath generally is white marl and lime-tone gravel. The bog of Menlough is also a flat low bog; being an island where the lake narrows into the river of Galway; its greatest height is only about 10 feet over the surface of the lake, being from 29 to 34 feet in depth, and its greatest depth 45 feet." In 1765, an attempt to drain the flooded grounds east of Clare-Galway, and adjoining the Clare river, and to form a navigation between the towns of Tuam and Galway, was made by Mr. Bodkin, of Lucka; but in consequence of the rockiness of the ground, the undertaking proceeded no farther than the making of a shallow cut at Clare-Galway.

PULLAGHEENY, a fishing harbour in the parish of Kilglass, barony of Tyreragh, co. Sligo, Connaught. It is situated on the east side of Killaffa bay, 1½ mile south by west of Lennadoon Point, and 3½ west-south-west of Eskay. A pier was constructed here, a number of years ago, chiefly by means of grants from the Fishery Board. The adjacent shore is rocky, inhospitable, and dangerous.

PULLAGHOPPLE. See BIRMINGHAM.

PULLANS. See PULLINS.

PULLEN, a small fishing-station, between Doonbeg and Kilkee, on the west coast of the barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. It is a mere gorge between cliffs, about 500 feet long and 40 broad, and cannot accommodate or even admit any other craft than canoes.

PULLENDIVA, a coast-guard station, and a small fishing-harbour, between Aughris Head and the mouth of the river Eskay, barony of Tyreragh, co. Sligo, Connaught. It is partially covered by the flat rock Lackbin, and affords a tolerably quiet landing-place for yawls in off-shore winds; but the completing of its shelter by the erection of suitable piers would be impracticable except at very great expense. In 1836, there were employed in the fisheries within its district 1 open sail-boat, 15 row-boats, and 92 men.

PULLINASHANTINA, a remarkable cavern on the coast of the Mullet, and in the vicinity of Binghamstown, parish of Kilmore, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. The tides run violently and roaringly into it, nearly a quarter of a mile; and a part of the singular rock which forms it has fallen in, leaving a wide and awfully impressive gap.

PULLINS, a singularly romantic district in the barony of Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is sometimes understood in so large a sense as to include the greater part of the parish of Drumhome, and the south-western part of the parish of Templecarne; but it properly consists of only a glen in the former parish, about 2 miles in length, chiefly within the demesne of Brown-Hall, and extending westward to the village of Ballintra. "It is formed," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "by the course of a mountain-torrent, which runs for nearly a mile through a most singularly picturesque ravine, presenting to view in succession a series of cascades, caves, wild cliffs, huge shattered rocks, amidst a profusion of the richest and most varied ferns, and every description of mountain plants. The whole course of the river is shaded by a mass of deep wood, which greatly enhances the effect of the scenery. A solid bed of limestone seems to have been cleft from 30 to 40 feet in depth; and in this narrow fissure, turning often at a very acute angle, the river foams along, frequently entirely disappearing in caves where its course passes under and through the rocks for a considerable space. In some of these caves, the regularly formed arched roof, about 50 feet span, and above 100 yards long, presents one of the wildest representations imaginable of the lawless distiller's haunt, or the outlaw's refuge. A dropping well of the purest water is found in a basin of the rock within, and a succession of winding caves, forming numerous outlets, afford opportunities of escape or concealment on all sides." Often the course of the river is obliterated by masses of rock piled over each other in the most fantastic manner, and the existence of the stream is only known by a hoarse murmur deep below the place on which the spectator stands. After a course again of half-a-mile through a flat meadow, the river resumes its wild character, but with increased magnificence of scenery. The river suddenly descends about sixty feet in a deep and dark chasm, the rock actually meeting overhead, whilst

a precipitous wall of rock bounds either side; it falls at once nearly twenty feet, in an unbroken stream, with a roar which makes the solid wall around absolutely quake. It emerges under a narrow natural bridge of rock of the most perfect Gothic mould, and turning suddenly, a vista of ¼ of a mile appears opening upon the sea in a distance, and on either side a perpendicular wall of rock, clothed with the richest ivy, extends in a perfectly straight line to the village of Ballintra, the river occupying the entire space between these curious walls. A description can but faintly convey the extraordinary character of these lovely scenes, nor can the artist represent their singular beauties."

PULLOCHENY, a small but comparatively important harbour, at the northern extremity of the parish of Kilglass, barony of Tyreragh, co. Sligo, Connaught. It is situated on the east side of Killalla bay, 1½ mile south by west of the headland which screens the east side of the bay's entrance. "On rounding the headland, we find two coves backed by a high beach of limestone shingle, and separated from each other by a small islet of limestone rock, about 300 fathoms from the shore. This islet is bluff toward the sea, which end is rarely covered; and declining towards the land, is connected with the main at low water by a spit or beach, covered 5 or 6 feet at high water. The cove on the north side of this spit is exposed, shallow, and rocky; but on the south side there is deep water, making a kind of anchorage tolerably sheltered at high water, where vessels come in summer to load kelp. The entrance to this anchorage has 4 fathoms at low water, and within these are 2 fathoms, so that, if properly covered, this would be a deep harbour, fit for any craft, and being outside the bars of Killalla or the Moy, would form a place of shelter to the trade of these places in all weather. There is, however, a violent breaker in the entrance to Pullocheny in north-west winds. A great number of fishing yawls are kept in the place, but must all be hauled up on the beach. Within the beach is a marsh of several acres, over which spring tides frequently flow, and the stream passing through it has 5 or 6 feet water, but barred to high water by the beach at its mouth. The harbour itself is about 200 fathoms square, about half of it dry at low water, the south side a sherry of limestone flag." [Nimmo's Coast Survey.] A breakwater and a pier began to be constructed in 1823, but they never were completed, and, in a few years, they went to ruin. Official evidence published in 1836, says, "During summer, vessels from 200 tons downwards are loaded in the harbour with grain and potatoes. At low water there is a depth of 10 feet in the harbour, and 20 sail of vessels may lie in it besides the boats. It is tolerably secure, except in very heavy gales from the north-west at high water. After the first quarter ebb, the harbour is naturally protected." Pullocheny is a coast-guard station; and the number of fishermen within the district of this station is about 300.

PULLOUGH, one of several denominations of a bog, 4½ miles east of Ferbane, and within the baronies of Ballyerwan, Ballyboy, and Garrycastle, King's co., Leinster. The other denominations are Ballinacor, Derrycooly, Derryloo, Killarany, and Rosmore. The bog is part of the vast region of morass which lies between Tullamore and Shannon Harbour; it is bounded, on the north, by the Grand Canal,—on the south, by the road from Tullamore to Cloghan,—and, on the west, by a rivulet called the Barony stream. It is naturally cut into seven parts by several streams which intersect it, and by the intervening profitable lands and deries of Bal-

linacor, Derrooly, and Derrycooly. Estimated cost of reclamation, £8,185 15s. 6d.

PULLOGHURRY. See **AGHRIS.**

PULPIT (THE). See **AGHADOK.**

PULSHASY, a hamlet in the parish of Templetogether, barony of Ballymore, co. Galway, Connaught. Pop., in 1831, 35. Houses 6.

PURDY'S BURN, a village in the parish of Drumbo, barony of Upper Castlereagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Newtownbreda, on the road thence to Lisburn. Adjacent to it on the east, is Purdy's-Burn-house, the handsome seat of Narcissus Batt, Esq.; and within a mile of it are the Giant's Ring, Drumbo-church, and the seats of New-Grove, Edenderry-house, Belvoir-park, and Beech-hill. Area of the village, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 126. Houses 28.

PUREFOY'S PLACE. See **CLONBULLUGE.**

PURPLE-MOUNTAIN, a conspicuous, romantic, and beautiful mountain, on the mutual boundary of the baronies of Dunkerrin and Glanerought, co. Kerry, Munster. It rises suddenly up from the west side of the middle lake of Killarney, but is also a feature in the scenery of the lower lake, and one of the principal features of the scenery of the upper

lake. As seen from almost any quarter, under almost any modification of light, and at any season whatever of the year, it possesses a purple hue, and therefore is literally the purple mountain. It owes a strong flush of its colouring, at one season of the year, to the flowers of the heath, which carpets a considerable extent of it; but it acquires its pervading and permanent tints solely from the colour of the rock of which it is principally composed.

PURRANES AND BALLYHANKEEN, a bog of two denominations, on the mutual border of the baronies of Kilmain and Clannorris, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Hollymount, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north, by the river Robe; and is traversed by the road from Hollymount to Ballindangan. The section south of the road is a dry, firm, black bog, about 5 feet in mean depth; but the section north of the road, and adjoining the river, is low and swampy, rests on a substratum of soft, white marl, and has a depth of from 13 to 36 feet. Area of the bog, 2,332 acres; altitude above high-water level in Galway bay, 181 feet; estimated cost of reclamation, £3,240.

PURT, the suburb or southern section of the town of **BALLYSHANNON**; which see.

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QUAKERS-ISLAND, or INCHCLARAUN, an island in the parish of Cashel, barony of Rathcline, co. Longford, Leinster. It measures $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length; and lies $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the nearest part of the mainland, and $\frac{5}{8}$ south of Lanesborough. It acquired its popular name of Quaker's-Island from the circumstance of having, for several years, been the farm and the residence of one of the society of Friends. It possesses a cluster of ecclesiastical ruins which, like those of Glendalough, Clonmacnoise, Inniscaltra, and some other places, claim to be seven churches. Some of the remaining windows in the ruins are in beautiful proportion; several arches and columns exhibit fine forms and remarkable symmetry; and one ruin presents, in tolerable preservation, the cloisters and the refectory of an abbey. Most of the ruins are clustered together toward the south end of the island; but one church, with a square tower, crowns an eminence considerably apart from the others, and near the centre of the island. "In my perambulations of a thousand miles and more, through this midland district," says Mr. Weld, "no place so forcibly riveted my fancy as this island; nor do I recollect ever having seen a spot where retirement, without being beyond the reach of the rational gratifications of civilized life, could be more effectually or perhaps more agreeably realized."

QUARRIES, a bog in the barony of Iveragh, co. Kerry, Munster. It lies principally within the parish of Dromod, contains part of the summit-level of the barony, and possesses a surface-elevation of from 650 to 700 feet above the level of the sea. Its area is 3,407 acres. The waters of its eastern section pass the Blackwater to the Kenmare estuary; and those of its western section pass by the Owenegra and the Flesk to the lake of Killarney. The bog

is for the most part pretty firm, and requires little more than surface drainage. The limestone quarries of Masurour are within it; they produce a very pure limestone, penetrated with veins of calc-spar, but free from the accompaniment of hornstone; and they are the central point, whence five roads radiate to different districts of the country. Estimated cost of reclaiming the bog, £1,325 12s. 9d.

QUEENSBOROUGH, a village in the parish of Beaulieu, barony of Ferrard, co. Louth, Leinster. It stands on the left bank of the river Boyne, and on the road from Baltray to Drogheda, 1 mile south-west of Baltray, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Drogheda. It is a neat and agreeable place. In its vicinity are Beaulieu-church and Beaulieu-house,—the latter the seat of the Rev. A. J. Montgomery. Pop. not specially returned.

QUEENSBOROUGH, a Roman Catholic parish in the barony of Longford, co. Galway, Connaught. It is in the dio. of Clonfert; and has chapels at Queensborough and Tahy. Its post-town is Eyrecourt.

QUEEN'S COUNTY,

An inland county of the province of Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by King's co.; on the east, by co. Kildare; on the south-east, by co. Carlow; on the south, by co. Kilkenny; and, on the west, by co. Tipperary and King's co. The watershed or summit-line of the Slievebloom mountains forms the boundary over 8 miles in the northern part of the west; the Silver river forms the boundary over 4 miles in the western part of the north; the river Barrow forms the boundary over about 20 miles of the north-east and the east; but the remainder of the boundary-line, though occasionally formed by

streams and watersheds, is prevailing artificial; and even the boundary-line along the whole of the east, though very largely formed by the Barrow, makes two recessions from that river, and is, in consequence, considerably capricious. The outline of the county is much more regular than that of many Irish counties; and it renders the district compact and politically convenient, and may be summarily regarded as describing a four-sided figure,—the east, the south, and the west sides nearly equal to one another in extent, and the north side considerably smaller. The longest straight line that can be drawn within the limits, extends 36½ miles south-westward; the next longest extends 35½ north-eastward; the longest that can be drawn due westward extends 32 miles; and the longest that can be drawn due southward extends 26½ miles. The area of the county comprises 342,422 acres of arable land, 69,280 of uncultivated land, 11,630 of continuous plantations, 1,117 of towns, and 396 of water,—in all, 424,854 acres.

Surface.—The Slievebloom range of mountains extends partly in the interior of the north-west district, and partly along the boundary with King's county; it forms strictly one ridge, and is intersected by only one pass, lofty, steep, difficult, and so narrow as not to admit two horses abreast; and it exhibits along its summit a soaring appearance, and presents among its declivities and skirts a large amount and a pleasing variety of picturesque scenery. Its principal summits within the interior are Cappagh and the Cones, whose altitudes above sea-level are respectively 1,077 and 1,076 feet; and its principal summits on the boundary with King's county are Slievebloom and Arderin, whose altitudes are 1,691 and 1,733 feet. The Dysart or Slievelech hills contribute very conspicuous and highly interesting features to the south-eastern district, comprising upwards of one-fourth of the whole area; but they rather stand singly and dispersed, than fold into one another, or form a congeries, and they afford, from their eminences and through their vistas, many charming views of a fine and beautiful country, highly adorned with rich plantations and magnificent demesnes. Their three loftiest summits are Scotland-hill, 1,079 feet of altitude above sea-level,—Cullenagh-hill, 1,045 feet,—and a hill on the extreme edge of the southern border, 1,001 feet. The portion of the series situated in the extreme south-east is often called the Slievemargy-hills, and is intimately connected with the Castle-Corner-hills in the adjacent parts of the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow. The remaining districts of Queen's county are part of the great central plain of Ireland,—comparatively high in its mean basis or superficial elevation,—lying around or near the sources of some of the principal rivers of the kingdom,—and prevailing flat and of inexpressive contour. Several rather large tracts of bog, particularly on the northern border and in the vicinity of Naryborough, encumber the plain; but an extensive aggregate of bog has been reclaimed into the condition of fine meadow; and much is so happily dispersed in penicles throughout most districts of the county, excepting the Slievemargy coalfield, as to afford a cheap, convenient, and general supply of fuel.

Waters.—The Clodagh and the Silver rivulets drain, within the basin of the Shannon, the small district which lies north-west of the interior part of the Slievebloom range of mountains. The river Barrow rises on the northern part of the Slievebloom mountains; flows prevailing eastward to the north-eastern extremity of the county, and then flows prevailing southward to Waterford Harbour; drains most of the northern, and all the north-eastern, the

eastern, and the south-eastern districts of the county; uniformly flows either on the county boundary, or at no great distance from it; receives from the interior numerous but generally very small affluents; is navigable for boats from Portlarrington; becomes aided, at the north-east corner of the county, with the Athy branch of the Grand Canal; and is navigable for barges thence to the sea, offering to all the eastern section of the county the advantages of cheap and facile conveyance of heavy goods northward to Dublin, and southward to Waterford and the ocean. The river Nore comes in as a mere brook from Ikerrin in co. Tipperary; flows north-eastward to the vicinity of Mountrath, and then flows south-eastward and southward; drains all the western and central, and most of the southern districts of the county; receives the Gully, the Erkin, and numerous smaller affluents; and, though not navigable within the county, is, over a considerable distance, a fine, deep, and spacious river.—The lakes within the county, together with their respective area, are Kellyville, 14 acres, 3 roads, 26 perches; Emo, 20 acres, 1 road, 5 perches; Grantstown, 27 acres, 1 road, 26 perches; Annagh, 96 acres, 3 roads, 1 perch; Duff, 11 acres, 3 roads, 19 perches; and Ballyfin, 26 acres. All the water-area returned by the Ordnance Survey as within the county, is included in these six lakes and in the river Barrow. The only canals are the Mountmellick branch of the Grand Canal along the northern border to Mountmellick, and the Athy branch of the Grand Canal along the eastern border, and parallel with the Barrow, to the vicinity of Athy.

Climate.—Queen's county being situated in the centre of the southern two-thirds of Ireland, and having quite or nearly the highest basis within the midland parts of the kingdom, is freer from fogs and damps than any of the western, most of the interior, and some of the eastern counties, and seems to be equal to the best in salubrity of air. Great forests formerly covered the county, impeded the free circulation of the air, and occasioned a general retentiveness of damp; but they are either so utterly extinct, or so reduced to mere clump and grove, as no longer to produce any deleterious effect, and as even to be too scanty for desirable warmth and shelter. The exhalations which arise from the numerous bogs are not of the putrid sort which belong to the fens and marshes of England; and hence the inhabitants of the districts around them, and even in the midst of them, are healthy and robust, and occasionally furnish instances of remarkable longevity.

Minerals.—Two tiny districts on the western boundary of the county, and on the summits and higher acclivities of the Slievebloom mountains, consist chiefly of mica slate. A district of about 100 square miles, in the north-west, and comprising the main body of the Slievebloom mountains, and some of the country along their base, consists of millstone grit, including white sandstones and shale, with thin beds of limestone and coal. A district in the extreme south-east, of nearly equal extent with the preceding, and somewhat identical with the region of the Dysart and Slievemargy hills, consists of rocks of the coal-formation, and constitutes part of the great coal-field of Leinster; and a tiny portion of this district on the very verge of the county, contains beds of workable coal, and is often loosely classed with the mining territory of Castle-Corner or Kilkenny. See LEINSTER and KILKENNY. All the remainder of the county consists of the carboniferous limestone of the vast central district limestone plain of Ireland. The useful minerals raised or found within the county are coal, iron, copper,

manganese, mica, limestone, marble, sandstone, ochre, marl, fuller's-earth, and a great variety of clays, fit for all the coarse and the middle qualities of pottery.

Soils.—The soil of the east side of the Slievebloom mountains inclines to an alternately black and yellow stiff clay, of unequal depths; and lies, for the most part, upon a loose rotten rock, or upon a gritty gravel. The soil of the west side of the Slievebloom mountains generally inclines to a strong red clay, not unlike the soil of some of the northern counties, where only oats and potatoes are grown; but it is almost everywhere spongy, wet, and boggy, and often pierced and dissevered by naked protrusions of the underlying rock. The soil of the moors, in the various districts of the county, is bog, of from 3 or 4 to 20 or 24 inches in depth, upon a stratum of clay or gravel; and it is most easily reclaimed and improved, and becomes land of the best and surest description. The soil of a considerable portion of the champaign country is a strong gravel, very fertile in corn; and that of the remainder or great body of the champaign country, varies from a very stiff wheat-bearing clay, to a light and sandy yet fertile loam. Limestone of excellent quality may be quarried, and good manurial limestone gravel procured in almost every townland. "But," says Sir Charles Coote, in reference to this county, "the application of limestone, whether in gravel or when calcined, in its different states requires to be well understood, and cautiously applied, before the farmer can be certain to reap profit from its manure, as many people, conceiving lime of all-powerful virtue for land, without distinction, inconsiderately apply it, covering vast tracts before they have tried the experiment, in what stage or state or how far it may agree with their soils. I have seen large farms limed on the surface, which has proved of great detriment to the land, where limestone gravel would have been the proper manure, and in shallow soils, with limestone substrata, some farmers have injudiciously applied hot lime, which has produced the very contrary effect; when, if previously mixed and well incorporated with clay or bog stuff, it might have had the most desirable influence."

Agriculture.—Farms of less than 10 acres in extent are almost all in tillage; farms of from 10 to 50 acres are in about half tillage; and farms of upwards of 50 acres are from one-half to two-thirds in grass. Fallowing is not now usual. Wheat is very seldom weeded; but oats are generally weeded in the beginning of summer. The seed is usually steeped in salt and water, and limed; and too large a proportion of it to the extent of the land is generally sown,—the usual quantity being 16 stones per acre of dug land, and 20 stones per acre of ploughed land. The crops, after being laid down, are often rolled; and, excepting barley—which is generally too late in being cut—they are judiciously and carefully harvested. Clover, vetches, trefoil, rye-grass, and other artificial grasses, are not generally grown; and even turnips are raised to a comparatively small extent, and chiefly upon the largest class of tillage-farms. The smaller farmers grow only potatoes and wheat. The larger farmers usually take, in the first year, potatoes with manure; in the second year, wheat; in the third year, oats,—and lay some of the land down to grass with the wheat or the oats, to remain during from two to twenty years. The peasantry have little or no knowledge of the benefit of an alternation of crops. "The want of a proper rotation of crops," says an appendix to the first report of the Commissioners for inquiring into the condition of the poorer classes in Ireland,— "The want of a proper rotation of

crops, and of the cultivation of clover, vetches, rape, turnips, mangel-wurzel, &c., is most disastrous in its effects on the cottier and other occupiers of from one to ten acres of land. These poor families are toiling on in hopeless misery themselves, their land and their live stock all exhibiting every symptom of wretched destitution, while the mere adoption of a proper system would enable them to live in comparative comfort and happiness. The English Assistant Commissioners found them everywhere buying hay, and putting out a single cow to grass with a neighbouring farmer, although, with good management, their land would have supported three or four." The dairies of the low countries are conducted in the same manner as those of the upland districts. The butter produced is of the first and the second qualities; it is generally packed after every churning; and it is sold at Carlow by large farmers, and at Mountmellick by small farmers. The increased intercourse with England has induced a better mode of saving butter; so that the article is now much better able than before to compete with Dutch butter in the English market. Cheese was formerly manufactured to a considerable amount, but has of late years almost ceased to be made. In 1841, there were within the rural districts of the county, 5,629 farms of from 1 to 5 acres, 4,825 of from 5 to 15 acres, 1,813 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 1,334 of upwards of 30 acres; and within the civic districts, 131 of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 82 of from 5 to 15 acres, 18 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 13 of upwards of 30 acres. In the same year there were, throughout the county, 8,663 farmers, 32,550 servants and labourers, 170 ploughmen, 144 gardeners, 1 grazier, 360 herds, 64 care-takers, 3 land-agents, 125 land-stewards, 13 gamekeepers, and 28 dairy-keepers.

Live Stock.—The prevailing breed of sheep is large; and is the old Irish breed crossed with the Leicester. The breeding stock are not so high in the legs as formerly, but are better shaped and heavier in carcase. As good sheep as any at present, indeed, were in the county 18 or 24 years ago; but they were then few in number, and possessed only by a few gentlemen; while now, and for a series of years past, they are possessed by almost all the large farmers. The Leicester breed has everywhere succeeded remarkably well, and is universally observed to have improved both the quantity and the quality of the fleece, the weight of meat as compared with the weight of bone, and the capacity of arriving speedily at maturity. The breed of cattle has been very much improved. The breeds most in request are the Durham and the Ayrshire. Oxen are used by some farmers for agricultural purposes, but not so generally as at a former period. The small farmers think the Irish breed the best, on account of its being thought more hardy and better suited to the food and the climate of the country; but the large farmers consider the Durham, or the cross between that and the Irish, the most profitable, on account of its arriving much earlier at maturity, its carrying more meat upon less bone, its laying on meat upon the parts most profitable to the butcher, and its having a much greater capacity or aptitude for fattening. The horses of the country are not kept in a proper condition for working; for they are turned out to grass from May to November, fed solely upon hay and straw in winter, and supported with at best potatoes and stale oats during their period of heavy work in spring. The breed of pigs is inferior to that which prevails in most of the other counties of Leinster, and has a considerable resemblance to the lank, ungainly, and unprofitable breed of Connaught. In 1841, there were, within the rural districts of the county, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre,

710 horses and mules, 994 asses, 1,398 cattle, 338 sheep, 7,592 pigs, and 43,389 poultry.—on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 1,499 horses and mules, 1,214 asses, 2,949 cattle, 817 sheep, 5,751 pigs, and 39,942 poultry.—on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 3,868 horses and mules, 362 asses, 12,004 cattle, 3,092 sheep, 8,864 pigs, and 54,818 poultry.—on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 2,722 horses and mules, 161 asses, 6,581 cattle, 4,979 sheep, 5,680 pigs, and 31,637 poultry.—and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 4,096 horses and mules, 227 asses, 17,882 cattle, 38,283 sheep, 6,416 pigs, and 32,871 poultry; and within the civic districts of the county, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 302 horses and mules, 78 asses, 424 cattle, 129 sheep, 1,229 pigs, and 1,758 poultry.—on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 88 horses and mules, 5 asses, 100 cattle, 19 sheep, 207 pigs, and 564 poultry.—on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 118 horses and mules, 129 cattle, 34 sheep, 92 pigs, and 336 poultry.—on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 60 horses and mules, 47 cattle, 70 sheep, 67 pigs, and 186 poultry.—and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 23 horses and mules, 16 cattle, 49 sheep, 17 pigs, and 15 poultry. The totals of the classes of live stock, together with their respective estimated value, were, in the rural districts, 12,865 horses and mules, £102,920; 2,958 asses, £2,958; 41,714 cattle, £271,141; 47,509 sheep, £52,200; 34,273 pigs, £42,841; and 202,657 poultry, £5,060; and, in the civic districts, 586 horses and mules, £4,688; 83 asses, £83; 776 cattle, £5,044; 301 sheep, £331; 1,632 pigs, £2,040; and 2,877 poultry, £72. Grand total of estimated value of live stock in the rural districts, £477,186; in the civic districts, £12,238.

Woods.—When natural forests sheeted nearly the whole country, the alder was the prevailing tree of the low countries, and oak the prevailing tree of the mountains; but during many years past, little more survives of either natural timber trees, or under-wood coppice, especially the alder, than little patches of brushwood, in such situations among bogs as are inaccessible to cattle. The quantity of grouped planted timber which existed in 1841, and was planted previous to 1791, comprised 1,335 acres of oak, 26 of ash, 5 of beech, 150 of fir, 1,933 of mixed trees, and 123 of orchards; and the total quantity of planted trees, of all ages, existing in 1841, consisted of 1,413 acres of continuous woods, and 11,488 detached trees of oak, 85 acres and 121,959 detached trees of ash, 2 acres and 21,323 detached trees of elm, 40 acres and 33,080 detached trees of beech, 1,586 acres and 46,600 detached trees of fir, 8,123 acres and 134,663 detached trees of mixed plantations, and 421 acres and 3,862 detached trees of orchards,—in all, 11,630 acres of continuous woods, and 373,015 detached trees, equivalent to 2,331 acres,—thus making a grand total of 13,961 acres of planted timber.

Manufactures and Trade.—The manufacture of serges and stuffs was formerly so considerable as to produce fabrics to the annual value of about £100,000; but previous to the close of last century it almost totally disappeared. The manufacture of woollen fabrics employs at present about 360 weavers; of linen fabrics, about 105 weavers; of cotton fabrics, about 400 weavers; and of silk fabrics, 2 or 3 weavers. By far the larger part of the trade of the county consists in the raising of agricultural and dairy produce, the rearing of store and fat cattle, and the exporting of these to the markets of Dublin and England. The statistics of personal occupations as furnished by the Census of 1841, afford an excellent close view of the classifications and comparative amount of personal industry; and these, exclusive of the classes engaged in agriculture and the professions, are as follow:—

fisherman, 1; millers, 100; maltsters, 3; brewers, 15; distiller, 1; bakers, 136; confectioners, 25; salters, 4; salt-manufacturer, 1; tobacco-twisters, 5; fishmongers, 2; egg-dealers, 22; fruiterers, 6; cattle dealers, 16; pig-jobbers, 13; corn-dealers, 10; seedsman, 1; flour-merchant, 1; butter-merchant, 1; huxters and provision-dealers, 105; butchers, 103; victuallers, 61; grocers, 16; tobacconists, 4; wine-merchants, 4; flax-dressers, 8; carders, 71; spinners of flax, 825; spinners of wool, 907; spinners of unspecified classes, 903; factory-workers, 136; winders and warpers, 118; wool-dressers, 279; weavers of cotton, 436; weavers of linen, 101; weavers of woollen, 359; weavers of silk, 3; weavers of lace, 22; weavers of unspecified classes, 736; manufacturers of woollen, 8; dyers, 12; clothier, 1; cloth-finishers, 2; skinner, 1; curriers, 6; tanners, 5; brogue-makers, 191; boot and shoe makers, 734; tailors, 676; sempstresses, 656; dress-makers, 616; milliners, 89; stay-makers, 12; comb-makers, 4; knitters, 743; hatters, 19; straw-hatters, 62; bonnet-makers, 155; straw-workers, 5; gloves, 5; hair-dresser and barber, 1; umbrella-maker, 1; leather-dealer, 1; hosier, 1; linen drapers, 5; silk-mercer, 1; venders of soft goods, 11; rag and bone dealers, 11; architects, 3; builders, 13; brick-makers, 5; potters, 16; stone-cutters, 103; lime-burners, 8; bricklayers, 2; stone-masons, 331; slaters, 72; thatchers, 7; plasterers, 16; pavier, 1; sawyers, 57; carpenters, 938; cart-maker, 1; cabinet-makers, 16; coopers, 181; turners, 9; millwrights, 83; wheelwrights, 6; pump-borers, 4; shuttle-maker, 1; brush-maker, 1; basket-makers, 10; broom-makers, 14; miners, 298; iron-founders, 23; blacksmiths, 561; whitesmiths, 59; nailers, 142; cutlers, 6; tool-maker, 1; sickle-makers, 2; gunsmiths, 2; braziers and copper-smiths, 20; wire-workers, 3; plumbers, 4; tin-plate workers, 19; tinkers, 7; machine-makers, 3; watch-makers, 10; goldsmith, silversmith, and jeweller, 1; coach and car makers, 8; saddlers, 30; harness-makers, 25; rope-makers, 5; letter-press printers, 17; paper-stainer, 1; mat-maker, 1; chandlers and soap-boilers, 14; starch-manufacturer, 1; painters and glaziers, 57; net-makers, 2; sieve-makers, 8; tobacco-pipe maker, 1; trunk-maker, 1; upholsterers, 2; stationer, 1; booksellers and stationers, 3; coal-merchants, 7; ironmongers, 2; merchants of unspecified classes, 34; dealers of unspecified classes, 196; shopkeepers of unspecified classes, 285; shop-assistants, 208; tradesmen of unspecified classes, 10; and apprentices of unspecified classes, 23.

Fairs.—The principal fairs held within the county are the following, Abbeylisc, Jan. 26, March 17, May 5, July 20, Sept. 20, and Nov. 4; Aghaboe, Aug. 2, and Sept. 2; Ballycolla, Jan. 23, March 26, May 3, Oct. 1, and Dec. 12; Ballickmoyler, March 16, and Nov. 11; Ballinakill, the 16th of every month, March 22, and April 22; Ballylinan, Jan. 10, Feb. 10, May 10, Sept. 2, and Nov. 27; Borris-in-Ossory, Jan. 25, March 20, May 29, June 24, Aug. 15, Oct. 16, Nov. 21, and Dec. 20; Castlebrack, Aug. 12; Castletown, June 29; Clonslee, Feb. 28, May 16, Aug. 11, and Nov. 7; Cullahill, May 27, and Oct. 2; Donaghmore, March 28, June 12, Aug. 31, and Dec. 12; Dyert, June 5, and Nov. 13; Erril, June 12, March 9, and Dec. 25; Graigue, Jan. 6, Feb. 18, April 1, and Oct. 6; Maryborough, Jan. 1, Feb. 24, March 25, May 12, July 5, Sept. 4, Oct. 23, and Dec. 4; Mayo, June 29, Oct. 18, and Nov. 22; Mountmellick, Feb. 1, March 17, May 2, July 20, Aug. 26, Sept. 29, Nov. 1, and Dec. 11; Mountrath, Jan. 6, Feb. 17, April 4, May 5, Aug. 10, Sept. 29, and Nov. 10; Portarlington, Jan. 6, March 2, Easter-monday, May 22, July 4, Sept. 1, Oct. 12, and Nov. 23; Rathdowney, Jan. 27, April

1, May 6, July 10, Sept. 12, Nov. 1, and Dec. 15; Stradbally, May 6, July 10, Aug. 21, Sept. 14, and Nov. 21; and Timahoe, April 5, July 3, and Oct. 18.

Communications.—The Grand Canal and the Barrow navigations are of prime importance to the county, and have already been noticed in the section upon "Waters." The route of the main Trunk line of railway, as projected by the Public Commissioners, enters Queen's co. midway between Monastereven and Portllington, and proceeds south-westward to a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Maryborough; and there it forks into the lines toward Cork and Kilkenny—the former proceeding south-westward, and midway between Borris-in-Ossory and Aghaboe—and the latter proceeding southward, past Abbey-leix, and down the valley of the Nore. The three principal lines of road through the county are the post-road from Dublin to Birr, through Portllington and Mountmellick; the mail-road from Dublin to Limerick, through Ballybrittas, Eno, Maryborough, Mountrath, and Borris-in-Ossory; and the west mail-road from Dublin to Cork, through Stradbally, Abbeyleix, and Durrow. In 1842, the county surveyor had under his charge 689 miles of road.

Divisions and Towns.—Queen's county is divided into the baronies of Timnehinch, in the north-west; Portnehinch, in the north-east; Stradbally in the northern part of the east; Ballyadams, in the southern part of the east; Slievemargy, in the south-east; Cullinagh, in the eastern part of the south; Clarmallagh, in the western part of the south; Clandonagh, in the south-west; Upperwoods, in the west; West-Maryborough, in the western part of the interior; and East Maryborough, in the eastern part of the interior. The quondam barony of Upper Ossory was a few years ago practically abolished, by being divided into the three baronies or cantreds of Clarmallagh, Clandonagh, and Upperwoods; and 7 townlands of the parish of Durrow were transferred by the act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, from Galmoy in co. Kilkenny to Clarmallagh in Queen's county. The barony of Timnehinch contains 4 whole parishes; Portnehinch, 3 whole parishes; Stradbally, 5 whole parishes, and part of 5 other parishes; Ballyadams, 2 whole parishes, and part of 6 other parishes; Slievemargy, 3 whole parishes, and part of 3 other parishes; Cullinagh, 3 whole parishes, and part of 5 other parishes; Clarmallagh, 2 whole parishes and part of 11 other parishes; Clandonagh, 4 whole parishes, and part of 5 other parishes; Upperwoods, 1 whole parish; West Maryborough, part of 2 parishes; and East Maryborough, 2 whole parishes, and part of 5 other parishes. The towns and chief villages are, in Timnehinch, Clonslee, Rosenallis, and part of Mountmellick; in Portnehinch, Irishtown, Ballybrittas, and part of Mountmellick and Portllington; in Stradbally, Stradbally; in Ballyadams, Ballylinny; in Slievemargy, Arles, Balliekmoyler, Graigue, and Sleaty-Graigue; in Cullinagh, Abbeyleix, Ballinakil, and Ballyroan; in Clarmallagh, Durrow and Ballycolla; in Clandonagh, Borris-in-Ossory, Donaghmore, and Rathdowney; in Upperwoods, Castletown and Coolrairie; in West Maryborough, Mountmellick; and in East Maryborough, Maryborough.—Dr. Beaufort, stating the number of parishes and of churches in Queen's county at respectively 50 and 26, assigns 27 parishes and 14 churches to the dio. of Leighlin, 14 parishes and 6 churches to the dio. of Ossory, 7 parishes and 6 churches to the dio. of Kildare, 1 parish to the dio. of Killaloe, and part of 1 parish to the dio. of Dublin.

Statistics.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools in Queen's co. was 275, of scholars 11,763, of male scholars 6,624, of female scholars 4,908, of scholars whose sex was not

specified 231, of scholars connected with the Established church 2,074, of scholars belonging to Presbyterian communities 10, of scholars belonging to other communities of Protestant dissenters 94, of scholars belonging to the Roman Catholic community 9,426, of scholars whose denominational religious connection was not ascertained 159; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 275, of scholars 11,914, of male scholars 6,734, of female scholars 5,701, of scholars whose sex was not specified 74, of scholars connected with the Established church 2,191, of scholars belonging to Presbyterian communities 0, of scholars belonging to other communities of Protestant dissenters 103, of scholars belonging to the Roman Catholic community 9,543, of scholars whose denominational religious connection was not ascertained 77. The statistics of education and of ecclesiastical matters for 1834 are returned according to the diocesan divisions, and may be proximately estimated for Queen's co. by reference to the articles LEIGHLIN and OSSORY. At the close of 1842, the National Board had in operation within the county 61 schools, conducted by 46 male and 25 female teachers, attended by 3,623 male and 3,318 female scholars, and aided during the year with £787 13. 4d. in salaries, £65 10s. in free stock, and £76 4s. 6½d. in school requisites at half-price. In 1843, the number of persons committed on charges of felony was 625; the number of criminal cases before magistrates and petty-sessions was 264; and the number of persons committed for drunkenness under the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 38, was 25. Of the 625 persons committed on charges of felony, 156 were charged with offences against the person, 51 with offences against property committed with violence, 183 with offences against property committed without violence, 6 with malicious offences against property, 3 with offences against the currency, and 226 with offences not included in the above categories; 14 were sentenced to transportation, 212 were sentenced to imprisonment, 51 were sentenced to pay fines, 150 were found not guilty on trial, 121 had no bill found against them, and 77 were not prosecuted. The constabulary force of the county on Jan. 1, 1844, consisted of 1 second-rate county inspector, 2 first-rate sub-inspectors, 4 second-rate sub-inspectors, 1 third-rate sub-inspector, 1 first-rate head-constable, 9 second-rate head-constables, 49 constables, 195 first-rate sub-constables, 48 second-rate sub-constables, and 10 mounted police; and the cost of maintaining this force during 1843 was £12,804 4s. 4½d. The head-quarters of the constabulary are at Maryborough; and the force is distributed among 41 stations, in the 7 districts of Maryborough, Balliekmoyler, Mountrath, Abbeyleix, Mountmellick, Stradbally, and Rathdowney. The staff of the county militia is stationed at Mountrath. A stipendiary magistrate resides at Maryborough. The county gaol, the county infirmary, and the district lunatic asylum for Queen's co., King's co., and the counties of Westmeath and Longford, are at Maryborough; and there are bridewells at Abbeyleix, Borris-in-Ossory, and Stradbally. The assizes are held at Maryborough; quarter-sessions, at Maryborough, Abbeyleix, Borris-in-Ossory, Graigue, and Stradbally; and petty-sessions at Abbeyleix, Ballycolla, Balliekmoyler, Ballybrittas, Ballylinan, Borris-in-Ossory, Castletown, Clonslee, Coolrain, Newchurch, Durrow, Maryborough, Mountrath, Mountmellick, Portllington, Rathdowney, and Stradbally. Savings banks are at Abbeyleix, Portllington, and Stradbally; and loan funds are at Abbeyleix, Aghaboe, Cretyard, Durrow, Mountrath, Portllington, and Timahoe; workhouses are at Abbeyleix and Mount-

mellick; fever hospitals at Maryborough and Mount-rath; and dispensaries at Abbeyleix, Ballycolla, Ballickmoyler, Ballinakill, Ballybrittas, Borris-in-Ossory, Durrow, Clonsalee, Clandonagh, Mount-mellick, Mountrath, Newtown, Offerralee, Portarlinton, Raheen, Rathdowney, and Stradbally. The annual value of the property rated under the Poor-law is £168,750. The total number of tenements valued is 23,632; and of these, 14,206 were valued under £5,—3,905, under £10,—1,919, under £15,—989, under £20,—657, under £25,—393, under £30,—437, under £40,—256, under £50,—and 870, at and above £50. The amount of grand jury presentments in 1842 was £24,901. One member is sent to parliament for the borough of Portarlinton; and two members are sent for the county at large. County constituency, in 1842, 1,778; of whom 432 were £50 freeholders, 236 were £20 freeholders, 34 were £20 leaseholders, 877 were £10 freeholders, 83 were £10 leaseholders, and 116 were rent-chargers.

Pop. of the county, in 1792, upwards of 82,000; in 1831, 145,851; in 1841, 153,930. Houses, in 1792, 15,048; in 1831, 23,873; in 1841, 25,438. The following statistics are all of the year 1841. Males, 76,403; females, 77,527; families, 27,442. Inhabited houses, 25,438; uninhabited complete houses, 853; houses in the course of erection, 117. First-class inhabited houses, 682; second-class, 5,172; third-class, 12,812; fourth-class, 6,772. Families residing in first-class houses, 796; in second-class houses, 5,675; in third-class houses, 13,688; in fourth-class houses, 7,283. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 19,346; in manufactures and trade, 5,093; in other pursuits, 3,003. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 737; on the directing of labour, 8,936; on their own manual labour, 17,100; on means not specified, 669. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 33,768; to clothing, 3,182; to lodging, 3,228; to health, 50; to charity, 8; to justice, 417; to education, 210; to religion, 95; unclassified, 2,020; without any specified occupations, 4,030. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 6,535; to clothing, 5,227; to lodging, 21; to health, 61; to charity, 12; to justice, 3; to education, 144; to religion, 26; unclassified, 5,137; without any specified occupations, 32,709. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 27,350; who could read but not write, 14,066; who could neither read nor write, 25,702. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 17,041; who could read but not write, 20,799; who could neither read nor write, 30,770. Males at and above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 5,014; attending superior schools, 193. Females at and above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 4,309; attending superior schools, 143. Per-centage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 52; married, 43; widowed, 5. Per-centage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 45; married, 42; widowed, 13. Physicians, 15; surgeons, 18; apothecaries, 17; midwives, 7; nurses-tenders, 54; coroner, 1. Barristers, 7; attorneys, 15; clerks of the peace, 2; excise officers, 19; officers in law courts, 2; bailiffs, 29; gaol-keepers, 15; watchmen, 17. Inspector of schools, 1; school-teachers, 197 males and 98 females; ushers and tutors, 6; governesses, 46; music and dancing masters, 4; teacher of fencing, 1; librarian, 1. Clergymen of the Establishment, 23; Methodist ministers, 5; Roman Catholic clergymen, 42; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 17; nuns, 24; sextons, 4; parish clerks, 5; scripture-reader, 1.

Antiquities.—A perfect pillar-tower, with a con-

ical cap, stands at Timahoe; and the foundations of two other pillar-towers occur at Rosenallis and Killesken. The principal ruins for extent, artistic interest, or historical association, are the Dominican abbey at Aghaboe, the priory at Aghmacart, the monastery at Rathaspeck, the churches of Ballyadams, Ballylinan, Coolbanagher, Killabin, Killechin, Slaty, and Straboe, the remains of military fortifications on the rock of Dunamase, and the castles of Ballyadams, Castlebrack, Castlecuffe, Clonsalee, Coolbanagher, Cullahill, Grange, Killynry, and Shean. Many other relics exist of both ecclesiastical and military architecture; and, in some instances, they are emphatic memorials of important passages in history. Among other castles than those already named as in ruin, are, the castles of Ballygeehan, Ballymanus, Castletown, Milltown, Cobbley, Coolkerry, Gortneclay, Grant's-Town, Kildreedy, Lea, Moret, Rushall, Stradbally, and Shrule. Several religious foundations formerly stood deep in the recesses of the quondam great forest around Mount-rath; and the chief of these was situated at Clonengh. A rude work of stone, an ancient judgment-seat of the Brehons, but popularly called the Fairy Chair, stands on Kyle hill, two miles from Borris-in-Ossory. Several barrows or tumuli, locally called mounds, and Danish forts, occur in various parts of the county, particularly in the baronies of Ballyadams and Timnehinch.

History.—Queen's county was constituted shire-ground in the reign of Queen Mary; and it received its appellation in honour of that sovereign, as King's county did in honour of her husband Philip of Spain. The ancient history of the district is strictly that of the ancient principalities of Ossory and Leix, and has already been glanced at under the word *Ossory*; which see. "Although this district was constituted a separate county in the reign of Mary," says Brewer, "it received no other additional English settlement than the fort of Maryborough, until the time of Queen Elizabeth, when the Fitzpatricks, instigated by rancorous hatred towards their rivals the O'Mores and O'Conors on one side, and the Butlers and family of Morres on the other, proved the most efficient allies of government in completing the subjugation of a tract of country, so truly formidable whilst its native possessors remained united. It was chiefly during the government of Sir Henry Sydney that the power of the O'Mores, who had formerly exercised almost unlimited sway in these parts, was finally broken. In obedience to the dreadful temper of the times, this object was achieved by the unsparing use of the sword. The followers of the O'Mores and their dependent sept, were banished into the southern counties of Cork and Kerry, then nearly depopulated. At this juncture, many respectable English families, to whom lands destitute of hereditary owners were granted by the Crown, fixed themselves permanently in the Queen's county, their descendants, in several instances, still holding a distinguished place among the old resident gentry. Seven of these families, whose founders bore a prominent share in subduing the natives, and in building forts and castellated houses for the defence of their estates, acquired the appellation of the *Seven Tribes*. The 'tribes' so called are the families of Cosby, Hartpole, Bowen, Barrington, Ruish, Hetherington, and Howdon or Ovington. In the reign of Charles I. very considerable grants of land in this county were made to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, which now constitute the extensive manor of Villiers. This great lordship descended to the late Duke of Chandos; by means of whose only daughter, and sole heir, it is now the property of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. In the same

reign also, and during the busy years of the Republic, the gentry of the county received additions in the families of Pygot, Cook, Prior, Parnell, Pole, &c. Soon after the accession of William III., the list of distinguished residents, or possessors of estates, was farther enriched by the noble families of Vesey, Viscount de Vesey, of Dawson, Earl of Portarlington; and also of Staples, Burrows, Johnson, and others of high respectability."

QUEENSTOWN, an incipient or proposed town, on the coast of the parish of Dalkey, barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. Its site is at the east side of Malpas hill, one of the group of the Killiney hills, 3 furlongs east of the village of Dalkey, and 2 miles east-south-east of Kingstown. The scenery is brilliant and grand, and the shore possesses peculiar facilities for sea-bathing. In Sept. 1841; a Joint-stock Building Company, which had been formed for the erection of the town, advertised that they had completed their surveys, and that their proposed capital for effecting their design was £150,000, in 15,000 shares of £10 each. But a Dublin periodical, now extinct, said three months previously, or in June of the same year, "Plans most satisfactory, and views prospective as well as perspective, of this as yet non-existent Brighton or Clifton, have been laid before the public, with a view to obtain the necessary ways and means to give it a more substantial reality; but, alas for the uncertainty of human wishes! Queenstown, despite the popularity of our Sovereign, is not likely for some time at least to present a rivalry in any thing but its romantic and commanding site to the busy, bustling, and not very symmetrically built town, erected in the honour of her august eldest uncle. The good people of Kingstown may therefore rejoice; their glory for some time will not at least be eclipsed. But however this may be, the first stone of the new town has been laid, nay, the first building—no less a building than Victoria-castle, has been actually erected. Like most modern would-be castles, it has towers and crenellated battlements, and large windows in abundance, and is upon the whole as unlike a real old castle as such structures usually are. It is, however, a picturesque and imposing structure of its kind, and what is of more consequence to its future occupants, a cheerful and commodious habitation, which is more than can be said of most genuine castles, and its situation on a terrace, on the south side of Killiney-hill, is one as commanding and as beautiful as could possibly be imagined."

QUERIN, a small harbour in the parish and barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. It is situated on the north side of the estuary of the Shannon, 4½ miles west by south of Kilrush, and 5 east-north-east of Carrigaholt. It has a narrow entrance, through which fishing vessels can run during westerly gales; and it is frequented by small boats, which convey to Limerick the agricultural produce of the neighbouring district. Two embankments for keeping out the sea, and a wharf for the better accommodation of boats and small vessels, were proposed to be built by the Commissioners for improving the Navigation of the Shannon,—the wharf to be constructed of rough ashlar in the front wall, and of rubble masonry in the wing walls,—and the whole work to cost £1,160. In the vicinity are Querin Point and Querin-house.

QUIN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Upper Bunnatt, co. Clare, Munster. Length, south-west by westward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, 3½; area, 9,584 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches,—of which, 232 acres, 1 rood, 32 perches are in Lough Cullaunbheeda, and 72 acres, 3 roods, 37 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 2,918; in 1841, 3,634. Houses 569. The

surface descends to within 2½ miles of the head of the estuary of the Fergus, and is watered nearly through the centre by the river Rine. Lough Cullaunbheeda lies on the eastern boundary. The land comprises a large proportion of bog and natural pasture; yet consists, to a considerable extent, of good arable ground. In the southern district are several caves; and on the estate of Quinville in the north-west, are valuable lead mines, opened in 1835. The seats are Ballykilty, Abbeyview, Rathluby-house, Dangan-house, Knockpogue-castle, Coogan-house, and Quinville-abbey,—the last the residence of John Singleton, Esq.; the chief antiquities are a cromlech, Quin-abbey, Quin-church, the ruins of five castles, Shankill-church, and the ruins of Earl's-house; and the principal hamlets are Ballyhannan, Keavagh, and Carrowroe. The road from Killaloe to Ennis, the road from Newmarket to Crusheen, and the direct road from Limerick to Kilfenora, pass through the interior.

The lead and silver mines of Kilbricken, situated within the adjoining parish of Doora, 2 miles north-west of the village of Quin, may be noticed in this place. "In the year 1833, attention was awakened by the circumstance of the accidental discovery of lead ore, by persons in his employment, on the estate of John M'Donnell, Esq., of New Hall, near Ennis. The first specimens were found by persons while cutting the new line of road between Moriessk and the new town of Clare; after which more important discoveries were made on the farm of Monieve, by the tenant, John Egan, while cutting a drain through his bog. The specimens and description of soil and calcareous spar, in which these stones of ore were discovered, having been submitted to the inspection of Mr. Taylor, in London, he determined on sending agents to examine the district, and in consequence of their report, some experienced miners were despatched from England, through whose exertions about twenty-five tons of lead ore were raised and shipped, which sold at a very high price, being found to assay for lead 76 per cent., and for silver 120 ounces per ton. At this time, however, the rush of water from the surrounding bogs was found to be an insuperable obstacle to further progress, without the aid of machinery, and it was then determined to stay the proceedings until a steam-engine of sufficient power to contend against the difficulty should be despatched from England. This engine was erected and put to work in 1837; operations are now going on upon an extensive scale, and great hopes are entertained of a successful result, but it is too soon to form an accurate opinion upon this point."

The village of Quin stands on the road from Newmarket to Crusheen, and on the right bank of the river Rine, 3 miles east of Clare, and 3 north by east of Newmarket-on-Fergus. Area, 19 acres. Pop., in 1831, 173; in 1841, 173. Houses 30. Fairs are held on July 7 and Nov. 1. A dispensary here is within the Ennis Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 10,650; and, in 1839–40, it received £122 11s., and expended £146 3s. The village itself is a wretched collection of poor cabins; but it contains the modern and substantial though plain church and Roman Catholic chapel of the parish, the ruins of the old church, and the unroofed but otherwise well-preserved pile of Quin-abbey,—one of the most perfect and imposing old monastic edifices in Ireland. The abbey is a beautiful, stonework building of black marble, erected in 1402, repaired in 1604, and surmounted by a lofty square tower; and it is described in the following terms by Bishop Pococke: "Quin is one of the finest and most entire monasteries that I have seen in Ireland; it is situated

on a fine stream, with an ascent of several steps to the church; at the entrance one is surprised with the view of the high altar entire, and of an altar on each side of the arch of the chancel. To the south is a chapel with three or four altars in it, and a very Gothic figure in relief of some saint; on the north side of the chancel is a fine monument of the family of the Macnamaras of Rance, erected by the founder; on a stone by the altar the name of Kennedye appears in large letters; in the middle, between the body and the chancel, is a fine tower built on the gable ends. The cloister is in the usual form, with couplets of pillars, but is particular in having buttresses round it by way of ornament; there are apartments on three sides of it,—the refectory, the dormitory, and another grand room to the north of the chancel, with a vaulted room under them all; to the north of the large room is a closet, which leads through a private way to a very strong round tower, the walls of which are near ten feet thick. In the front of the monastery is a building, which seems to have been an apartment for strangers, and to the south-west are two other buildings." Mr. Dutton, in his statistical survey of the county, published in 1808, states that the abbey remained nearly in the same state as when described by Bishop Pococke, but greatly disfigured by the custom of burying within its walls; and Mr. Trotter, who visited it in 1817, says, "We were astonished at beholding it. Quin-abbey is one of the most perfect ruins in Ireland, and of wonderful beauty. Its tower, cloisters, and aisles deserve great attention. There we saw an incredible quantity of bones and skulls, long blanched by Time's resistless hand—they were piled in great quantities in the abbey." The south end is much superior in neatness of execution to the adjoining parts; and a curious representation of the crucifixion occurs in stucco, on the wall near the high altar, but seems to have escaped the observation of most writers of Irish books of travels. The original abbey, or some ecclesiastical foundation on its site, is alleged to have been built at an early period, and was destroyed by fire in 1278; and the present structure was erected in 1402, by Mac-Cam-Dall MacNamara, lord of Glancoilean, and was granted in Dec. 1583, with its manors and advowsons of Dureunwall, Ichance, Downagour, and various other possessions, to Sir Turlough O'Brien of Ennistymon.

Quin parish is a rectory and a vicarage, in the dio. of Killaloe. The rectory is part of the sinecure benefice of OGDASHIN: which see. Tithe composition, £71 1s. 6½d. The vicarage, jointly with the vicarages of CLONEY and DOWRY [which see], constitutes the benefice of Quin. Vicarial tithe composition of the parish of Quin, £81 4s. 7½d. A proportion of tithes called the prebendal, and amounting, in compounded value, to £23 1s. 6½d., in each parish of the benefice, is appropriated to the prebend of Tulloh. Length and breadth of the parochial union of Quin, each 7 miles. Pop., in 1831, 8,548. Gross income, £302 3s. 10½d.; nett, £268 6s. 7½d.

Patron, the Earl of Egremont. The church was built about the year 1792, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 55. The Roman Catholic chapels of Quin, Cloney, and Dowry, have an attendance of respectively 650, 500, and 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 40, and the Roman Catholics to 3,093; the Protestants of the union, inclusive of 8 dissenters, to 84, and the Roman Catholics to 9,094; 2 daily schools in the parish—one of which was in connection with the Kildare Place Society—had on their books 95 boys and 42 girls; and 4 daily schools in the union had on their books 225 boys and 104 girls.

QUINCE, or SQUINCE, a small inhabited island in the parish of Myross, barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It lies within about a furlong of the nearest part of the mainland, and 5 furlongs south by west of the headland at the west side of the entrance of Glendore harbour. It produces an herbage which recovers and fattens diseased horses. A tolerably well-sheltered anchoring-ground occurs between its north side and the mainland.

QUINTIN, a small bay in the parish of Witter, barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. It is situated on the east coast of the county, 2½ miles east of Portaferry, and 3 north by east of Ballyquintin Point, or the entrance of Lough Strangford. On its shore stand trifling remains of a castle of some of the followers of John De Courcey.

QUINVILLE. See QUIN.

QUOILAGH. See QUOLAGH

QUOILE, the tidal or estuarial part of the Anacloy or Ballinahinch river, baronies of Lecale and Dufferin, co. Down, Ulster. It commences a little below Downpatrick, and extends 3 miles north-eastward to Lough Strangford, and, to a certain degree, constitutes a limb of that great and singular marine inlet. The chief islets in it are Hare Island, Castle Island, Gore's Island, Gibb's Island, Shane's Island, Long Launches Island, Little Launches Island, Salt Island, Shark Island, Green Island, and Jackdaw Island. Quoile Quay, near its head, in the parish of Saul, and about a mile from Downpatrick, is the port of that town, and is frequented by vessels of considerable burden, which bring up coals, timber, slates, iron, &c., and carry away comparatively large quantities of agricultural produce.

QUOLAGH, a bay in the barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated on the south-east side of the Kenmare estuary; it commences 3½ miles east-north-east of Cod's Head, and 4 south-south-east of Lamb's Head; it measures 1½ mile across the entrance, and penetrates the land east-north-eastward to the extent of 2½ miles; and it is partly covered by the small island of Innisfenard, but is quite exposed to the west. At its head is an anchoring-ground; and on its extreme shore is the hamlet of Longslane.

R

RABBIT-ISLAND. See **RAGGED ISLAND.**

RACAVAN, or **RATHCAVAN**, a parish in the barony of Lower Antrim, co. Antrim, Ulster. It contains the town of **BROUGHSHANE**: which see. Length, south-west by westward, 8½ miles; extreme breadth, 4½; area, 17,563 acres, 36 perches,—of which 2 roods, 25 perches lie detached. Pop., in 1831, 4,479; in 1841, 5,356. Houses 926. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,651; in 1841, 4,416. Houses 771. The surface reaches to within 3 miles of Glenarm, and descends to within ½ a mile of Ballymena; and it includes the greater part of the southern half of the valley of the Braid, and a grand and romantic portion of the heights which are piled round the central water-shed of the county. Slemish mountain, the highest ground, has an altitude above sea-level of 1,457 feet. The soil of the valley-grounds is light in colour and in texture; and though well cultivated, and favourable for potatoes and oats, it is not suitable for wheat, or even for barley. Whether its comparative infertility is occasioned by some property in itself or by the vicinity of the mountains, seems not to have been ascertained. Yet the white thorn, which is supposed to indicate considerable strength of sub-soil, flourishes in the district, and well-kept fences of it ornament much of the country between Broughshane and Ballymena, and impart to the landscape an aspect of improvement and comfort. The road from Ballymena to Glenarm, and that from Carrickfergus to Ballymoney, intersect each other in the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **SKERRY** [which see], in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £316 16s. 1d. The church was built about 67 years ago, at the private expense of the ancestor of Earl O'Neill. Sittings 400; attendance, from 70 to 80. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house in Broughshane. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 142 Churchmen, 3,825 Presbyterians, 4 other Protestant dissenters, and 751 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools at Teeloy and Lisnamurgan were usually attended by about 85 children; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 a-year from the National Board—had on their books 211 boys and 122 girls. In 1842, the National Board had 4 schools at respectively Broughshane, Racavan, Buckna, and Lisnamurrian.

RACCOOL (THE), a rivulet. See **KILCORNEY**, co. Cork.

RACKLEBIRN. See **RATHLIN-O'BIRNE.**

RACKWALLIS. See **MONAGHAN (PARISH OF).**

RADDONSTOWN, or **BALRADDAN**, a parish in the barony of Upper Deece, co. Meath, Leinster. It lies on the southern verge of the county, and contains part of the town of **KILCOCK**: which see. Length, southward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,621 acres, 3 perches. Pop., in 1831, 651; in 1841, 634. Houses 119. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 424. Houses 76. The greater part of the land is of prime quality. The river Rye flows on the southern boundary; and the Grand Canal approaches within a few yards of the parish at Kilcock. The seats are Raddonstown-house, Stream-house, Calgath-house, Knocknatulla-house, Newtown-Prospect, and Dolinstown-house,—the last the residence of A. U. Gladstones, Esq. The principal hamlet is Knocknatulla.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio.

of Meath. Tithe composition, £120; glebe, £1 10s. The rectories of Raddonstown, **BALFEIGHAN**, **KILCLOAN**, **GALLOW**, and **DRUMLARGAN** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Raddonstown. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 1,915. Gross income, £485 3s. 9½d.; nett, £427 13s. 9½d. Patron, the Crown. A curate receives a salary of £90. The church, though very old, is in tolerable condition. Sittings 130; attendance 50. The Raddonstown and Kilcloan Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 380 and 420; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Batterstown. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 66, and the Roman Catholics to 658; the Protestants of the union to 98, and the Roman Catholics to 1,873; a pay daily school in the parish was usually attended by about 45 children; and there were two daily schools in the other parts of the union.

RAGGED-ISLAND, a small island in the parish of Myross, barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It lies ¼ a mile from the nearest part of the mainland, and 1½ mile east by south of the entrance of Castle-Haven. It measures ¾ of a mile in length, and extends from north-east to south-west.

RAGHAN. See **RAHAN.**

RAGHERY. See **RATHLIN.**

RAGHLEY, or **RAUGHLEY**, a peninsula, and a fishing-village and harbour, in the parish of Dromcliffe, barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaught. The termination of the peninsula is the most westerly land in the barony, and lies 7½ miles north-west of Sligo, in a straight line, but 10 miles by the nearest practicable road. The peninsula commences in the vicinity of Lissadill-house, and measures 3¼ miles in length, and about 2½ in breadth; and its coasts, though not picturesque or attractive, possess much curious interest, from exhibiting the effects of the long and powerful action of the tides, both upon limestone rock and upon a permeable and comparatively flat shore. "Near the small fishing-village of Raughley, and on the western side of the small peninsula which also bears that name," says Mr. Fraser, in "the naturally caverned limestone rock has aided the formation of that remarkable feature called here the Pigeon Holes. At high incoming tides, particularly when impelled by the westerly winds, the sea rushes by various narrow subterraneous channels into a large, deep, open basin, at a considerable distance from the shore, where the agitated waters roar, boil, and foam, to an extent which is often terrific; at all times the hoarse murmurings of the retiring waves through the low vaulted caverns is sublime. Adjoining the island of Raughley, as it is here called, the devastating effects of the drifting sea-sand along the flat shore are seen to a fearful extent. The process has long been going on, but within the last 20 years it has greatly increased, and during that period, hundreds of fertile acres have been ruined. Instead of endeavouring to check the progress of the sand, as has been successfully done in many parts of the British coasts, and in this very neighbourhood, by Lord Palmerstown, both landlord and tenant here retreat as it advances,—the latter, however, clinging to their wretched hovels so long as the roofs sustain the superincumbent mass in which they are imbedded. There are few more desolate scenes in our

island than that which the once fertile plains of Raghley now presents. It requires no stretch of the imagination, as at Bannow, to describe what may have been the appearances of this place; the remains of many houses can still be traced, and at least a hundred yet inhabited huts, nearly overwhelmed, presenting more the appearance of the dens of wild animals than the habitations of human beings. The fragments of the ancient church, with the taller of the rude tombs, are still seen peeping over the accumulating sand; and the ruins of Artarmon-castle, the former seat of the ancestors of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., the present possessor, still preside over the desolate scene. At the western point of this district, the small but beautifully verdant Knock Lane rises to a height of several hundred feet from the water's edge; from it the whole of the adjoining tract can be distinctly traced, as also the mouth of Sligo bay and the subjacent coast. Along the latter, from the numerous scattered rocks, the broken waves dash and foam with inconceivable fury against the low beetling headlands." Raghley is a fishing and a coast-guard station; and, in 1836, there were employed in the fisheries within its district 99 row-boats and 495 fishermen. An artificial harbour has been constructed, at the cost of £1,606 8s., partly contributed by Sir Gore Booth and the Dublin Committee, but chiefly advanced by government. The work consists of a very neat stone pier, extending nearly 200 feet from the top of the beach to low water, with a kant or return of 40 feet at the head, all substantially built in hammered limestone, paved on the seaward side and end, with a cordon course and parapet of sound masonry; an inner harbour or dock, excavated within the land, a statute acre in area, lined with stone, and provided with a small groin pier, of 75 feet in length, on the side of the entrance, opposite the main pier; and a small reservoir, provided with a stone dam and sluice, to retain back-water for scouring the harbour. "The quay wall is in hammered limestone, of good scantling, 14 feet high, and 40 feet long along the head or kant; thence 300 feet along the pier and dock, with two stairs, the exterior one accessible by small boats at low water neap-tides; this quay proceeds 200 feet further, in a more sloping form, to the dam of the reservoir, making the whole extent of quay 540 feet. The opposite side of the entrance is also quayed for 75 feet along the groin, and 160 feet more along the entrance. The dock is of a triangular form, 142 feet on either side, lined with a sloping stone pavement, and with a slip for hauling up boats on the land at the northern vertical angle. The beach on the north side of the groin has also been cleared and levelled for the purpose of hauling up boats. The whole of the piers and quays are substantially and neatly executed, and provided with stone mooring-posts. Raghley Head affords the most advantageous site for a fishing station in the bay of Sligo. It may be approached on one side or the other in all winds, and is in the immediate vicinity of the fishing grounds outside of Carriganean. At a quarter of a mile from the head, is the winter turbot ground. At half-a-mile, all round the Wheaten Rock, the Seal Rocks, and at the west end of the Black Rock, there is abundance of rock cod, &c. Two miles off, along the south shore of the bay, are the turbot bank of Portevad, Ruarybraddogh bank, for haddock and cod, and the whiting bank of Tubberpatrick. The out-shore of Sligo ledge abounds still more in cod, ling, &c., but there are no boats fit for proceeding thither except in fine weather, as the shore has no place for protecting large craft. The village is built at the isthmus, which is only 50 fathoms across, and the yawls are launched on either side, according to the

wind. The inside is a broad shallow strand, and only accessible at high water; the outside is a small cove, opening to the north-west, and in winds from that quarter, which are the most severe on this coast, a tremendous sea sets into it, so as to wash over the isthmus, and wreck all boats which are not removed high up on the land." [Nimmo's Coast Survey.] Area of the village, 9 acres. Pop., in 1831, 122; in 1841, 170. Houses 32.

RAGHTINMORE, a mountain in the parish of Clonmany, barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. It overhangs the east side of the entrance of Lough Swilly; and is the loftiest of the bleak and sterile heights on that side of the Lough. Its summit is situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Dunaff Head; and has an altitude of 1,656 feet above sea-level.

RAHAN, or RAGHAN, a parish in the barony of Fermoy, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Mallow, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of BALLYMAGOOLEY, which see. Length, 6 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 10,083 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,781; in 1841, 4,061. Houses 673. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,849. Houses 637. The surface is part of the south side of the valley of the Blackwater, and part of the north side of the chain of Nagles mountains. About six-sevenths of the land are of good quality, but in a state of bad cultivation; and the remaining seventh is waste mountain, all capable of being reclaimed and improved. The principal seat is Rockforest, the residence of Sir James L. Cotter, Bart. The road from Mallow to Fermoy passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £242 6s. 2d.; nett, £174 0s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £242 6s. 2d.; and are inappropriate in Col. Longfield, of Longueville. The church was built in 1792, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and a donation of £184 12s. 3d. from the late Sir James L. Cotter, Bart. Sittings 150; attendance 35. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 72, and the Roman Catholics to 3,843; a parochial daily school, supported by annual subscription, and by a donation of £8 a-year from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, was usually attended by about 15 children; and 4 other daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 a-year from subscription, and one with £12 a-year from William Latouche, Esq., and a bequest of unreported amount from the late Henry Cotter, Esq.,—had on their books 138 boys and 66 girls.

RAHAN, or RAGHAN, a parish in the barony of Ballycowan, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Tullamore, King's co., Leinster. Length, southward, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$; area, 14,985 acres, 3 roods, 6 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,032; in 1841, 4,311. Houses 705. The surface is a flat, bleak, dismal expanse of bog, traversed across its middle by the Grand Canal, bounded along part of the west by the sluggish and ditchy Brosna, drained westward in the interior by the bog-stream Clodagh, and partially intersected and patched with belts and pendicles of good land. The parish is remarkable chiefly as a retreat of monasticism, both ancient and modern; it possesses ruins of an old abbey in the interior, and vestiges of a quondam convent on the southern boundary; and it is the site of both an existing convent and a Jesuits' College. The seats are Rahan-lodge and Derrycooley-house. Two constabulary stations occur respectively in the north, and on the banks of the canal.—This parish is a vicarage, and a perpetual curacy, in the dio. of Meath. The vicarage forms part of the benefice of FICAL: which see. Vicarial tithe composition, £71 9s. 6d.; glebe,

£78 7s. 14d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £138 9s. 2½d.; and are impropriate in the Marquis of Downshire. The perpetual curacy is a separate benefice. Tithe composition belonging to the incumbent, £55 7s. 8½d.; glebe, £15. Gross income, £107 7s. 8½d.; nett, £105 17s. 2½d. Patron, the incumbent of Fircal. The church was built in 1732. Sittings 120; attendance, from 15 to 50. The Roman Catholic chapels of Killina and Kilpatrick, have an attendance of respectively from 700 to 800, and from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. The Convent chapel has an attendance of from 70 to 100, and is under the care of the parochial Roman Catholic clergyman. The Jesuits' College chapel has an attendance of from 400 to 500; and is under the care of the Jesuits of the college. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 179, and the Roman Catholics to 3,964; a daily school in the nunnery was supported and taught wholly by the nuns, and was attended by from 50 to 60 girls in summer, and from 30 to 40 in winter; a boarding school at the Jesuits' College had on its books 50 boys; and 7 other daily schools—one of which was salaried with £2 a-year from the vicar, £2 from the curate, and £4 and other advantages from Mr. Acres, one with £10 from the National Board, and one with £10 from the London Irish Baptist Society—had on their books 333 boys and 106 girls. In 1842, the National Board had two schools at respectively Rahan and Killina.

RAHARA. See RAHARROW.

RAHARNEY, or RATHFARNE, a village in the parish of Killucan, barony of Farbill, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands on the rivulet Deel, and on the road from Killucan to Ballivor, 2 miles east-north-east of Killucan, and 4½ north of Kinnead. It contains a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a constabulary barrack; and in its vicinity are the seats of Joristown, Grangebeg, Graddoustown, Graugemore, Wardenstown, and Curristown. Area of the village, 17 acres. Pop., in 1831, 259; in 1841, 190. Houses 34.

RAHARROW, or RAHARA, a parish in the barony of Athlone, 4½ miles south-east of Athleague, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, east-south-eastward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 5,362 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches,—of which 161 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches are in Lough Ballagh. Pop., in 1831, 1,630; in 1841, 1,514. Houses 272. The whole of the land is profitable; most of it is good in either tillage or pasturage; and the highest ground, Wind-Hill, has an altitude above sea-level of 489 feet. Lough Ballagh lies on the southern boundary, and has a surface-elevation above sea-level of 219 feet. The seats are Lackan-house, Rahararrow-house, and Longfield-house; and the villages and hamlets are Lackan, Rahararrow, Dally's-village, New-mountain, and Ballagh. The road from Athleague to Athlone, passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILLENVOY [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. Vicarial tithe composition, £66 5s. 9d.; glebe, £10 1s. 3d. The rectorial tithes, jointly with those of Kilmain and Killenvoy, are compounded for £186 7s.; and are impropriate in the Incorporated Society. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 450; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Kilmain, St. John's, and Killenvoy. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 19, and the Roman Catholics to 1,518; and a hedge-school had on its books 45 boys and 30 girls.

RAHEEN, a village in the parish of Knocklong, barony of Coshlea, about 6 miles east by south of

Bruff, co. Limerick, Munster. Pop., in 1831, 174. Houses 24.

RAHEEN, a village in the parish of Clonagh and Clonagheen, barony of West Maryborough, Queen's co., Leinster. It stands on the road from Mountrath to Ballyroan, 3½ miles north by west of Abbeyleix, and 4½ south-east by east of Mountrath. A dispensary here is within the Poor-law union of Abbeyleix, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 6,600; and, in 1839, it expended £52 1s. 6d., and administered to 1,567 patients. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Kildare and Leighlin, takes name from Raheen, and has chapels here and at Springmount. In the vicinity of the village are the seats of Tinnakill and Raheen. Pop. not specially returned.

RAHEENS. See CASTLEBAR.

RAHELTY, or RATHALTY, a parish in the barony of Eliogurty, 3 miles north-east of Thurles, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, southward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 4,875 acres, 38 perches,—of which 1,385 acres, 5 perches form a detached district of 2 miles by 1½, situated a little south of the main body, and nearly 2 miles east of Thurles. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 1,740, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 1,174; in 1841, 1,765. Houses 287. A considerable portion of the eastern district of the main body is bog, but the remainder of the main body and the whole of the detached district prevalently consist of good land. The main body contains a constabulary barrack, and is traversed by the road from Thurles to Moyne; and the detached district contains the seats of Archerstown-house, Rathmannahouse, and Turtulla-house, and is traversed by the roads from Thurles to Two-Mile-Borris and Kille-naule.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of THURLES [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £98, and the rectorial for £90; and the latter are impropriate in the representatives of Nathaniel Taylor, Esq. of Noan. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 24, and the Roman Catholics to 1,211; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

RAHENY, or RATHENY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Coolock, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, south-westward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 920 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 608, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 612; in 1841, 722. Houses 117. The surface lies on the middle of the northern sea-board of Dublin bay; consists, for the most part, of excellent land; is traversed by the Dublin and Drogheda railway, and by the road from Dublin to Howth; and, in common with the adjacent districts, is brilliant and beautiful, at once in natural luxuriance, in artificial decoration, and in free command of a most lovely and gorgeous landscape. The principal of its mansions and villas are Maryville, Raheny-park, Watermill-cottage, Raheny-house, Millbrook-cottage, Edenmore, Walmer-cottage, Belmont, and Foxhall. The shore is much frequented for sea-bathing, and terminates in a fine strand, highly suitable for the purpose. The village stands 4 miles north-east of Dublin, on the north road thence to Howth, and about 5 furlongs from the shore. It contains the parish-church, an elegant schoolhouse, a dispensary, and several commodious and ornamental villas. The church bears an inscription, which states it to have been built in 1712, but which may possibly refer only to an extensive alteration or a thorough repair; and the pile is thought by some persons to have been really built in 1609. It is a small and humble structure, and has at its west end

an elevated pier, perforated with niches, one of which contains a bell. "This species of flat bell-turret," remarks Mr. Brewer, "requires little attention as an architectural object; but is worthy of notice at this place, so near to the usual entrance of Ireland from Britain, on account of its frequent occurrence in the smaller ecclesiastical buildings of this country." The dispensary is within the North Dublin Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 4,106; and, in 1839, it expended £97 19s., and administered to 1,309 patients. A court of petty-sessions is held on every alternate Saturday. The village, together with the adjoining lands, was for several generations in the possession of a distant branch of the ancient family of Grace of Queen's county, and the county of Kilkenny; and so early as the reign of King John, it gave the title of Baron to John De Courcey, supposed by the best genealogists to have been a natural son of Sir John De Courcey, Earl of Ulster, and one of the first Anglo-Norman conquerors of Ireland. Area of the village, 12 acres. Pop., in 1831, 282; in 1841, 295. Houses 49.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £142 3s. 6d.; glebe, £157 7s. 6d. Gross income, £302 0s. 1d.; nett, £267 8s. 11d. Patron, the Crown. Sitings in the church 100; attendance, from 10 to 50. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 103 Churchmen, 8 Protestant dissenters, and 530 Roman Catholics; and 2 daily schools—the one of which was supported principally by private subscription, and the other wholly with £40 a-year from the rent of 8 cottages under the will of the late Samuel Dick—had on their books 82 boys and 72 girls.

RAHILL, a parish in the barony of Rathvilly, 2 miles north by west of the village of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 2,684 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches. Pop., in 1831, 269; in 1841, 498. Houses 76. The surface includes the most northerly ground in the county, is traversed by the road from Tullow to Baltinglass, and consists, in general, of very good land. The summit of Rahill Mound, in the north, has an altitude of 499 feet above sea-level. The seats are Rahill-cottage and Broughilstone-house.—This parish is an improprietor curacy, and part of the benefice of **RATHVILLY** [which see], in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition belonging to the incumbent, £61 10s. 9d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £122 19s. 6d.; and are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Leighlin cathedral. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 21, and the Roman Catholics to 292; and two free schools, the one for males and the other for females, and each endowed with £30 a-year under the will of Benjamin D'Israeli, had on their books 49 boys and 75 girls.

RAHINE. See **RAHEEN** and **CASTLEBAR**.

RAHOLP, a village in the parishes of Saul and Ballyculter, barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. It stands 3 miles north-east of Downpatrick, on the road thence to Strangford. It contains a school; and in its vicinity are the ruins of a church. Pop. not specially returned.

RAHOON, a parish, partly within the municipal borough of Galway, and partly in the baronies of Galway and Rahoon, co. Galway, Connaught. It contains part of the town of **GALWAY**: which see. Length, westward, 6 miles; extreme breadth, 3½. Area of the borough and the barony of Galway section, 11,014 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches,—of which 281 acres constitute the borough section, 232 acres, 3 roods, 6 perches are water. Area of the Moycullen section, 4,154 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches,—of which 28 acres, 19 perches are water. Pop. of the

whole, in 1831, 14,140; in 1841, 14,433. Houses 2,370. Pop., in 1831, of the borough and the barony of Galway section, both of which then lay in the quondam county of the town of Galway, 13,510; of the Moycullen section, 630. Pop., in 1841, of the borough section, 6,377; of the barony of Galway section, 7,133; of the Moycullen section, 923. Houses, in 1841, in the borough section, 1,035; in the barony of Galway section, 1,182; in the Moycullen section, 153. The surface extends westward from the Corrib river to a point on the shore of Galway bay nearly 3 miles beyond Barna, and northward from Galway bay to very nearly the foot of Lough Corrib; it has already, to a considerable extent, been noticed in the articles on the **CORRIB** river, the town of **GALWAY**, and the villages of **BARNA** and **NEWCASTLE**; it is strictly identical with the western parts and suburbs of the town of Galway, and by far the best portion of the northern sea-board of Galway bay; and it presents considerable variety of surface,—contains a considerable aggregate of good lands and pleasant grounds,—commands superb views of the Burren mountains, the intricate eastern shoreline of Galway bay, and the fine perspective of the Arran islands,—and offers agreeable drives along the shore, and round what is called by courtesy the Circular Road; yet, in spite of all its advantages, it has a prevailing bleak, broken, and rocky character,—abounds in squalid huts, and nauseous displays of filth and debasement,—and too sadly harmonizes in its country parts with the prevailing disagreeableness and dirt of the great town upon its eastern margin. Salt-hill road and village, along the shore in the vicinity of the town, are pleasant localities, thickly powdered with good villas, and neat lodges and cottages, and deservedly frequented by multitudinous families of both town and country for the purposes of summer sea-bathing. The large fishing village of **CLADDAGH** [which see], is an unique feature; and **MUTTON-ISLAND** [which also see], figures conspicuously in the bay. A coast-guard station, with its clean cottages, occurs beyond Claddagh, and adjacent to Salt-hill. A rather large baths-house on the shore in front of Salt-hill was, not many years ago, in common with a large pendicle of reclaimed and embanked land, overwhelmed by a tempestuous onset of the sea. A neat and comfortable, but small new baths-house, was, soon after this calamity, erected farther to the west, and on a more eligible site. The villa, the seat of the Very Rev. Warden Daly, and West Lodge, the seat of James O'Hara, Esq., are pleasant features on the western outskirts of the town; and the series of villas and cottages at and near Newcastle, fling decoration over the outlet toward Oughterard and Clifden. Two principal seats in the parish are Rahoon-house, J. J. Bodkin, Esq., and Barna-house, Mr. Lynch. Other seats, principally villas and cottages ornées, are Rook-lodge, Newcastle-cottage, Newcastle-house, Straw-lodge, Belmont, Shantalla-house, Nile-lodge, Taylor's-hill-house, White-Strand-house, Sandymount, Seamount-lodge, Kingstown-house, Bath-lodge, St. Helen's, Albana-villa, Ashley-park, Bushy-park, Lakeview, Glenlough, Albana-cottage, St. Oran's-cottage, Newpark, Brownville, Woodstock-house, Barna-lodge, Glenacarra-lodge, Nermon-lodge, Marino-cottage, East Derryloughan-house, West Derryloughan-house, and Furragh-house. The principal hamlets, or segregations of from 3 to 19 huts, are Derrygragh, Lettergunnet, Polleany, Ballymahawn, Ballyvody, West Knockaunakit, East Knockaunakit, Forramoybeg, Forramoybegmore, Knockaunacurra, Trusk, Cloghscoltia, Aille, Corballynorgun, Corballylynch, Corcullen, Atty-shonock, Tomabrooky, Ballybourke, Cappagh, Bal-

lyheigewaun, Boherrard, and Litteragh. A height 2½ miles north-west of the town has an altitude above sea-level of 355 feet; and Lough Inch, situated on the boundary between the baronies, and the largest of numerous small lakes within the parish, has a superficial elevation of 118 feet.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice and wardenship of Galway. Tithe composition, £117 1s. 6d. The Bushy-park and the Barra Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively from 300 to 400, and from 600 to 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to one of the divisions of the large Roman Catholic chapel of Galway. The chapel of the Presentation Convent at the town has an attendance of 200, and is under the care of the clergymen who officiate in the parochial chapels. The chapel of the Presentation Convent at Poulroona has an attendance of 200; and is under the care of a chaplain. The chapel of the Dominican friary at Claddagh has an attendance of from 700 to 800; and is under the care of the Dominican friars. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 406 Churchmen, 18 Presbyterians, and 14,540 Roman Catholics; a daily school was taught by the nuns of the Galway Presentation Convent, had on its books 529 girls, and was supported by £30 a-year, and the usual accompanying advantages from the National Board, the proceeds of a collection at an annual charity sermon, and the produce of the children's needlework; a free school at Killourky had on its books 9 boys and 20 girls, and was supported by £9 a-year from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society; a classical and mathematical school had on its books 8 boys; and 7 common pay daily schools had on their books 200 boys and 65 girls. In 1842, the National Board had schools at Galway and Bushy-park, and in Galway workhouse.

RAHUE, RAHUGH, or RATHUGH, a parish in the barony of Moycashel, 3 miles south-east of Kilbeggan, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, west-south-westward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 4,973 acres, 2 roads, 15 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,129; in 1841, 1,255. Houses 209. The surface lies on the southern margin of the county; and is traversed by the Kilbeggan branch of the Grand Canal, and by the road from Tyrrel's Pass to Tullamore. The land has, in general, a light soil, and averages, in annual value, from 25s. to 30s. per plantation acre. A very considerable proportion of the surface, however, is bog. The highest ground is in the north-west, and has an altitude of 393 feet above sea-level. The only seat is Judgeville; the only hamlet is Rahue; and the chief antiquities are the ruins of Rahue-abbey, and the castles of Mountrath and Kiltobber. Archdall alleges that the founder of the abbey was a St. Aid, who died in 568.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of ARNURCHER [which see], in the dio. of Meath. The vicarial tithe composition is reported in cumulo with that of four other vicarages. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £64 12s. 3d.; and are inappropriate in the Marquis of Downshire. The Baptist meeting-house has an attendance of about 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 400 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilbeggan. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 140 Churchmen, 14 Protestant dissenters, and 995 Roman Catholics; and 3 pay daily schools—one of which was also a boarding school, and classical and mathematical school—had on their books 39 boys and 16 girls, and were attended by about 12 other children.

RAILSTOWN, a parish in the barony of Middlethird, 3½ miles south-east by east of Cashel, co. Tip-

perary, Munster. Length, westward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1; area, 904 acres, 1 road, 31 perches. Pop., in 1831, 290; in 1841, 256. Houses 32. The surface consists of arable land, worth about 30s. per plantation acre per annum. The only seat is Ballyduagh-house.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of FETHARD [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £73 15s. 11½d. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school was usually attended in summer by about 50 children.

RAILWAYS. See ARMAGH, BELFAST, BERRHAVEN, CORK, DUBLIN, KINGSTOWN, LIMERICK, LEINSTER, ULSTER, and many other articles, particularly those on most of the counties and the business towns.

RALOO, or RALLOO, a parish in the barony of Lower Belfast, 3½ miles south-west of Larne, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, south-south-eastward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 6,103 acres, 3 roads, 20 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,171; in 1841, 2,179. Houses 408. One-fourth of the land is extremely good; one-fourth is middle rate; and one half is bad, boggy, and mountainous. The road from Larne to Carrickfergus and Belfast passes through the interior. The chief hamlets are Glenoe, Mackey's Town, and Raloo. "In the parish of Raloo," says a pretty well-known antiquarian writer of Carrickfergus, "are 16 large stones standing closely together, called, in the Scottish idiom of the neighbourhood, Ceannorth's Wa's. They are situated on a swelling eminence; and from several stones of a similar size lying about, and others removed within memory to the adjoining fences, it is evident that formerly a considerably greater number stood here than at present;—and from an examination of their probable number, it is certain there could not have been less than thirty. The greatest height of those remaining is about 4½ feet above the ground; and on these rested a stone about 6 feet in length by 4½ feet in breadth, which many years ago was cast from its level position by the lovers of destruction and mischief. A few years ago, on removing some large stones on the east side, whitish ashes were found underneath, and amongst these were numerous particles of a dead white colour, which fell into dust on their being exposed to the air. These particles were supposed to have been bones in their last stage of decay. The original names of these stones have fortunately been less corrupted than those of numerous other relics of antiquity; from which circumstance we may fairly conclude, that such monuments were temples of the sun.—*Cean grioth*, from which the present name is evidently derived, literally signifies 'the head of the sun,' the worship of which great luminary being prior to the introduction of Christianity into this kingdom, the great object of Pagan adoration. At some distance is a hill encompassed by an earthen embankment and a trench, in digging within which have been found stone hatchets, with spear and arrow-heads made of flint. These last are called *elf stones*, and are generally believed to have been discharged by fairies at cattle, against whose power charms are still used by the credulous. A little northward are two rows of large grey-stones standing upright; the rows are about 16 inches asunder, and a few inches between each stone. In an adjoining field are several caves, believed to have been the winter habitations of the ancient inhabitants of the country, who were called *Pehta* (Picts).—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CARRICKFERGUS [which see], in the dio. of Connor. The church was quite recently erected by the Church-Extension Society. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 200 to 300; and, in the

Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Larne. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,773 Presbyterians, 143 other Protestant dissenters, and 363 Roman Catholics; and 6 daily schools—each of three of which was salaried with £8 from the National Board—had on their books 196 boys and 88 girls.

RAMELTON, or RATHMELTON, an alias name of the river **LEANAN**: which see.

RAMELTON, or RATHMELTON, a post and market town in the parish of Aughinish, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the road from Strabane to Rathmullen, and on the river **Leanan**, a little above its entrance into Lough Swilly, 4½ miles east of Kilmacrenan, 5 south-south-west of Rathmullen, 6 north-north-east of Letterkenny, 10½ west by north of Londonderry, 19½ north-north-west of Strabane, and 12¼ north-north-west of Dublin. The vale or glen of the **Leanan** is picturesque and beautifully wooded; and the immediate environs of the town are agreeably varied, considerably improved, and as rich in scenes of romance and beauty as some of the districts of Ireland most celebrated by tourists. Within 2 miles of the town are Shellfield-house, Croghan-hill, Killydonnell-abbey, Ballyarr-wood, Drummonaghan-wood, Glen-carrn-house, Ballyarr-house, Clara-house, and Fort-Stewart,—the three last the seats of respectively J. Cochran, Esq., J. Watt, Esq., and Sir James Stewart, Bart. The town presents in its interior a pleasant and prosperous appearance; and it contains a church, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and a Methodist meeting-house. The chief appliances of industry are extensive corn-mills, large corn-stores, a brewery, a bleaching-green, and numerous linen-weavers' looms. In the town are two small inns, at which cars can be hired; and on the **Leanan**, immediately below the town, and at the commencement of the river's small estuary, is a landing-place at which small sea-borne vessels take in and discharge cargoes. Fairs are held on May 16, July 18, and Nov. 16. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Thursday of every month. In 1841, the Ramelton loan-fund had a capital of £2,167, circulated £9,692 in 3,272 loans, realized a nett profit of £171 1s. 1d., and expended for charitable purposes £275. A dispensary in the town is within the Millford Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 21,194 acres, with a pop. of 6,908; and, in 1839-40, it expended £122 3s. 11½d., and made 3,537 dispensations of medicine to 1,466 patients. Area of the town, 39 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,783; in 1841, 1,428. Houses 245. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 68; in manufactures and trade, 140; in other pursuits, 69. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 18; on the directing of labour, 134; on their own manual labour, 116; on means not specified, 9.

RAMOAN, or RATHMOAN, a parish on the coast of the barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. It contains the town of **BALLYCASTLE**: which see. Length, south by eastward, 6 miles; extreme breadth, 4½; area, 12,006 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,739; in 1841, 4,807. Houses 844. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,056; in 1841, 3,110. Houses 570. At the western extremity of the coast is the headland of **KENBANE**: which see. The magnificent and curious mountain of **KNOCKLAYD** [which also see], lifts its summit of 1,685 feet of altitude above sea-level on the southern boundary, and spreads a great mass of its body and skirts within the interior. The surface, with the exception of this mountain and of three bogs, is all arable land; and though very various in quality, it generally has a good, productive, light soil. The three bogs bear

the names of **Cairn-Saggart**, **Cairn-Duff**, and **Cairn-Sampson**. An extensive coppice, the remains of an ancient forest, which formerly clothed the skirts and sides of Knocklayd, exists on the southern border. The principal plantations are those upon the demesnes of **Glenbank** and **Clarepark**; but they are of no great extent. The **Glenshesk** rivulet flows on the eastern boundary; and a tiny estuary forms a small harbour at **Ballycastle**. The rocks, like those of most of the coast of Antrim, are principally basalt and indurated chalk; and both are quarried—especially the latter—under the name of limestone. Some fine crystals have been found at **Knocklayd**; and some fine pebbles, chalcedony, zeolite, belemnites, and dendrites, have been found upon the shore. A tolerably good salmon fishery exists at the mouth of the **Glenshesk**; herrings, in great quantities, sometimes visit the bay; and rock-cod, mullet, red gurnet, sea-trout, turbot, soles, and flounders, are pretty abundant along the coast, but, in consequence of the boldness of the shores and the violence of the surf, they cannot be caught during the months of winter. The demesne of **Clarepark** is situated on the coast, 1½ mile north-west of **Ballycastle**, and on the road to **Ballintoy**; and the demesne of **Glenbank** is situated in **Glenshesk**, 3½ miles south by east of **Ballycastle**, and on the road to **Broughshane**. The views from the coast are extensive and very brilliant and varied. "North-east lies the island of **Rathlin**, above which, on a clear day, the dome-like mountains of **Jura** seem to rise,—

'As if some viewless hand had traced
An airy palace on the sky.'

To the east the sea-view is terminated by the lofty mountains of **Argyleshire**, above whose summits the steep crags of **Arran** are faintly seen, softened by distance into a delicate and almost ethereal tinge of blue. South-east, the basaltic promontory of **Fair-Head** projects its grave and impressive outline to the sea. Due south, **Culfeightrin** extends, dotted with white houses, and interspersed with the monastic ruins of **Bonamarga**, **Churchfield**, &c. South-west, **Knockleade** rises in a graceful waving line on the horizon, while Danish raths, distant cottages, and the spire of **Ballycastle** church glittering above the trees, give an admirable finish to the whole. **Kenbane-castle**, anciently belonging to a chieftain of the sept of **MacAllister**, is situated on a chalk cliff which projects with a lofty perpendicular front into the ocean; it consists at present of only one massive tower, and, in consequence of the romantic character of its site and its appearance, it is much frequented by parties in summer. **Dunniny-castle** is distant about half-a-mile from **Ballycastle**, and is situated on the verge of a rock, which rises nearly 300 feet above the ocean; but it survives in only a few fragments, and does not figure in any historical record or even plausible tradition. **Gobbin's-Heir-castle** is situated on the banks of the **Glenshesk** rivulet, about a mile from **Ballycastle**, and appears to be the oldest extant building in the district. "In the massive ruin which remains, no sculpture is visible as in the other neighbouring castles, no cornice, no dawning of taste, to relieve this ponderous load of human toil, which seems intended more for imposing terror than for exciting admiration; the situation, however, is pleasing. All history of this castle is also involved in obscurity; but imagination has supplied the deficiency of authentic accounts, by inventing many a wondrous tale of fairies and spectres, who are still said to frequent it." Another castle, the most modern of the four within the parish, stands at **Ballycastle**, and gives name to that town. Several raths occur, some terminating in a pointed apex, and others

having the form of a truncated cone. Several caverns occur in the coast between Ballycastle and Kenbane-Head; and one of these is remarkable for its height and beauty, forms a superb Gothic arch, penetrates a considerable way into the coast, and produces a series of admirable echoes under the power of a French horn. The fata morgana is occasionally seen upon the coast.—This parish is a rectory, a separate benefice, and the corps of the chancellorship of Connor cathedral, in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £400; glebe, £39. Gross income, £439; nett. £343 7s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1812, by means of a loan of £369 4s. 7½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250; attendance 150. The chapel-of-ease at Ballycastle was built in 1754, at the cost of £2,769 4s. 7½d., all defrayed by the late Col. Hugh Boyd; and it is served by a chaplain, who has a gross income of £55 8s. 5½d., and a nett income of £25 8s. 5½d. Sittings 300; attendance 200. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses have an attendance of respectively 200 and 150. The Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of from 20 to 100. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 300 and 150; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united, and are under the care of an officiate. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,718 Churchmen, 1,549 Presbyterians, and 1,710 Roman Catholics; 6 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 423 children; and 11 daily schools had on their books 301 boys and 296 girls. One of the daily schools was a charter school, salaried with £22 a-year; one was a National school, salaried with £8 a-year; and four were schools of the London Hibernian Society, salaried or aided in the usual way by that society, and two of these four salaried also with respectively £7 a-year from Miss Boyd, and £5 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society. In 1842, the National Board had one school for boys and another for girls at Moyarget.

RAMOR (LOUGH), a lake in the parishes of Castleraghan, Lurgan, and Munterconnaught, barony of Castleraghan, co. Cavan, Ulster. It has a surface-elevation of 270 feet above sea-level; measures 3½ miles in length, and 1 mile in breadth; and comprises an area of 102 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches in the parish of Castleraghan, 774 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches in the parish of Lurgan, and 965 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches in the parish of Munterconnaught. Its form is demisemicircular, commencing with a direction toward the east, and terminating with a direction toward the south. Its feeding-streams are Virginia-Water and the other rivulets of the south-east district of the county; and its superfluous waters form the river BLACKWATER: which see. Numerous islets lie sprinkled upon its bosom, and are, for the most part, tufted with wood. Its outlines are, in several places, considerably varied; and its shore, are diversified with demesnes, plantations, fine farms and the town of Virginia. "On the western end, the shores are beautified by the plantations of Lord Hertford's fine deer-park, which stretch for two miles around them, and connect with the improvements of Fort-George, the residence of the Rev. John Rowley, rector of the parish, and also with the plantations of Fort-Frederick, the beautifully situated demesne of Richard Scott, Esq."

RAMSFORT, a demesne in the parishes of Kildavan and Gorey, barony of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. The mansion is the seat of Abel Ram, Esq., and is a handsome modern structure, after designs by Mr. Semple, and situated 1½ mile north of the town of Gorey. The former mansion was a magnificent edifice, and was destroyed during the

rebellion of 1798. "At that melancholy period," says Mr. Brewer, "the insurgents battered this house from the elevation termed Gorey-Hill, with two six-pounders and one curriole gun. After they had obtained possession of the building they burned it, leaving the bare walls to reproach the perpetrators with this act of Vandalism, so disgraceful, in all respects, to a civilized country, as being levelled at once against the arts and against distinguished private virtue. This ruined mansion had been erected by the late Colonel Ram, in 1751 and the following year, after the designs of Mr. George Semple, the able architect of Essex-bridge, and other public structures, in the city of Dublin. It occupied the site of a former building, that in its turn had replaced a more ancient dwelling, both of which were consumed by accidental fire. The family of Ram has enjoyed a high share of consideration in the county of Wexford for more than two centuries; the first of the name who settled here being Dr. Thomas Ram, a native of Windsor, in Berkshire, who is mentioned in our list of the bishops of Leighlin and Ferns. That prelate, at the time of the settlement of this county, obtained from the Crown extensive grants of lands, the greater part of which has descended to his posterity."

RAMSGRANGE, a village in the parish of St. James and Dunbrody, barony of Shelbourne, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on the road from Ballyhack to Tintern and Clonmines, 1¼ mile north-east of Duncannon, and 2 miles east of Ballyhack. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel. Fairs are held on March 17, May 1, Nov. 1, and Dec. 20. Area of the village, 22 acres. Pop., in 1831, 220; in 1841, 183. Houses 80.

RAM'S-ISLAND, an island in the parish of Glenavy, barony of Upper Masarene, co. Antrim, Ulster. It lies across the entrance of Sandy bay, in Lough Neagh, 1¼ mile west of the nearest part of the mainland, and 3½ miles south-west by west of the village of Crumlin. Its area is 6 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches. It is seen from all parts of the lake, like a mass of dark foliage on the surface of the water; it possessed much beauty by nature, and has acquired surpassing loveliness from the embellishments of art; and it is known in one of the songs of the peasantry as "Bonny Ram Island." It was greatly beautified by a former proprietor of the name of Whittle, who planted it with a profusion of shrubs and trees, laid out upon it an orchard and a garden, and laboured to render it both a handsome and a picturesque object; and it has been gorgeously decorated by its present proprietor, Earl O'Neill, who erected upon it an extremely pretty and most tasteful cottage, adopted it as his occasional residence, and converted its surface into a most luxurious demesne. "The entire ground is laid out into walks, and covered with verdure. Several hundred rose-trees and those plants and flowers which constitute the pride of our gardens, all flourish luxuriantly. Even those sides of the island which are almost perpendicular are adorned with all those creeping plants and hardy shrubs which are adapted to the situation." The island seems to have been, at no very remote period, connected with the continent; and when the lake is at its summer-level, a bank is seen extending from the island to Gartree Point. A pillar-tower stands on the island, 43 feet in height, 30 feet 5 inches in circumference, and 2 feet 8½ inches in thickness of wall. In the first story is the door; in the second, a window facing the south-east; and in the third, a window facing the north, and measuring 3 feet by 1½. "There are two rests for joists, and in the first story there is a projecting stone about 5½ feet from the surface. Certain letters or characters appear to

re cut in the stones in the inside; but so obliterated are they by time, that they are quite illegible. A hollow sound or echo is heard on entering the building: this induced a person who lived in the island to dig 5 feet below the surface, where he found several human bones and some coffin boards. A skeleton was discovered near the tower some time since, and bones and skulls in many parts of the island." An old fisherman of the name of David Macarevy obtained possession of the island by prescriptive right; Conway Macneice, Esq., purchased it about 40 years ago, for 100 guineas, from Macarevy; Mr. Whittle, then an inhabitant of the parish of Glenavy, but afterwards a merchant in Liverpool, obtained it in exchange for an adjoining farm, from Mr. Macneice; and the Right Hon. Earl O'Neill purchased it from Mr. Whittle.

RAMULLEN. See **RATHMULLEN** and **KILLLOUGH**. **RANDALSTOWN**, a post and market town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of Drummah, barony of Upper Toome, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands on the river Main, on the road from Banbridge to Coleraine, and on the direct road from Belfast to Londonderry, 2 miles north of the nearest part of Lough Neagh, 4 north-west by west of Antrim, $5\frac{1}{2}$ east of Toome-bridge, $7\frac{1}{2}$ south of Ballymena, 17 north-west by west of Belfast, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ north of Dublin. The environs consist of a beautiful and richly wooded portion of the glen or vale of the Main; and they are seen with fine effect, both above and below the town, from the bridge across the river. Earl O'Neill's gorgeously wooded demesne occupies most of the vale southward to Lough Neagh, and constitutes by far the largest and most attractive feature of the landscape. See **SHANE'S CASTLE**. The town has a pleasant site, and a neat appearance; and it contains a church, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, a barrack, a market-house, and a comfortable inn. A parade for the military was laid out in front of the barrack, and is now the town mall or public promenade. The market-house is a handsome building, and has over it an assembly-room. A dispensary in the town is within the Antrim Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 47,464 acres, with a pop. of 19,810; and, in 1839-40, it expended £71 15s., and made 2,520 dispensations of medicine. In 1840, the Randalstown loan fund had a capital of £4,200, circulated £14,988 in 3,860 loans, cleared a nett profit of £234 14s. 4d., and expended for charitable purposes £35 2s. 6d. The principal trade carried on is the spinning of cotton and the weaving of calico. Iron-works were formerly in operation about a mile from the town, and on the Main water; but, in consequence of either a want of fuel or a deficiency of ore, they were discontinued. An abundance of agricultural produce is sold at the weekly markets; a very tolerable linen market is held on the first Wednesday of every month, and fairs are held on July 16, and Nov. 1. A court of petty-sessions is held on the third Tuesday of every month. The seneschal of the extensive manor of Edenduffcarrick holds in Randalstown his manor-court, exercising a jurisdiction in personal actions to the extent of £20; and he likewise holds a leet-jury of 23, who annually present a few pounds to be levied off the manor for the repair of the manor-pound, and of that part of the market-house in which the court is held. Charles II., by a charter of Sept. 15, 1683, "according to a commission of the 14th March in the same year, in consideration of a fine of £200 from Rose, Marchioness of Antrim, and according to an agreement and orders of composition of the 2d and the 4th of August, granted to her the manor of Edenduffcarrick, &c., and further appointed, ordained, and

declared that the town of Ironworks, alias Main-water, with its rights, members, and appurtenances, within the said manor, should be called for ever by the name of the borough of Randalstown, and by that name he constituted it a free borough, and granted that the said borough and the greater number of the inhabitants of the said town, and their successors for ever, should have authority to return two members to the parliament of Ireland. And he further granted to the inhabitants and their successors, that the sheriffs, &c. of Antrim, to whom writs of election were directed, should make precepts to the seneschal of the manor of Edenduffcarrick for the electing and returning the burgesses." The borough limits included simply a narrow stripe of land along the west side of the Main, and are still recollected. Not any corporation appears to have been constituted. The right of sending two members to parliament was formally or professedly that of a potwalloping borough, but was practically the private property of the ancestors of Earl O'Neill; and the whole of the £15,000 of compensation for disfranchisement at the Legislative Union was paid to Charles Henry St. John, Earl O'Neill. Area of the town, 67 acres. Pop., in 1831, 618; in 1841, 588. Houses 108. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 36; in manufactures and trade, 59; in other pursuits, 24. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 61; on their own manual labour, 40; on means not specified, 10.

RANELAGH, a suburb of the city of Dublin, in the parish of St. Peters, barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of the Grand Canal, $\frac{1}{4}$ north-east of Rathmines, $\frac{1}{2}$ west-north-west of Donnybrook, $\frac{1}{2}$ east by north of Harold's-Cross, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-east of Dublin-castle. It began to be greatly improved about half-a-century ago; and it now contains a large number of good houses, and is both an extensive and a pleasant suburb. An elegant mansion of the bishop of Derry formerly stood at Ranelagh, and was surrounded by public gardens; and a Carmelite convent, having about 12 nuns, and educating about 150 poor children, now stands near the mansion's site. Ranelagh gives the title of Viscount in the peerage of Ireland to the noble family of Jones, descendants of Sir Richard Jones of Middleton in Lancashire, and of his son Thomas Jones, archbishop of Dublin, and Lord-chancellor of Ireland. In 1628, Sir Roger Jones of Durham's-town in Westmeath, and son of the archbishop, was created Baron Jones and Viscount Ranelagh; and, in 1674, Richard, the third Viscount, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Ranelagh. In 1711, at the death of the Earl, all the titles became extinct; and, in 1750, those of Baron Jones and Viscount Ranelagh were revived in favour of Charles Jones, Esq. The suburb or village of Ranelagh comprises two sections, called North and South. Pop., in 1831, of both sections, 1,999. Pop., in 1841, of North Ranelagh, 932. Houses 154. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 14; in manufactures and trade, 59; in other pursuits, 121. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 40; on the directing of labour, 75; on their own manual labour, 25; on means not specified, 54. Pop., in 1841, of South Ranelagh, 1,358. Houses 177. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 32; in manufactures and trade, 70; in other pursuits, 170. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 66; on the directing of labour, 138; on their own manual labour, 44; on means not specified, 24.

RAPE-MILLS, a hamlet in the parish of Reynagh, barony of Garrycastle, King's co., Leinster. It

stands 3 miles north by west of Birr, on the road thence to Banagher. It has a police-barrack; and adjacent to it are the residences of Mount-Erin, Hill-house, and Ballaghanohr-house. Pop., in 1831, 64. Houses 9.

RAPHARN, an alias name of Lough Feogh, in the barony of Burrischoole, co. Mayo, Connaught. See FEUGH.

RAPHOE, a barony of the county of Donegal, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by the baronies of Kilmacrennan and Innishowen; on the east, by the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone; on the south, by the county of Tyrone; on the south-west, by the baronies of Tyrhugh and Bannagh; and, on the west, by the barony of Boylagh. Its length, south-westward, is 24 miles; its greatest breadth is 14½; and its area is 220,723 acres, 1 rood, 6 perches,—of 2,082 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches are fresh water, and 771 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches are tideway of the river Foyle. The river Swilly, and the upper part of Lough Swilly describe most of the northern boundary; the lower part of the river Finn, and the upper half of the river Foyle describe most of the eastern boundary; the Mournebeg rivulet describes part of the southern boundary; and the rivers Deel and Finn flow eastward through the interior. The northern district, and the district along the Foyle, consist for the most part of low and fertile land; and, though considerably diversified in surface, comprise few lofty hills, and only one mountain,—and even this situated on the southern verge of the districts, and possessing no greater an altitude than 888 feet above sea-level. The other districts consist, in a general view, of a congeries of uplands, divided into three bands or sections by the vales of the Deel and the Finn. The principal heights on the north screen of the Deel are Cronaglack, 1,127 feet above sea-level,—Cark, 1,198 feet,—Cronamuck, 1,132 feet,—Herd's-Seat, 781 feet,—Mullafin, 934 feet,—and Bennior, 629 feet; the principal between the Deel and the Finn are Three-Tops, 1,177 feet,—and 4 other heights, respectively 707, 707, 634, and 722 feet; and the principal, south of the Finn, are Altmapote, 1,199 feet,—White-Horse, 907,—Barnesmore, 1,225,—Iron-hill, 902,—a height on the east side of the Gap of Barnesmore, 1,489,—Crough, 1,260,—Lismullyduff, 807,—Brandy-hill, 601,—and another height, 603.—This barony contains part of the parishes Conwall and Arney, and the whole of the parishes of All-Saints, Clonleigh, Convo, Donaghmore, Killea, Kiltrevogue, Leck, Raphoe, Rymoghy, Stranorlar, and Taughboyne. The towns and principal villages are Newtown-Conyngham, Ballindruit, Convo, Castle-Finn, Killygordon, Carrigans, Raphoe, Manor-Conyngham, Ballybophey, Stranorlar, Creaghdooss, St. Johnston, and part of Lifford. Pop., in 1831, 66,673; in 1841, 65,472. Houses 11,216. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 8,123; in manufactures and trade, 2,976; in other pursuits, 803. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 212; on the directing of labour, 3,319; on their own manual labour, 8,237; on means not specified, 134. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 9,883; who could read but not write, 6,371; who could neither read nor write, 11,693. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,756; who could read but not write, 10,251; who could neither read nor write, 14,206.—Raphoe barony is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Letterkenny, Londonderry, Strabane, and Stranorlar. The total number of tenements valued is 9,544; and of these, 5,102 were valued under £5,—1,830, under £10,—815, under £15,—540, under £20,—373, under £25,—241, under £30,—289, under £40,—143, under

£50,—and 211, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £70,739 12s. 5d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1840 were £5,261 8s. 6d. and £5,306 3s. 3d., and under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, £7,657 13s. 2d. and £5,582 8s. 3d.

RAPHOE, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. Length, south-south-westward, 7 miles; extreme breadth, from ¼ to 5; area, 13,224 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches. Pop., in 1831, 6,227; in 1841, 5,694. Houses 1,030. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 4,819; in 1841, 4,332. Houses 790. The surface is agreeably varied, and consists, for the most part, of fertile and well cultivated arable land. The seats are the quondam episcopal-palace, the deanery, Oakfield-house, and Greenhills-house,—the last the residence of W. Fenwick, Esq. The road from Lifford to Letterkenny, and that from Stranorlar to Londonderry, intersect each other in the interior.—This parish is a rectory, a separate benefice, and the corps of the deanery of Raphoe cathedral, in the dio. of Raphoe. Tithe composition, £900; glebe, £150. Gross income, £1,050; nett, £771 1s.; but these sums are exclusive of respectively £426 5s. 10d. and £390 2s. 7d. arising from renewal fines and rents of lands belonging to the deanery. Patron, the Crown. Two curates receive each a salary of £75. The benefices of Stranorlar, Leck, Killygarvan, and Lettermacward, were formerly united to the benefice of Raphoe; but by order in Council, dated March 24, 1835, these benefices were “disappropriated from and out of the deanery of Raphoe, each of the benefices of Leck, Killygarvan, and Lettermacward, with its respective perpetual cure, was erected into a separate and distinct parish or benefice; and the rectory and vicarage of Raphoe benefice which alone constituted the new corps of the deanery; and in the parish of Stranorlar, as there were two endowed perpetual cures, one named Stranorlar, and the other Kiltrevock, the rectory and vicarage of Stranorlar were united to the perpetual cure of Stranorlar, and erected into a separate and distinct parish or benefice. And it was further directed by said order, that the dean of Raphoe and his successors shall continue in the possession of the several glebes belonging to the deanery, with the exception of those of Drumdany and Drumfad, which were united to the rectory and vicarage of Killygarvan, to the use of the incumbent thereof and his successors for ever.” The church is an old building, and serves as the cathedral of the diocese. Sittings 500; attendance 300. The Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 375. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,149 Churchmen, 2,552 Presbyterians, and 2,730 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools at Raphoe, and 2 at Creggan and Milltown, were usually attended by about 225 children; and 10 daily schools had on their books 332 boys and 173 girls. One of the daily schools was aided with £350 a-year from royal endowment; one, with £7 from the National Board; one, with £11 1s. 6d. from Robinson's Benefaction; and one, with £7 from the Association for Discourteasing Vice.

RAPHOE, a post and market town, and the seat of a diocese, in the parish and barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the road from Stranorlar to Londonderry, 1½ mile west-south-west of the road from Lifford to Letterkenny, 2 east-north-east of Convo, 4½ west-north-west of Lifford, 6¼ north-east of Stranorlar, 6¼ south-east of Letterkenny, 11¼ south-west of Londonderry, 8½ west-north-west of Belfast, and 108 north-north-west of Dublin. The environs are beautifully diversified in surface,

abounding in undulations, and occasionally shooting up in considerable hills; they possess much fertility of soil, great beauty of cultivation, and considerable embellishment of wood and demesne; they contain, at the distance of about 2 miles from the town, a hill which commands a very extensive and a highly opulent panoramic view of a great section of the basin of the Foyle; and they boast the presence of the deanery, the quondam episcopal palace, and two or three handsome private seats. The deanery stands at a short distance from the town; and the episcopal palace is an elegant and spacious edifice, and adjoins the south-east side of the town, in the midst of a handsome park. The town itself consists chiefly of a market-place and three small streets; and is well built and respectably inhabited. The cathedral is a plain cruciform edifice, of unknown date of erection, with a square tower, added in the 18th century. The free school was founded by Charles I., and endowed with 2,305 acres of arable and pasture land, and 8,729 acres of mountain and bog. A school for the clothing, instructing, and apprenticing of 20 poor boys, a widows' house for the support of four clergymen's widows of the diocese of Raphoe, and also a public library, were founded a little upwards of a century ago, by Bishop Foster of Raphoe; but the most valuable portion of the books in the library were contributed by Bishop Hall of Dromore. The market-house is a neat structure, and stands in the market-place. An ecclesiastical establishment, usually but erroneously styled a monastery, is said to have been founded at Raphoe, then called Rathboth, by St. Columb, the reputed founder of the great and wide-spread community of the Culdees, and to have been restored and extended by St. Adamnan, the successor of St. Columb in the Hebridean island of Iona; and this establishment is commonly alleged to have been both the nucleus of the town, and the original pile of the cathedral. A dispensary in the town is within the Strabane Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 33,306 acres, with a pop. of 12,017; and, in 1839, it expended £98 19s., and administered to 861 patients. In 1840, the Raphoe Loan Fund had a capital of £2,324, circulated £9,085 in 2,682 loans, and realized a nett profit of £92 16s. 5d. A weekly market for the sale of agricultural produce is well attended; and fairs are held on May 1, June 22, Aug. 27, and Nov. 4. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Saturday of every month. A presbytery of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland has its seat in Raphoe, exercises inspection over 10 congregations, and meets on the second Tuesday of Feb., May, Aug., and Oct. Two of the ten corporations are at Ballylenman, and the others are at Raphoe, Alt, Donaghmore, Conooy, Newtown-Conyngham, Carnone, St. Johnstown, and Ballindreat. Area of the town, 74 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,408; in 1841, 1,352. Houses 240. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 80; in manufactures and trade, 121; in other pursuits, 79. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 13; on the directing of labour, 120; on their own manual labour, 128; on means not specified, 19.

The diocese of Raphoe lies wholly in the county of Donegal, and comprises upwards of two-thirds of that county. Its length, southward, is 44 miles; its greatest breadth is 32 miles; and its area is 694,865 acres, 21 perches. Pop., in 1831, 200,068. The bishopric is alleged by most writers to have been founded in the 9th century by St. Eunan, and by some to have been founded much earlier by St. Adamnan or St. Columb, but it may fairly be pronounced to have had no existence, at least in the strictly prelatial sense of the word, till the 12th cen-

tury. Gilbert or Gilconage O'Caran was in the see in 1160, and was translated to Armagh in 1175; but he was called bishop of Tyrconnel. Another early bishop is spoken of; but as his name is not given, and no particulars respecting him are recorded, he cannot with propriety be pronounced a person known to history or to ecclesiastical annals. Maelissa O'Dorigh was bishop of Raphoe in 1203; Patrick O'Scanlaine, a Dominican friar, was afterwards bishop, and resigned in 1261; John De Alneto, a Franciscan friar, was bishop in 1261, and resigned in 1265; Corbrac O'Scoba, a Dominican friar, was bishop in 1266, and died in 1275; Florence O'Ferral was bishop in 1275, and died in 1299; Thomas O'Nathan, archdeacon of Raphoe, became bishop in 1299, and died in 1306; Henry Macanrossain became bishop in 1306, and died in 1319; Thomas O'Donnell, abbot of Ashroe, became bishop in 1319, and died in 1337; Patrick Magonail became bishop in 1360, and died in 1366; Richard Macrassain became bishop in 1366; John, a Cistercian monk, became bishop by papal provision in 1397; Cornelius MacCormic became bishop in the same year as the preceding, and died in 1399; Anthony became bishop in 1399, and died in 1413; Robert Muire, a Franciscan friar, became bishop by papal provision in 1414; John MacCormic became bishop in 1415, and died in 1419; Laurence O'Galchor I., dean of Raphoe, became bishop by papal provision in 1419, and died in 1438. "It appears," say the annals, "that upon the death of Laurence O'Galchor I., the see was vacant for about four years. But John Prene, archbishop of Armagh, was defender of both the spiritualities and the temporalities, and that with a vengeance. For O'Donnell, prince of his clan, leaguings with the dean and chapter of Raphoe, having usurped and seized the revenues of the bishopric, Prene calling them to account, prosecuted them to suspension, excommunication, and interdict, declaring at once that O'Donnell was a heretic, since he was obstinate. He deprived the dean and chapter of their benefices and offices, and disabled them from obtaining others. And to disable them still further, he granted forty days' indulgences (I suppose from his own penances) to whoever would fall upon their persons and seize and dissipate their substance. And he took care that this should not be a *brutum fulmen*, for he had recourse to the secular arm of Henry, the eldest son of O'Neil, to execute his sentence, giving him to understand that if he neglected a due and speedy execution of it, he should incur the same himself." John Mac-Gilbride became bishop in 1438; Laurence O'Galchor II. became bishop in 1469, was proceeded against "for incontinence and several other enormous crimes," and died in 1477; Menelaus MacCarman became bishop in 1484, and died in 1515; Cornelius O'Cahan was in the see in 1550; Donat Magonail was in the see in 1563, and died in 1589; George Montgomery was in the see in 1605, held it in conjunction with the sees of Derry and Clogher, and resigned in 1610; Andrew Knox, bishop of Orkney, became bishop of Raphoe in 1611, was soon after made a privy councillor, and died in 1632; John Leslie, bishop of Orkney, became bishop of Raphoe in 1633, and resigned in 1661; Robert Leslie, bishop of Dromore, was translated to the see of Raphoe in 1661, and resigned in 1671; Ezekiel Hopkins, dean of Raphoe, became bishop in 1671, and resigned in 1681; William Smith, bishop of Killalla and Achonry, was translated to Raphoe in 1681, and was translated in 1693 to Kilmore and Ardagh; Alexander Cairncross, archbishop of Glasgow, was translated to Raphoe in 1693, and died in 1701. "Cairncross," say Harris and Ware, "was ill treated alike by both parties;—was driven from Glasgow for not being a Presbyterian,

and deposed by King James for not being a Papist. It was Bishop Burnet who procured his translation to this see. He was sent to Ireland partly to open an inlet and harbour in his diocese to a colony of the Scottish Episcopal clergy." Robert Huntington, a prominent figure in history, was made bishop of Raphoe in 1701, but died in the same year; John Pooley, bishop of Cloyne, was translated to the see of Raphoe in 1702, and died in 1712; Thomas Lindsay, bishop of Killaloe, was translated to Raphoe in 1713, but resigned in the same year, and was afterwards translated to Armagh; Edward Syngue was made bishop of Raphoe in 1714, and was translated to Tuam in 1716; Nicholas Foster, bishop of Killaloe, was translated to the see of Raphoe in 1716; and William Barnard became bishop in 1744, Philip Twisden in 1747, Robert Downes in 1753, John Oswald in 1763, James Hawkins in 1780, Lord J. G. Beresford in 1803, William Magee in 1819, and William Bisset in 1822. By the Act of 1833, the see of Raphoe became united to that of Derry, and since 1831, it has been held by Dr. Richard Ponsonby, who previously was bishop of Killaloe. The gross and the nett amount of Episcopal income, upon the average of 3 years ending on Dec. 31, 1831, are respectively £5,787 2s. 2d. and £5,052 11s. 2d. The dignities of the cathedral, together with the gross amount of income derived from the benefices which constitute the corps, their respective dignities, are, the dean, £2,135; the archdeacon, no emolument; the prebendary of Drumholm, £903 10s. 7d.; the prebendary of Killymard, £705 3s. 1d.; the prebendary of Inver, £500; and the prebendary of Clondehorky, £700.

Number of parishes in the diocese of Raphoe, 35; of benefices, 34; of resident incumbents, 31. Tithe composition belonging to the benefices, £11,562 5s. 24d.; glebes, £4,765 13s. Gross income, £16,803 7s. 3½d.; nett, £13,935 8s. 7d. Patron of 5 benefices, the Crown; of 15, the diocesan; of 5, incumbents; of 9, laymen and corporations. Number of stipendiary curates, 15; gross amount of their stipends, £1,135. Number of churches, 34; sittings, 10,598. Cost of building 21 and of repairing and enlarging 2 of the churches, £18,814 8s. 6½d.,—of which £7,021 10s. 4½d. were gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £6,764 12s. 3½d. were lent by that Board, £3,007 13s. 10d. were contributed by private donation, and £2,020 12s. 0½d. were raised by parochial assessment. New churches have recently been built, chiefly by means of contributions from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, at Aughannish, Kilbarrow, Leck, and Tullyobigley; a church was recently built at Lahy, at the cost of private parties; and the churches of Convoys and Clondehorky were recently enlarged, chiefly by aid from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In 1834, the number of preaching-stations connected with the Establishment was 7; of Presbyterian meeting-houses, 27; of Protestant dissenting meeting-houses, not Presbyterian, 14; and of Roman Catholic chapels, 36. In the same year, the inhabitants consisted of 33,507 Churchmen, 28,914 Presbyterians, 24 other Protestant dissenters, and 145,385 Roman Catholics; each of 2 benefices contained not more than 200 members of the Established church, each of 8 not more than 500, each of 12 not more than 1,000, each of 9 not more than 2,000, and each of 3 between 2,000 and 5,000; 261 daily schools, which made returns of their attendance, had on their books 9,284 boys and 5,109 girls, 2 other daily schools which made no returns were computed to be attended by 110 children, and 136 of the total number of schools were supported wholly or partially by endowment or subscription; and of these 136 schools, 4 were in con-

nection with the National Board, 3 with the Association for Discountenancing Vice, 3 with the Board of Erasmus Smith, 8 with the Kildare Place Society, and 43 with the London Hibernian Society. The Roman Catholic diocese of Raphoe is still unnumbered, and is divided into 27 parishes or parochial benefices. The Catholic Directory for 1842 says, "Although twenty years ago, at the commencement of the present bishop's appointment, there were only 23 priests in the entire diocese, there are now 50 on active duty, and work for 10 more." The new college at Letterkenny is in a flourishing condition. The bishop's residence is at Letterkenny. The names of the parishes, and of the sites of their respective chapels, are 1. Killygarvan, 2. Killygarvan and Tully; 3. Killybegs and Killyaghty; 4. Killybegs and Killyaghty; 5. Stranorlar; 6. Stranorlar; 7. Limskeel; 8. Glenties and Flinthorn; 9. Raphoe; 10. Conroy and Drumkeen; 11. Killybegs; 12. Killybegs; 13. Killybegs; 14. Killybegs; 15. Killybegs; 16. Killybegs; 17. Killybegs; 18. Killybegs; 19. Killybegs; 20. Killybegs; 21. Killybegs; 22. Killybegs; 23. Killybegs; 24. Killybegs; 25. Killybegs; 26. Killybegs; 27. Killybegs. The names of the sites of their respective chapels, are 1. Killygarvan, 2. Killygarvan and Tully; 3. Killybegs and Killyaghty; 4. Killybegs and Killyaghty; 5. Stranorlar; 6. Stranorlar; 7. Limskeel; 8. Glenties and Flinthorn; 9. Raphoe; 10. Conroy and Drumkeen; 11. Killybegs; 12. Killybegs; 13. Killybegs; 14. Killybegs; 15. Killybegs; 16. Killybegs; 17. Killybegs; 18. Killybegs; 19. Killybegs; 20. Killybegs; 21. Killybegs; 22. Killybegs; 23. Killybegs; 24. Killybegs; 25. Killybegs; 26. Killybegs; 27. Killybegs.

RASCANNEL AND AGHACOORA, a bog in the barony of Clanmaurice, 1½ mile south-west of Lixnaw, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, eastward, 1½ mile; breadth, ½; area, 1,118 acres. It is a very wet red bog, on a limestone bottom. An old canal, serving as a main drain, was formed up the side of the bog to the deer-park, by one of the Earls of Kerry; and, though much filled up, might be cleared for navigation. Some tolerable meadow has been produced, upon a portion of bog between 6 and 7 feet deep, between the drain and the limestone rock. Estimated cost of total reclamation, £466.

RASH. See MOUNTJOY-Forest.

RASHARKIN, a parish in the barony of Kilconway, 5 miles north of Portlone, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, westward, 6½ miles; extreme breadth, 5; area, 19,337 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches,—of which 84 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches are in the river Bann, and 2 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches are in lakes. Pop., in 1831, 7,481; in 1841, 7,507. Houses, 1,311. The surface lies on the western border of the county; and is bounded on the whole of the west end by the river Bann. The eastern district is nearly all bog; and the central and the western districts prevalently consist of low light land, of an excellent quality for flax, oats, and clover. The roads from Abinghill and Ballymena to Ballymoney, and that from Killybegs to Cushendall, pass through the interior. The principal mansion is Hazelbrook; and the chief hamlet is Rasharkin.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Connor. Vicarial tithe composition, £292 7s.; glebe, £46 10s. One portion of the rectorial tithes, compounded for £55 13s. 8d., belongs to Robert Hurvey, Esq.; another, compounded for £51 18s. 4d., belongs to Sir Thomas Staples, Bart.; another, compounded for £51 18s. 4d., belongs to Edward Caulfield, Esq.; and another, compounded for £46 3s. 1d., belongs to the chaplain of Castle Dawson chapel. The vicarage of Rasharkin, and

the rectories of FINVOY and KILRAGHTS, and the grange of KILDALLOCK, or BALLYBRASHANN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Rasharkin, and the corps of Rasharkin prebend. The parishes are not contiguous. Area of the whole, 26,454 acres, 9 perches. Pop., in 1831, 10,300; but this is exclusive of the perpetual curacy of Finvoy. Gross income, £811 17s.; nett, £731 18s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is of unknown date. Sittings 400; attendance, from 40 to 50. There is a church also in Finvoy. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses in Rasharkin parish have an attendance of respectively 300 and 500. There are also three Presbyterian meeting-houses in Kilraghts, and one in Finvoy. The Roman Catholic chapel of Rasharkin has an attendance of 900. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Finvoy; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, these two chapels are mutually united. In 1834, the inhabitants of Rasharkin parish consisted of 663 Churchmen, 4,089 Presbyterians, 16 other Protestant dissenters, and 3,032 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union, exclusive of Finvoy, consisted of 724 Churchmen, 6,097 Presbyterians, 16 other Protestant dissenters, and 3,374 Roman Catholics; 8 Sunday schools in Rasharkin parish were usually attended by about 560 children; and 17 daily schools in Rasharkin, 3 in Kilraghts, and 1 in Kildallock, had on their books 669 boys and 307 girls. One of the daily schools in the parish was salaried with £2 from the rector; one, with £3 from the London Hibernian Society; one, with £6 from the National Board, and £6 from Miss Beirne; and one, with £13 from Miss Beirne. In 1842, one National school at Dunminning was salaried with £12, and attended by 39 boys and 24 girls; one at Kilerreen was salaried with £8, and attended by 29 boys and 17 girls; one at Ballymacdonny was salaried with £8, and attended by 28 boys and 21 girls; one at Bellooughy was salaried with £8, and attended by 36 boys and 46 girls; one at Gortereby was salaried with £8, and attended by 39 boys and 46 girls; one at Dromore was salaried with £10 13s. 4d., and attended by 31 boys and 23 girls; one at Drumcon was salaried with £8, and attended by 31 boys and 22 girls; one at Killycowan was salaried with £8, and attended by 29 boys and 12 girls; and one at Rasharkin was salaried with £8 and attended by 38 boys and 44 girls.

RASHEDAGH, or RANEDOGH, a village in the parish of Conwall, barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the northern verge of the barony of Raphoe, on the right bank of the river Swilly, and on the road from Letterkenny to Glenties, 34 miles west by south of Letterkenny. Fairs are held on the 11th day of every month. Pop. not specially returned.

RASHEE, a parish in the barony of Upper Antrim, 21 miles north-north-west of Ballyclare, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, south-eastward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 6,400 acres, 2 roods, 11 perches,—of which 3 acres, 1 rood, 3 perches are water. Pop., in 1841, 1,545. Houses 258. Both the Census of 1831, and the Ecclesiastical Reports, return it as part of BALLYEASTON: which see. Part of the surface is mountain; and part is good arable land. The road from Ballyclare to Broughshane, and the south road from Kella to Lame, intersect each other in the interior. The highest ground, Big Colton mountain, forms part of the water-shed between the Six-Mile-Water and the Glenwherry river, and attains an altitude of 1,139 feet above sea-level. The principal seat is Tilderg-house.—This parish is a rectory, and forms part of both the benefice of CAIRNCASTLE, and the perpetual curacy of BALLYEASTON [see these articles], in the dio. of

Connaught. Rectorial tithe composition, jointly with that of Ballyear, £130 15s. 4d.; curatist tithe composition, jointly with that of Ballyear, £69 4s. 6d. The church is of unknown date. Sittings 200; attendance, from 30 to 80. All other statistics are given under the word BALLYEASTON.

RATAINE, RETAINE, or RATHAYNE, a parish in the barony of Lower Navan, 3½ miles north-north-east of Trim, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, eastward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,631 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches. Pop., in 1831, 370; in 1841, 403. Houses 71. The surface consists wholly of profitable land; and is traversed across its east end by the road from Trim to Navan. The seats are Philpottstown-house and Ratayne-cottage,—the former the residence of John T. Young, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of ARDDRACAN [which see], in the dio. of Meath. The tithe composition is returned in *cumulo* with that of the other rectories of the benefice. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 373; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

RATASS, or RATHASS, a parish in the barony of Trughenackry, co. Kerry, Munster. It contains a small part of the town of TRALEE [which see], and stretches eastward thence up the vale of the Lee, and along the road to Castle-Island. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 2,365 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,365; in 1841, 2,838. Houses 410. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,065. Houses 312. A considerable portion of the surface is mountain; but the low grounds consist of good land. Ballybeggan-house, situated about 2 miles east by north of Tralee, is the principal seat; and was described by Dr. Smith, in 1756, as "an handsome modern house, built soon after the Revolution, the old house having been burnt down by the Irish." "Here," says he, "are some good old improvements which escaped the universal devastations of the times, particularly some fine avenues of walnut, chestnut, and other trees; with a large, old, but thriving orchard, planted in a rich limestone ground, beneath which are several subterraneous chambers lined with stalactical exudations. These caves have a communication with each other; and there is a large stream of running water that flows under ground, which empties itself at a considerable distance into the open air; and, what is very surprising, this underground current is not destitute of fish, as not only eels, but also trout have been taken out of it." In the vicinity of the site of the mansion formerly stood a high and strong castle, which commanded an important pass between Tralee and Castle-Island, and was reduced during the wars in the reign of James.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardferd and Aghadoc. Tithe composition, £330 18s. 5½d.; glebe, £30. Gross income, £368 18s. 5½d.; nett, £312 6s. 4½d. Patron, the Crown. The rectory of Ratass, and the sinecure rectory of Killanear, and part of the sinecure rectory of Ardferd, constitute the corps of the deanery of Ardferd cathedral. Gross income of the sinecure portions of the corps, £212 10s. 7d.; nett, £178 10s. 11d. The incumbent holds also the benefices of Kilmore, Kilmacneave and Lisbunny, in the dio. of Killaloe; and is resident in these benefices. A curate for the occasional duties of Ratass receives a salary of £13 6s. 11d. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 103 Churchmen, 4 Protestant dissenters, and 2,422 Roman Catholics; there was neither church nor chapel; and 3 hedge-schools had on their books 74 boys and 43 girls.

RATESH, a village in the parish of Killeoin, barony of Dunmore, co. Galway, Connaught. It

stands 6 miles west-north-west of Tuam, and 12 miles south of the mail-road from Dublin to Westport. Within a mile of it are Killeona church, a Roman Catholic chapel, the ruins of Kilshammy church, a National school, a site of a castle, Blindwell-house, Millburn-house, Rockwell-house, Cartrinch-cottage, and the hamlets of Ironpool, Beagh, Beaghwell, Ummoon, Carrabaan, Ballyhear, Cloonteen, and Derryglass-hill. Area of the village, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 809. Houses 59.

RATH, a parish in the barony of Inchiquin, 12 miles south-south-west of Corrofin, co. Clare, Munster. Length, westward, 6½ miles; breadth, from ½ to 2½; area, 8,488 acres, 3 roads, 38 perches,—of which 151 acres, 1 road, 87 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 2,521; in 1841, 2,647. Houses 398. The surface consists variously of mountain, moor, bog, rocky ground, lake, and arable land; and it is to a considerable extent unprofitable, and contains very little good soil. A height on the northern boundary has an altitude of 629 feet above sea-level; and Slievenacarrowduff, near the centre, has an altitude of 506 feet. Loughs Inchiquin, Attydaun, Ballycullinan, Shanally, and Drumcara lie on the boundaries; and the small lake Raha lies in the interior. Among the antiquities are the ruins of Rath-castle, Moyhill-castle, Bohnell-castle, Maghera-castle, and three other castles.—Kylewore-fort, Kylesbreedra, and Knockaraheen-fort, and the ruins of a church. The hamlets are Knockreagh, Ballinallecka, Knockmagarra, Knocknacarta, Cloncarraigh, Martryroe, Martrybeg, Martrymore, West-Knockarradaun, and East-Knockarradaun; and the principal residences are Adelphi-house, Appleville-house, Rockstown-house, and Cahoe-house.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILNEBOY [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithes composition, £25 11s. 8d.; glebe, £19 16s. 10d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £51 3s. 4d.; and are appropriated to the prebend of Rath in Killaloe cathedral. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 64, and the Roman Catholics to 2,645; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 a-year from the London Hibernian Society, and £15 from Mr. Syngé—had on their books 74 boys and 84 girls.

RATH, a village in the parish of Druncullen, barony of Eglisli, King's co., Leinster. It stands 4 miles south-west of Frankford, on the road thence to Birr. In the village are a Roman Catholic chapel and a constabulary barrack; and within a mile of it are the seats of Dovehill, Thomastown, Raheen-glass, and Springfield. Pop. of the village, in 1831, 107. Houses 15.

RATH, a quondam parish in the north-west corner of the barony of Rathvilly, 4 miles north by west of Tullow, co. Carlow, Leinster.

RATHANGAN, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the baronies of West Ophaly and East Ophaly, co. Kildare, Leinster. Most of the West Ophaly section, containing the town of Rathangan, and comprising the townlands of Ballinure, North Ballysooghlan, South Ballysooghlan, Boherkill, Ballygaddy, Bonaghmore, Coolelan, Cushingale, Inchanearl, Killinthomas, Killyguire, Kilnabooley, Mullantine, Newtown, Rathangan, Rathangan demesne, and Sheean, was transferred by the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, to the barony of East Ophaly. Pop. of this district, in 1831, 2,324; in 1841, 2,398. The present West Ophaly section is uninhabited. Length of the parish, south by eastward, 5½ miles; breadth, from 1 to 3½. Area of the West Ophaly section, 50 acres, 1 road, 19 perches; of the East Ophaly section, 11,480 acres,

5 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,915; in 1841, 2,901. Houses 498. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,958. Houses 536. The northern district is the narrowest, and consists wholly of bog; and the other districts consist of land of middle-rate quality, and worth, on the average, about 21s. per plantation acre. A hill on the southern boundary has an altitude of 769 feet, above sea-level; but the highest ground in the interior has an altitude of only 280 feet. The Feagile rivet runs along the northern boundary; and the Little Barrow runs through the interior. The Monastereven branch of the Grand Canal, and the roads from Portarlinton to Robertstown and from Monastereven to Carbery, also pass through the interior. The seats are Tullylo, Ophaly-castle, Mount-Prospect, Rathangan-house, Kilmoney-cottage, Mount-villa-lodge, Killinthomas-house, and Prestonbrook. A prominent and pleasant feature on the southern margin of the bog district is Killinthomas wood.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £555 7s. 1d.; glebe, £43 10s. Gross income, £598 17s. 1d.; nett, £517 13s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan one turn, and the Duke of Leinster two turns. The incumbent holds also the benefice of St. Andrews in the city and dio. of Dublin; and equally divides his time between his two benefices. A curate for Rathangan receives a salary of £70. The church was built in 1828, at the cost of £700, raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 150; attendance, from 60 to 120. The Quakers' meeting-house has an attendance of 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,100; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kildare. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 217 Churchmen, 38 Protestant dissenters, and 2,743 Roman Catholics; 3 daily schools—one of which was chiefly supported by Lord Harberton, and the other two aided by the National Board—had on their books 85 boys and 119 girls; and 3 other daily schools were supported wholly by fees, and were usually attended by about 75 boys and 43 girls.

RATHANGAN, a small market and post town, in the parish of Rathangan and barony of East Ophaly, co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands on the Little Barrow river, on the north bank of the Monastereven branch of the Grand Canal, at the intersection of the road from Prosperous to Portarlinton with that from Kildare to Philipstown, and immediately north of the route of the proposed main-trunk railway from Dublin to the south and south-west of Ireland, 4½ miles north-north-west of Kildare, 5½ north-north-east of Monastereven, 7½ north-east by east of Portarlinton, and 28½ west-south-west of Dublin. It contains a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Quakers' meeting-house, a dispensary, and a constabulary barrack. The dispensary is within the Edenderry Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £106 11s. 7d., and administered to 1,800 patients. Fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday, Aug. 26, March 25, and Nov. 12. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Monday of every month. The town is advantageously situated for country business, and commands the amplest facilities of communication by canal; but, though it has of late years experienced improvement, it enjoys far less prosperity than might be acquired from the fair use of its advantages. Several large flour-mills are situated on the Little Barrow. In May 1798, a body of rebels entered Rathangan, and massacred a number of the inhabitants; and they were not expelled from the town without considerable slaughter among their rude soldiery, and

the capture of several of their leaders, who afterwards were tried and executed. Area of the town, 60 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,165; in 1841, 1,033. Houses 162. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 87; in manufactures and trade, 103; in other pursuits, 31. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 13; on the directing of labour, 112; on their own manual labour, 89; on means not specified, 7.

RATHASPECK, or **RATHASBUCK**, a parish 5 miles south-south-west of Athy, and partly in the barony of Fassadining, co. Kilkeenny, but chiefly in the baronies of Slievemargy and Ballyadams, Queen's co., Leinster. Length, south-south-westward, 6 miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$. Area of the Fassadining section, 639 acres, 3 roads, 30 perches; of the Slievemargy section, 3,438 acres, 2 roads, 15 perches; of the Ballyadams section, 4,138 acres, 3 roads, 17 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,082; in 1841, 4,133. Houses 720. Pop. of the Fassadining section, in 1841, 500. Houses 91. Pop. of the Slievemargy section, in 1831, 1,697; in 1841, 1,760. Houses 313. Pop. of the Ballyadams section, in 1831, 1,859; in 1841, 1,673. Houses 316. The Fassadining and the Slievemargy sections, and the south-western and western parts of the Ballyadams section, are prevarily mountainous and better adapted for pasture than tillage; but the remaining part of the Ballyadams section, and a belt along the east of the Slievemargy section, comprise some good arable land, and present a warm and pleasant appearance. Hacket's-hill, near the centre of the Slievemargy section, has an altitude of 885 feet above sea-level; a height about 1 mile north of Hacket's-hill, has an altitude of 895 feet; and the highest ground in the Ballyadams section, is at the church, and has an altitude of 375 feet. The collieries of Mullaghmore are situated near the centre of the Ballyadams section; and several extensive collieries are situated in the Slievemargy section, and immediately connected with Doonane and Newtown collieries in the adjoining parish of Killabon. "The glebe or rather church-land of Rathaspeck," says Gorton, "was undermined by the collieries of Dunane, part of the great coal-field of Leinster, in consequence of which the last church became insecure, and was abandoned." The seats are Gracefield-house, Inch-house, Milltown-house, and Boley-house. We formerly culled from an extensive description by Brewer a few brief interesting notices of GRACEFIELD [which see]; and we now copy from the same author a notice of the other artificial objects of chief interest within the parish. "The monastic ruins of Rathaspeck, the Bishop's-fort, on the estate of Sir William Grace, Bart., formerly presented an interesting object from the house of Gracefield. Its ivy-mantled walls, high belfry, and large eastern window, were conspicuous in the scenery at the distance of about half-a-mile to the north. From the materials of these ruins, the adjoining church of Rathaspeck parish has lately been erected, which, in common with most buildings of the kind in this country, wants the characteristic appendage of a comfortable vicarage-house. In the topographical collections of Sheffield Grace, Esq., F.S.A., a faithful representation of these very ancient remains, as they appeared previous to 1813, is preserved. Their Gothic simplicity, and apparent antiquity, with the broken outline of the monastery walls, present a happy subject for the pencil. The monastery was apparently on a small and humble scale, and was probably only a cell, subordinate

to the more considerable religious establishment of Old-Court, situated on the townland of Clonpierce, about two miles from hence. To the family of O'More, princes of Leix, the foundation of this structure, and of that last-mentioned, are ascribed. At the distance of about 150 yards to the south-west of these ruins are the remains of a Rath, or fort, the appellation of which evidently assists in forming the name of this parish; and the adjunct of 'Asbuck' (Bishop) is strongly indicative of primeval importance. Under the site of buildings connected with the former church, three vaulted chambers continued, until the year 1813, in perfect preservation, in one of which was a well of remarkably fine spring water. In these vaults were found, some few years back, two cumbrous door-keys, with curiously constructed wards and handles, together with an ill-shaped drinking vessel, and some coins. In the adjoining fields have, likewise, been discovered several relics of antiquity, including many pieces of ancient coin, a short dagger, or sword, of brass, and a pin, five inches long, with a chased brooch, of the same metal, adorned with four yellow stones. These ornamented brooches were formerly used for fastening the collar of the loose cloak, mantle, or toga, of the ancient Irish. It may also be remarked, that a tract of land, consisting of about four acres, on the north and south sides of the church, have been long remarkable for containing vast quantities of human bones. A fond tradition thus accounts for the circumstance of these traces of mortality lying over so considerable an extent of surface. When the 'great plague' raged in this country, and all human effort to arrest its fury was unavailing, the monastic boundaries of Rathaspeck offered a secure asylum to the despairing people. Whoever took refuge within these holy limits escaped contagion; for such was the unalterable virtue of the place, that those who arrived there sick died in a few hours, without spreading the infection, and were buried on the spot where they breathed their last. Several thousands of people are said to have been interred here at that time, and the numerous temporary habitations erected by the survivors, suddenly converted these sequestered scenes of religious meditation into the resemblance of a large and populous town. The origin of this tradition cannot, perhaps, be satisfactorily developed; but it is a singular fact, that, on leveling a long earthen bank, of considerable thickness, and covered with low scrubby underwood, forty-two fire-places were found in a line, at the distance of about 20 feet asunder. They were chiefly constructed of small flat brick, and had no appearance of being designed for grates. The castle of Milltown (Ballyvulling) and Inch-house, its opposite neighbour on the western hill, are also situated on the estate of Sir William Grace. We are not enabled to ascertain the origin of the former building; but its antiquity is evidently great, and beyond the reach of local document or tradition. One square tower constitutes the principal remains of this structure, to which is attached a modern dwelling-house. Most of the outworks, consisting of walls and earthen mounds, are now levelled, whilst stagnant fish-ponds occupy the site of the surrounding fosse. The situation of this castle would appear to have been calculated for domestic comfort, rather than for defensive warfare. The building is placed by the side of a shallow rivulet, and is well sheltered by hills in every direction, except towards the south. "This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition and gross income, £300; nett, £258 18s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1813, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 90; attendance 90.

* The Census of 1831 states the pop. in 1831, at 3,556; but makes no notice of the Fassadining section.

The Roman Catholic chapel of Wolfhill has an attendance of 375; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in the parishes of Ballydamms and Tullowmoy. The Roman Catholic chapel at Doonane has an attendance of 1,220; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killahane. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 78 Churchmen, 13 Protestant dissenters, and 3,941 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools, held in the two Roman Catholic chapels, were usually attended by about 550 children; and 5 daily schools were supported wholly by fees, and had on their books 200 boys and 183 girls. In 1842, the National Board had 2 schools at Wolfhill.

RATHASPECK, a parish in the barony of Forth, 2½ miles south-south-west of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, west-north-westward, 3½ miles; breadth, from ¾ to 2; area, 2,804 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches. Pop., in 1831, 626; in 1841, 787. Houses 100. The extreme west is part of the Forth mountains; but the other districts lie low, and prevailingly consist of good land. The summits of the hills called Carrickfoyle-Rock, and Carrickadea-Rock, and situated on the western boundary, have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 687 and 776 feet. The seats are Crubstown-house, Rathaspeck-house, Haystown-house, Johnstown-castle, Fairfield-house, and Lannerstown-house. The roads from Wexford to Duncormack and Clonmaines pass through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Patrick's of Wexford, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £120 9s. 7d. A curate for Rathaspeck and Kildavin receives a salary of £69 4s. 7d. The church was enlarged in 1824 by means of a loan of £278 18s. 5½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 190. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 176, and the Roman Catholics to 500; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 60 children; and a daily school was wholly supported by Mrs. Grogan Morgan, and had on its books 76 boys and 74 girls.

RATHASPECK, a parish in the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It contains the small town of Rathaspeck; which see. Length, south-eastward, 5 miles; breadth, from ¾ to 2½; area, 7,664 acres, 1 rood, 3 perches,—of which 134 acres, 24 perches are in Lough Glen, 198 acres, 3 roods, 39 perches are in Lough Glen, and 48 acres are in the river Inny. Pop., in 1831, 2,170; in 1841, 2,185. Houses 333. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,565; in 1841, 1,585. Houses 248. Lough Glen lies on the western boundary, and has a surface-elevation of 206 feet above sea-level; Lough Iron lies on the eastern boundary, and has a surface-elevation of 204 feet above sea-level; the river Inny flows along the south-eastern boundary; and the creeping rivulet, called the Black-river, flows through the interior to Lough Iron. The surface lies on the western margin of Westmeath, is all low, and forms part of the great plain of the central counties of Leinster. The western district is prevailingly boggy; but the other districts consist, for the most part, of good land. The seats are Rockfield, Fairhill, Nough-lodge, Newpark-cottage, and Newpass-house,—the last the residence of Mr. Whitty. The mail-road from Dublin to Sligo traverses the interior.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardagh. Glebe, £18. Gross income, £110 6s. 7d.; nett, £100 6s. 3½d. Patron, Sir John Bennett Piers, Bart. The tithes are compounded for £128 5s.; and are impropriate in the patron. The church was built in 1814, by means of a gift of £733 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits; and enlarged in 1821, by means of a loan of

£184 12s. 3½d. from that Board. Sittings 250; attendance 190. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 375; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Rasmagh. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 218 Churchmen, 4 Presbyterians, and 1,955 Roman Catholics; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 40 children; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £6 a-year from the Ardagh Association and £1 from the curate, and one with £10 from the Ardagh Association and £4 from Mr. Crawford—had on their books 92 boys and 75 girls.

RATHASS. See **RATHASS**.

RATHASSIL. See **ATHASSIL**.

RATHAYNE. See **RATHAYNE**.

RATHBARRY, a parish, 3 miles south of Clonsilla, and partly in the western division of the barony of East Carbery; but chiefly in the barony of Ibane and Barryroe, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Carbery section, 876 acres; of the Ibane and Barryroe section, 4,809 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,748; in 1841, 2,726. Houses 429. Pop. of the Ibane and Barryroe section, in 1841, 2,543. Houses 396. The surface lies on the east side of Ross Harbour; its vantage-grounds command superb views of the intricate coastline, and the adjacent and intersecting seas away to Toe Head; its coast is picturesque, diversified, and occasionally bold and romantic; and its interior is greatly beautified with Lord Carbery's handsome demesne of **CASTLE-FREEKE**, which see. Rathbarrycastle, the original pile on the site of the present mansion of Castle-Freke, was an ancient fortified residence of the Barrys.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ross. Vicarial tithe composition, £174 2s. 11½d.; glebe, £4 10s. Gross income, £178 12s. 11½d.; nett, £169 4s. 3d. Patron, the Rev. Henry Stewart and his heirs. One portion of the rectorial tithes, compounded for £174 2s. 11½d., is impropriate in Capt. Roberts and in Thomas Wade Post, Esq.; and another portion, compounded for £63 7s. 11½d., is appropriate. The church was built in 1825, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 45. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ardfield. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 67, and the Roman Catholics to 2,466; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 17 children; and two daily schools—the one of which was supported with £30 a-year from Lord Carbery, and the other salaried with £15 from the National Board—had on their books 87 boys and 75 girls.

RATHBEGAGH, a parish, 2½ miles north-east of Freshford, and partly in the barony of Fassadining, but chiefly in that of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, eastward, 2½ miles; breadth, from ¾ to 2½. Area of the Fassadining section, 854 acres, 1 rood, 28 perches; of the Galmoy section, 2,469 acres, 33 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 786; in 1841, 1,014. Houses 108. Pop. of the Galmoy section, in 1841, 886. Houses 136. The river Nore, pursuing a southerly course, forms the line of division between the two sections; and the small lake Power lies in the Fassadining section. The highest ground is on the south-west border of the Galmoy section, and has an altitude of 252 feet above sea-level. In comparatively very ancient times, copper and silver ores were found in this parish; and

• This is the statement of the Ecclesiastical Authorities. The Census of 1831 makes the figure, 2,536; but takes no notice of the Carbery section.

The first money coined in Ireland is alleged to have issued from Rathbegg. The seats are Beech-Hill-house, Sweethill-house, and Brookville-house. Rathbegg parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Achnours (which see), in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £215; glebe, £30. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 81, and the Roman Catholics to 630; and 2 daily schools were jointly salaried with £16 a-year from the National Board and £24 from local contributions; and had on their books 120 boys and 100 girls.

RATHBEGGAN. See **BEHEENA.**
RATHBEGGAN, a parish in the barony of Rathoath, 2½ miles south by west of the village of Rathoath, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, east by southward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 2,865 acres; 3 roads, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 282; in 1841, 304. Houses 47. The surface consists of good land; and is traversed by the road from Dunshaughis to Dublin. Nearly in the centre is the hamlet of Black-Bush. This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Vicar (tithe composition, £443 1s. 6d.; glebe, £15. Gross income, £458 1s. 6d.; nett, £132 4s. 7d. Patron, the Marquis of Drogheda. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £18 9s. 2½d.; and are inappropriate in the patron. The church was built in 1817, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings, 150; attendance, from 15 to 20. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 33, and the Roman Catholics to 258.

RATHBIN, a suppositions parish in co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Mr. Tighe, in his Statistical Observations relative to the county of Kilkenny, says, "Moncktown and Rathbin were probably in the barony of Gowran, but their situations are not known." The Fourth Report of the Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Revenue and Patronage, states Rathbin to be a rectory, and part of the benefice of Burnchurch, in the dio. of Ossory, and assigns to it as a parish in 1881 a population of 158; yet that very Report declares it to be "unknown as a parish," and represents it as a mere titular denomination in the incumbent's titles. The First Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction returns Rathbin, Garraun, and Moncktown, as three parishes, and assigns to them unitedly a pop., in 1831, of 158, all Roman Catholics.

RATHBOURNEY, a parish in the barony of Burren, 2½ miles south-west of Ballyvaughan, co. Clare, Munster. Length, southward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, 4; area, 9,633 acres, 30 perches. Pop., in 1831, 849; in 1841, 1,000. Houses 177. By far the greater part of the surface is mountainous; and very much is exceedingly rocky, and either quite waste or merely pastoral. Cappanavulla mountain, on the northern boundary, has an altitude of 1,023 feet above sea-level; a height on the southern boundary has an altitude of 635 feet; a height on the eastern border has also an altitude of 635 feet; and a height on the western border has an altitude of 920 feet. The hamlets are Knockatun, Lisavara, Cahirmacraun, and Crough; the chief seat is Ballydallan-house; and the principal antiquities are the ruins of Loughlin castle, Craggan-castle, Johnsgrove-house, and two churches, and the sites of Lisavishen-castle and another castle. The road from Ballyvaughan to Ennistymon traverses the interior.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Kilmora. Tithe composition, £100. The rectories of **RATHBOURNEY**, **AMOREHUR**, **GLANINAGH**, and **KILLONAGHAN** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Rathbourny. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 1,370. Gross income, £330; nett, £312 5s. Patron, the diocesan. The church is of unknown date.

Sittings, 60; attendance, 9. The Roman Catholic chapel of Rathbourny and Killonagh have an attendance of respectively 600 and 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish of Rathbourny consisted of 1 Churchman, and 900 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 21 Churchmen, 4 Presbyterians, and 4,020 Roman Catholics; a pay daily school in the parish had on its books 12 boys and 50 girls; and there was also a daily school in Killonagh.

RATHBOYNE, or **BALMATHBOYNE**, a parish 2½ miles south by east of Kells, and partly in the barony of Lower Navan, but chiefly in that of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, west by southward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2. Area of the Lower Navan section, 509 acres, 2 roads, 23 perches; of the Upper Kells section, 3,392 acres, 1 road; 27 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,271; in 1841, 1,235. Houses 170. Pop. of the Upper Kells section, in 1831, 1,031; in 1841, 1,069. Houses 104. The surface consists, in general, of good land; and is traversed, across the west end, by the road from Kells to Athboy. Two seats are Cortown-castle, Ballybeg-house, and Charlesfort,—the last the residence of John Tindall, Esq. Adjoining Ballybeg is the oldest and most extensive tree nursery in Ireland.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Kells [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £277. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Mohernee and Boyerstown, in the parish of Ardaraun. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 94, and the Roman Catholics to 1,176; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £16 a-year from Mr. Tysdall—had on their books 50 boys and 68 girls.

RATHBRAN, a parish in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It contains the town of **STRATFORD-UPON-SLAKEY**; which see. Length, southward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 5,831 acres, 3 roads, 1 perch. Pop., in 1831, 2,833; in 1841, 2,221. Houses 335. The surface is bisected south-south-westward by the Slaney; and consists of a pleasant and beautiful portion of the valley and all-screens of that river. The elevation above sea-level of the Slaney's bed at the point where the stream leaves the parish is 394 feet. The summit of Rathoran mountain on the southern boundary has an altitude above sea-level of 1,256 feet; the summit of another height on the northern border has an altitude of 945 feet; and the most remarkable height, additional to these, is Rathnagree, a little north-west of Rathoran. The seats are Saundersville, Goldenfort-house, Ballyhook, Ballinacrow, and Saunders-grove,—the last the residence of R. S. Saunders, Esq., and presenting a close resemblance to the old English manor-house. The other features and objects of interest will be noticed in connection with Stratford. The interior is traversed by the road from Dublin to Wexford, by way of Blessington and Newtownbarr.—This parish was formerly a part of the parish of Ballyglass, but is now a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Glebe, £21. Gross income, £113 7s. 1d.; nett, £98 14s. 11½d. Patron, the Hon. John Wingfield. The tithes belong to the incumbent of Ballyglass. The church was built in 1790, at the private cost of the late Edward, Earl of Aldborough. Sittings 150; attendance 60. The Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 80. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,050; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballyglass. In 1834, the

parishioners consisted of 310 Churchmen, 139 Presbyterians, and 2,468 Roman Catholics; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 40 children; and 6 pay daily schools—one of which was a classical school for boys—had on their books 160 boys and 125 girls.

RATHBRAN, co. Mayo. See **RATHREA**.

RATHBRIDE, a hamlet in the parish of Tully, barony of East Ophaly, co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands adjacent to the north-west extremity of the Curragh of Kildare, and 2½ miles north-north-east of the town of Kildare. A fair is held on July 5. In the vicinity are Rathbride-house, Rathbride-cottage, and Rathbride Hare-Park,—the two latter within the limits of the Curragh and within the parish of Kildare. Pop. of the hamlet not specially returned.

RATHCAVAN. See **RACAVAN**.

RATHCLARE, a village in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, Munster. Post-town, Buttevant. Fairs are held on April 26, July 1, Nov. 1, and Dec. 17. Pop. not specially returned.

RATHCLARIN, a parish in the eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, 4½ miles south by east of Bandon, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of KILBRITTAIN: which see. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 5,801 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,775; in 1841, 2,907. Houses 471. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,619. Houses 428. The surface is washed on the south, partly by the Arigadeen river, but chiefly by the upper stretch of the bay of Courtmacsherry. The land is, in general, of only middle-rate quality; but in consequence of the facility with which sea-manure can be procured, it is of greater value than land of the same quality at a distance from the coast.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £650; glebe, £36. Gross income, £686; nett, £615 10s. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built about the year 1650. Sitings 200; attendance 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 3,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 140, and the Roman Catholics to 2,563; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 8 children; and 6 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £6 a-year from the rector and £8 from the Association for Discouraging Vice, one with £6 from Mr. Sealy, one with about £14 from the London Hibernian Societies, and one, which admitted 40 poor children, with £4 from the Roman Catholic clergyman—had on their books 267 boys and 197 girls.

RATHCLINE, or **RATHLINE**, a barony of the county of Longford, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Moydoo; on the east, by the barony of Abbeyshrule; on the south, by the county of Westmeath; and on the west, by the county of Roscommon. Its greatest length, west by northward, is 10½ miles; its breadth varies from ¼ of a mile at the east end to 9½ miles near the west end; and its area is 48,839 acres, 3 roods, 9 perches,—of which 8,820 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches are water. Lough Ree forms five-sixths of the western boundary, and upwards of one-half of the southern boundary; and the rivers Shannon and Inny trace the remaining parts of the respective boundaries. The surface of the barony is everywhere low, and comprises a large aggregate of bog. The eastern district is traversed by the Royal Canal.—This barony contains the whole of the parishes of Cashel, Rathcline, and Shrule, and part of the parishes of Kilcounack, Noughaval, and Taghshinny. The towns and chief villages are Keenagh, Lanesborough, and part of Ballymahon. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred one townland and part of another in the parish of Noughaval, from the barony

of Abbeyshrule to that of Rathcline.—pop., in 1841, 26. Pop. of the barony of Rathcline, in 1831, 14,375; in 1841, 14,569. Houses 2,436. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,910; in manufactures and trade, 490; in other pursuits, 204. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 71; on the directing of labour, 833; on their own manual labour, 1,651; on means not specified, 49. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,180; who could read but not write, 1,493; who could neither read nor write, 2,839. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 719; who could read but not write, 1,702; who could neither read nor write, 4,030.—Rathcline barony lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Longford. The total number of tenements valued is 2,864; and of these, 1,581 were valued under £5,—573, under £10,—202, under £15,—150, under £20,—82, under £25,—55, under £30,—52, under £40,—28, under £50,—and 41, at and above £50.

RATHCLINE, or **RATHLINE**, a parish in the barony of Rathcline, co. Longford, Leinster. It contains the town of LANESBOROUGH: which see. Length, south by westward, 6 miles; breadth, from ¼ to 4½; area, 12,883 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches,—of which 1,820 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches are in Lough Ree, 93 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches are in the river Shannon, and 96 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches are in Lough Bannow. Pop., in 1831, 3,036; in 1841, 3,095. Houses 496. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,646; in 1841, 2,792. Houses 448. The Shannon and Lough Ree form the whole of the western boundary; and Lough Bannow lies in the northern part of the interior. The islands of Lough Ree which belong to the parish are Little Island, Inchmahon, Goats' Island, Bushy Island, and Inchmundermot. The land of the parish is nearly all low and level; a considerable part of it is bog; and the greater part has a limestone soil of a light and poor description. Rathcline-house, the seat of Luke White, Esq., is situated on the shore of Lough Ree, 1½ mile south of Lanesborough; and some comparatively high grounds on its demesne command a good view of the naked and boggy country which flanks the Connaught side of Lough Ree. The other seats are Mount-Davis, Salisbury-lodge, and Clonbonyhouse. The road from Dublin to Roscommon traverses the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardagh. Vicarial tithe composition, £131 3s. 4d.; glebe, £45. Gross income, £176 3s. 4d.; nett, £154 11s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £262 6s. 8d., and are inappropriate in Messrs. Armstrong. The church was built at the private cost of the Lanesborough family. Sitings 200; attendance 9. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 900 and 150; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 3,013; and 5 hedge-schools had on their books 192 boys and 105 girls. In 1842, a National school at Lanesborough was salaried with £15 a-year from the Board, and had on its books 141 boys and 133 girls.

RATHCOFFEY, a demesne in the parish of Balraheen, barony of Ikenahy and Oughlery, 3 miles north-north-east of Clane, co. Kildare, Leinster. Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Esq., purchased from Richard Wogan Talbot, Esq. of Malahide, the manor of Rathcoffey, built upon it the present mansion, and, with the exception of one ancient gateway, levelled to the ground an old castellated and fortified pile, which had long been the residence of the Wogan family. The Wogans were of Welsh extraction, and settled in Ireland so early as toward the close

of the 13th century; but they became merged by marriage alliances, into the families of Talbot, of Malahide, and Browne, of Castle-Browne. Sir John Wogan was Viceroy of Ireland in the reign of Edward I. The Castle of Rathcoffey was captured in June 1642, by Colonel Monk, who afterwards became Duke of Albemarle; and, on this occasion, he made seventy prisoners, most of whom were executed in Dublin as rebels.

RATHCONDRATH. See **RATHCONRATH.**

RATHCONEY. See **RATHCONEY.**

RATHCONNELL, a parish in the barony of Moyasbel and Magheradermon, 6 miles east-north-east of Mullingar, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, south-westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, 4; area, 15,659 acres, 1 road, 12 perches,—of which 231 acres, 2 roads, 30 perches are water. Pop., in 1881, according to the Census, 3,002, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 2,946; in 1841, 3,605. Houses 611. About 405 acres are bog; and the remaining portions of the land average in yearly value about 35s. per plantation acre, prevailing consist of low and level grounds, upon a limestone subsoil, and constitute very fine grazing districts; but though much better adapted for pasturage than for tillage, they have very largely and increasingly been broken up for tillage, and are now principally devoted to the growth of wheat, bere, oats, and potatoes. Loughs Drin, Pot, Slevin, Roch-Hole, Sheevir, Black, and White lie on the boundaries; and Loughs Brittas and Black in the interior. The fine demesne of Knockdrin, the residence of Sir Richard Levinge, Bart., occupies the extreme west; presents a splendid specimen of mixedly natural and artificial scenery; abounds in decorations of wood and water; is presided over by a handsome, modern, castellated mansion; and contains a hill which gives it the name of Knockdrin, and which is sheeted all over with wood, and forms one of the most remarkable features within a considerable expanse of circumjacent country. The other seats are Cooksborough-house, Rathconnell-cottage, Clonlort-house, Reynella-house, Knockbrack-house, Edmondstown, and Killynan-house. The principal hamlets are Pass-if-you-can, Newtown, Cloghan, Drumman, and Ligidillon. The road from Mullingar to Castle-town-Delvin, and that from Castle-Pollard to Killucan pass through the interior.—This parish is a separate benefice, consisting of part rectory and part vicarage, in the dio. of Meath. "It is observed," says the Report of the Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Revenues and Patronage, "that the benefice of Rathconnell, as at present constituted, was anciently an union of the parishes of Rathconnell and Turin; and that the whole of the tithes of Rathconnell belonged to the incumbent, who only enjoyed the vicarial tithes of the parish denominated Turin." Tithe composition belonging to the incumbent, £184 12s. 3d.; glebe, £42 8s. 11d. Gross income £231 8s. 11d.; nett, £177 3s. 4d. Patron, the Marquis of Drogheda. The rectorial tithes of the Turin portion of the benefice are compounded for £184 12s. 3d., and are inappropriate in Nicholas Ogle, Esq. of Dysert. The church is situated on the eastern border of the parish, and was built in 1798, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and the sum of £369 4s. 7d. raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 120; attendance 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Mountain. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 208 Churchmen, 8 Presbyterians, and 2,784 Roman Catholics; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 45 boys and 12 girls.

RATHCONNELL, one of three denominations of a bog, in the baronies of Farbill, and Moyasbel and Magheradermon, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It lies along the north bank of the Royal Canal, from 1 mile to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Mullingar. The other denominations than Rathconnell, are Wood-Down and Great-Down. The entire bog comprises an area of 2,505 acres; and lies from 292½ to 336½ feet above the level of high water in Dublin bay. It is in general very firm; and has long been the principal source for the supply of fuel to Mullingar. Estimated cost of reclamation, £2,590 17s. 10d.

RATHCONRATH, a barony of the county of Westmeath, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Moygoish; on the east, by the barony of Moyasbel and Magheradermon; on the south-east, by the barony of Moyasbel; on the south, by the baronies of Moyasbel and Clonloman; and on the west, by the barony of Kilkenny-West and the county of Longford. Its length, south-westward, is 10 miles; its greatest breadth is 7; and its area is 48,415 acres, 23 perches,—of which 207 acres, 3 roads, 33 perches are water. The surface comprises some bog, and several hills and undulations; but, in general, it forms part of a great fertile plain. The principal heights are the hills of Ushnagh, Rathconrath, and Skeagh, all situated in the east, and possessing an altitude above sea-level of respectively 802, 479, and 426 feet.—This barony contains part of the parish of Dysert, and the whole of the parishes of Ballymore, Ballymorin, Churchtown, Conry, Killure, Piercetown, Rathconrath, and Templepatrick. The principal villages are Rathconrath, Ballymore, and Moyvore. Pop., in 1881, 15,064; in 1841, 15,317. Houses 2,652. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,203; in manufactures and trade, 308; in other pursuits, 161. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 56; on the directing of labour, 630; on their own manual labour, 1,982; on means not specified, 64. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,908; who could read but not write, 1,563; who could neither read nor write, 3,206. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 714; who could read but not write, 1,796; who could neither read nor write, 4,358.—Rathconrath barony lies partly in the Poor-law union of Athlone, and partly in that of Mullingar. The total number of tenements valued is 2,426; and of these, 1,380 were valued under £5,—324, under £10,—206, under £15,—93, under £20,—79, under £25,—62, under £30,—78, under £40,—55, under £50,—and 149, at and above £50.

RATHCONRATH, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Rathconrath, 6 miles west of Mullingar, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, 5 miles; breadth, from 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 8,745 acres, 3 roads, 7 perches,—of which 51 acres, 1 road, 33 perches are in Mount-Dalton lake. Pop., in 1831, 2,862; in 1841, 3,378. Houses 599. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,627; in 1841, 3,165. Houses 561. The number of townlands is 22. The proportions to one another of arable land, meadow land, and pasture land, are 13, 1, and 33; but the last of these classes includes a considerable extent of bog and morass. The only hills are those of Rathconrath and Skeagh, with altitudes above sea-level of respectively 479 and 426 feet. Mount-Dalton lake lies chiefly within the parish of Rathconrath, but partly also within the adjoining parish of Churchtown. The principal bogs are those of Killabee and Balnacarra. The rivulet Rathconrath issues from the former of these bogs, and runs northward toward the Inny; and the rivulet Sheawn, though small, traces the boundary-line with

the parochial union of Piercetown. Limestone and black flag are quarried; and limestone gravel is raised and used as a natural manure. The seats are: Mount-Dalton-house; Rathcastle; Oldtown-house; and Meakcourt-house. The first of these seats was built about the year 1790; by Count Richard D'Alton, a count of the Roman Empire, and a distinguished officer in the Austrian service. A pyramidal monument, fifty feet high, situated on a rising ground amidst a handsome plantation, and commanding a very extensive and interesting prospect, was built within the Mount-Dalton demesne, by the same gentleman and his brother, General James D'Alton, in honour of George III., the Emperor Joseph II., and the Empress Marie Therese; and three of its sides are adorned with profiles of these sovereigns in white marble, while the fourth bears the D'Alton arms and a suitable inscription. At the death of Count Oliver D'Alton, the last male heir of the ancient family of D'Alton, the Mount-Dalton estates were inherited by his three sisters. The chief antiquities within the parish are ten Rath, one of which contains several rooms or recesses, the ruins of Milltown-castle, Shornstown-castle, and another castle, and the ruins of the former church of Rathconrath, enclosing the burial-place of the remains of General D'Alton. The chief of the raths, or Rath-Connrath-par excellence, adjoins the village, has an altitude above sea-level of 470 feet, and commands an extensive view of the beautifully undulated circumjacent country. The road from Mullingar to Ballymahon passes through the central district of the parish, and the Royal Canal passes across the northern district. The village of Rathconrath stands on the Mullingar and Ballymahon road, and on the eastern verge of the parish; but it is a very poor place, and is remarkable only for containing the church and a constabulary barrack, for giving its name to the parish and the barony, and for giving the title of baron-palatine to the families of D'Alton and Owen. The Owen race of barons of Rathconrath became extinct in the male line towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth, at the death of Sir Richard Owen, uterine brother of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. Area of the village, 14 acres. Pop., in 1831, 235; in 1841, 213. Houses 88. This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £267; glebe, £27 14s.; Gross income, £294 14s.; nett, £189 19s. 1d.; Patron, the Earl of Lanesborough. The church was built in 1800, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance, from 20 to 25. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Empress. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 90, and the Roman Catholics to 2,825; a hedge-school at Irishtown was usually attended by about 45 children; and 8 daily schools at Milltown, Rathconrath, and Shornstown, had, on their books 189 boys and 117 girls. The school at Milltown was salaried with £10 a year from the National Board; and that at Rathconrath, with £3 and other advantages from the rector. In 1842, the National Board had one school at Milltown, and another at Irishtown. RATHCOOLE, a parish in the barony of Gowran, 8½ miles north-east of Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, south-south-westward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 3,572 acres, 3 roads, 25 perches, of which 285 acres, 33 perches had detached a little to the north-east. It contains the village of JOHN SWELL, which see. Pop., in 1831, 1,225; in 1841, 1,283. Houses 192. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 929. Houses 137. About

one-half of the surface, from the northern extremity southward, is mountainous, and the remainder consists of nearly equal proportions of good land and inferior land. The highest ground is in the extreme north, and has an altitude of 1,099 feet above sea-level. The principal residences are Mount-Ross and Sandford's-court; and the chief antiquities are ruins of a church and two castles. This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £81 8s. 10d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £162 17s. 10d.; and are appropriated to the dean and chapter of St. Canice Cathedral. The vicarages of Rathcoole and KILKYRAN (see that article), constitute the benefice of Rathcoole. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2; Pop., in 1831, 1,331. Gross income, £109 19s. 11½d. nett, £93 4s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Clonmattagh, and the benefice and prebend of Aghour, in the dio. of Ossory; and is non-resident in Rathcoole. A curate for Rathcoole receives a salary of £30. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,100; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Dunmurry in St. John's parish, and to Mandlin-street chapel in Kilkenny. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and the union amounted to 24; the Roman Catholics of the parish to 1,226; the Roman Catholics of the union to 1,334; and a pay daily school in the parish had on its books 70 boys and 30 girls. RATHCOOLE, a parish in the barony of Middlethird, 14 mile north-west by north of Bethard, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, west-south-westward, 8½ miles; extreme breadth, 8½ acres; 5,904 acres; 8 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,501; in 1841, 1,077. Houses 240. The surface consists of arable and pasture land of the yearly average value of about 30s. per plantation acre. The principal seats are Derry-lusk-an-house, the residence of Wray Palliser, Esq.; Rocklow-house, the residence of Benjamin Frend, Esq.; Annesgift, the residence of George Gough, Esq.; Coolinoye-house; Athsallagh-house; Prospect-house; Coolmore-house; and Rathcoole-castle. The chief antiquities are the ruins of two churches, the site of a third old church, the site of an old castle, and the ruins of a castle. The road from Bethard to Cuskel traverses the interior. This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of FETHARD (which see), in the dio. of Cuskel. Tithe composition, £365; glebe, £33 13s. 0d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 56; and the Roman Catholics to 1,642; and a pay daily school had on its books 16 boys and 4 girls. RATHCOOLE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, formerly in the barony of Upper-cross, but now in the barony of Newcastle, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, southward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 4,705 acres, 1 road; 36 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,409; in 1841, 1,527. Houses 276. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 971. Houses 164. About 600 acres are mountain-common; but the remainder of the surface consists, for the most part, of excellent land. One height on the south-west boundary has an altitude of 721 feet above sea-level; one on the eastern boundary has an altitude of 388 feet; and three in the southern and mountainous district have altitudes of respectively 663, 1,008, and 1,308 feet. Two corn-mills are situated in the north. The principal seats are Sladmore; Rathcoole-house; Ballymakilly-house; and Johnstown-house; the last the residence of John Kennedy, Esq. The northern district is tra-

* The Census states the pop. of 1831 at 1,486; but Appendix includes in Rathcoole the chapelry of Ollingstown, and also the rural districts of Rathconrath and Rathfriland.

versed by the mail-road from Dublin to Limerick; and the southern district extends to the south-western extremity of the county, and contains part of the Saggart-Hill group of mountains. The transference of the parish from Uppercross to Newcastle was made by the Act 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 96. The village of Rathcoole stands on the Dublin and Limerick mail-road, 2 miles south-east of Newcastle, 7½ north-east by east of Naas, and 8 south-west by west of Dublin. It contains the parish-church, a dispensary, two schoolhouses, and a constabulary barrack. The dispensary is within the Celbridge Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 10,013 acres, with a pop. of 3,157; and, in 1839-40, it expended £86 10s., and administered to 1,505 patients. Area of the village, 20 acres. Pop., in 1831, 602; in 1841, 556. Houses 112. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 74; in manufactures and trade, 31; in other pursuits, 13. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 3; on the directing of labour, 34; on their own manual labour, 80; on means not specified, 1.—Rathcoole parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Dublin. Vicarial tithe composition, £250; glebe, £27. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £60 and are appropriated to the deanery of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. The vicarage of Rathcoole, and the chapelry of CALLAGHSTOWS [see that article], constitute the benefice of Rathcoole. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2. Pop., in 1831, 1,476. Gross income, £304 16s.; nett, £287 10s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1736, by means of private subscription, and the rents of economy land; and was, not very many years ago, repaired and re-slated by means of a loan of £129 4s. 7½d. from John Kennedy, Esq. Sittings 200; attendance, from 45 to 60. In 1834, the Protestants of the union amounted to 145; the Roman Catholics of the parish to 1,280; the Roman Catholics of the union to 1,344; one daily school in the parish was almost wholly supported by Mr. Latouche, and had on its books 37 boys and 26 girls; and another daily school in the parish was supported wholly by fees, and was usually attended by about 40 children in summer, and between 20 and 30 in winter.

RATHCOONEY, a parish in the barony of Cork, 4 miles east-north-east of the city of Cork, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the villages of GLANNIRE, and SALLYBROOK; which see. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 5,152 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,988; in 1841, 3,376. Houses 518. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,473. Houses 389. The surface is bounded on the east by the Glannire rivulet, and on the south by the river Lee; it possesses, along both streams, a large amount of finely picturesque character; and it consists of rich arable land in the south, and light, poor arable and pasture land in the north. The mail-roads from Cork to the east and the north-east pass through the interior. The former parish-church, now an old and venerable ruin, measures 42 feet in length and 21 feet in width, and has a principal window at the east end, two small and narrow windows on the south side, and a small and narrow window on the north side. The small cemetery attached to it is still a favourite place of interment, and contains several old tombstones. Rath or intrinchements are numerous.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £300; glebe, £18. The rectories of RATHCOOLE, CAHIRLOG, and LITTLE-ISLAND [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Rathcooney, and the corps of Rathcooney prebend. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2½. Pop., in 1831, 5,907. Gross income, £1,005; nett, £836 19s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of

Brinny and Knockavilly in the dio. of Cork; but he is resident in Rathcooney. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church was built in 1784, by means of private subscriptions. Sittings 300; attendance 230. The Rathcooney Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Templemichael and Dunbullogue. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Cahirlog. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 174, and the Roman Catholics to 2,661; the Protestants of the union, exclusive of 18 Dissenters, to 453, and the Roman Catholics to 5,443; a Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 40 children; 7 daily schools had on their books 199 boys and 171 girls; and 9 daily schools in the union had on their books 292 boys and 199 girls. One of the daily schools in the parish was salaried with £24 a year from the rector; one, with £4 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, and £10 6s. from subscription; one, with £5 17s. 6d. from subscription, £10 from the Kildare Place Society, and £4 from the Cork Diocesan Education Association; one, with £8 from the National Board, and £9 from subscription; and one, with £12 from the National Board, and £10 Irish from a bequest by the late Rev. M. O'Keefe.

RATHCOR (LOWER AND UPPER), two villages in the parish of Carlingford, barony of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. Lower Rathcor, the larger of the two, is situated on the north shore of Dundalk bay, 2 miles west of Cooley Point, and ½ south of Carlingford; and Upper Rathcor is situated between 2 and 3 furlongs inland from Lower Rathcor. In the vicinity are a coast-guard station, Ballug-house, Ballug-castle, and the hamlets of Templetown, Maguire's-Cross, the Bush, the Acre, and Riverstown. Area of Rathcor, 10 acres. Pop., in 1831, 274; in 1841, 175. Houses 30.

RATHCORE, a parish, partly in the barony of Upper Deece, but chiefly in that of Lower Moylenragh, co. Meath, Leinster. The Moylenragh section contains the town of ENFIELD; which see. Length of the parish, west by northward, 6½ miles; extreme breadth, 4½. Area of the Deece section, 1,078 acres, 2 roods, 26 perches; of the Moylenragh section, 12,804 acres, 26 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,455; in 1841, 3,546. Houses 555. Pop. of the Deece section, in 1831, 402; in 1841, 445. Houses 76. Pop. of the rural districts of the Moylenragh section, in 1841, 2,720. Houses 430. The surface lies on the southern margin of the county; and is traversed by the Royal Canal and by the mail-road from Dublin to Galway. A small quantity of it is bog and morass; much is good meadow and grazing ground; and most is very good or even excellent tillage land. The interior contains a watershed between the basin of the Liffey and that of the Boyne. The principal hamlets, with their respective pop. in 1831, are Rathcore, 73; and Blackwater, 60. Rathcore is situated 23 miles north of Enfield, on the road to Togher, and is the site of the parish-church. The principal seats are Newcastle-house, Ballinderry-house, Springmount, Rahenstown, Johnstown, and Rhyndville,—the three last the residences of respectively R. G. Bonford, Esq., J. H. Rourke, Esq., and R. S. Rhaynd, Esq.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £309 4s. 7d.; glebe, £62 2s. Gross income, £431 0s. 7d.; nett, £394 8s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £438 9s. 2½d., and are appropriated to the see of Meath. The church was built in 1788. Sittings 120; attendance 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement,

is united to the chapel of Rathmaylan. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 133 Churchmen, 2 Presbyterians, and 3,286 Roman Catholics; and 4 hedge-schools at Enfield, Rathcore, Ballycaran, and Ballinascree, were usually attended by about 130 children. In 1842, two National schools at Baconstown had on their books 121 boys and 123 girls.

RATHCORMACK, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Barrymore, co. Cork; Munster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4; area, 13,995 acres. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 5,113, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 5,143; in 1841, 5,324. Houses 815. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,539; in 1841, 4,003. Houses 614. The surface consists of part of the valley and hill-screens of the river Bride; and is traversed southward by the mail-road from Dublin to Cork. About three-fourths of the land are fit for tillage, and possess a good soil; and the remaining fourth is unclaimed mountain, all capable of improvement and cultivation. On the north side of the Bride's valley, is a range of hills, terminating in a summit called Cairn-Tierna, or the Thane's or Lord's Heap; and on this summit is a large, rude heap of stones, said to have been the judgment-seat of a very ancient and primitive toparchy, and the central-spot of the place of assembly on which the families of a sept, in the days of tanistry, elected their chiefs. Dr. Smith regards the tradition respecting this object as evidence that cairns were sometimes of very different character and purpose from sepulchral monuments. The hill of Cairn-Tierna is a conspicuous feature in an extensive landscape. Lismear, the pleasant seat of Lord Riversdale, and the ancient residence of the descendants of Mac-Adam Barry, is situated on the Bride closely adjacent to the town, and contributes to the scenery of the warmest portion of the parish, the features of a manorial mansion and a beautifully planted demesne. This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £842; glebe, £64. Gross income, £906; nett, £819 17s. 2d. Patron, William Smith, Esq. of Headborough, co. Waterford. A curate receives a salary of £100. The church was enlarged in 1828, by means of a loan of £276 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitings 300; attendance, from 40 to 170. The Wesleyan Methodist chapel has an attendance of 30. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 3,500; and in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Gurtroe. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 310, and the Roman Catholics to 4,891; a Protestant Sunday-school was usually attended by about 80 children; and 8 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £7 a-year from the rector, one with £12 from the National Board, and one with £10 from Lord Riversdale, and £7 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 197 boys and 123 girls.

RATHCORMACK, a market and post town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of Rathcormack, barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the river Bride, and on the road from Dublin to Cork by way of Kilkenny and Clonmel, 3½ miles south by west of Fermoy, 4½ north-north-east of Watergrasshill, 9½ north-north-west of Middleton, 14 north-north-east of Cork, and 112 south-west by south of Dublin. It is a pretty place, pleasantly situated, and beautifully environed; it consists principally of one street; and it has a church, a Methodist meeting-house, a Roman Catholic chapel, one or two schools, and a sessions-house. A dispensary here is within the Poor-law union of Fermoy, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 12,573; and, in 1839-40, it expended £70 14s., and administered

to 3,000 patients. Fairs are held on Aug. 12, and Oct. 20. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Tuesday of every month. The nearest point of any projected railway, occurs on the Dublin and Cork line at Mitchellstown. The public conveyances are coaches and other vehicles in transit from Cork to Fermoy, Clonmel, Kilkenny, and Dublin. The town, though a parliamentary borough, or a place possessing the parliamentary franchise, does not appear to have been incorporated. A charter of 33 Charles II. erected the town into a free borough, gave it the power of sending two members to parliament, and vested that power in its freeholders and inhabitants; and the compensation of £15,000 for disfranchisement at the Legislative Union was all paid to the trustees of the will of the late Lord Riversdale. Area of the town, 49 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,574; in 1841, 1,321. Houses 201. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 102; in manufactures and trade, 98; in other pursuits, 51. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 13; on the directing of labour, 105; on their own manual labour, 111; on means not specified, 22.

RATHCORMUCK, co. Waterford. See **RATHCORMUCK**.

RATHCOURSEY, a village in the parish of Garranekenneff, barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 165. Houses 28.

RATHCROGHAN. See **RAGH-CROGHAN**.

RATHDOWLAN, an ecclesiastical parish in the eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. Length, ¾ of a mile; breadth, ¾; area, 357 acres. Pop. not specially returned. The political topography of the kingdom treats it as merely a township of the parish of Ballinadee. Rathdowlan is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Ballinadee, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £35. All other statistics are mixed up with those of BALLINADEE; which see.

RATHDOWN, a Poor-law union in the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, Leinster. It includes a small part of the co. Dublin baronies of Dublin and of Uppercross, the greater part of the co. Dublin barony of Rathdown, and the whole of the co. Wicklow barony of Rathdown; and it comprehends an area of 51,154 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 39,391. It ranks as the 61st union, and was declared on Aug. 8, 1839. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop. in 1831, are, in co. Dublin, Dundrum, 2,020.—Blackrock, 6,136.—Kingstown, 6,571.—Stillorgan, 2,799.—Killiney, 3,713.—Glencullen, 2,282.—and Rathmichael, 1,290; in cos. Dublin and Wicklow, Bray, 5,710; and, in co. Wicklow, Powerscourt, 4,002.—and Delgany, 3,404. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 8 and 24; and of the latter, 4 are elected by the division of Blackrock, 4 by Kingstown, 3 by Bray, 2 each by Dundrum, Stillorgan, Killiney, Glencullen, Powerscourt, and Delgany, and 1 by Rathmichael. The Blackrock division lies within the baronies of Dublin and Rathdown-Dublin; the divisions of Kingstown, Stillorgan, Dundrum, and Glencullen, lie within Rathdown-Dublin; the divisions of Rathmichael and Killiney lie in Rathdown-Dublin and Uppercross; the division of Bray lies in Rathdown-Dublin and Rathdown-Wicklow; and the divisions of Powerscourt and Delgany lie in Rathdown-Wicklow. The number of tenements valued in the barony of Dublin district, is 88,—in the Rathdown-Dublin district, 4,171,—in the Uppercross districts, 356,—in the Rathdown-Wicklow districts, 1,636,—in the entire union, 6,251; and of this total, 2,631 were valued under £5,—925, under £10,—400, under £15,—

351, under £20,—347, under £25,—280, under £50,—376, under £40,—190, under £50,—and 761, at and above £50. The total net annual value of the property rated is £168,396 8s. 3d.; the total number of persons rated is 6,330; and of these, 351 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—969, not exceeding £2,—020, not exceeding £3,—876, not exceeding £4,—and 316, not exceeding £5. The workhouse is situated in the parish of Rathmichael; it was contracted for on July 21, 1840,—to be completed in March 1841,—to cost £1,500 for building and completion, and £1,100 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 8 acres, obtained for an annual rent of £49 12s. 9d.—and to contain accommodation for 600 paupers; it was first opened for the admission of paupers on Oct. 12, 1841; and it contained 348 pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843. The total expenditure of the union previous to the opening of the workhouse amounted to £655 9s. 7d.; and the expenditure from the date of opening till Feb. 6, 1843, amounted to £5,126 15s. 11d. The medical charities within the union are fever hospitals at Bray, Enniskerry, and Rathdown, and dispensaries at Bray in co. Dublin, Bray in co. Wicklow, Booterstown, Dundrum, Enniskerry, Kilternan, Stillorgan, Killiney, Kingstown, and Rathdown; and, in 1839-40, they received £771 17s. from subscription, £654 19s. from public grants, and £58 14s. from other sources,—expended £802 5s. 3d. in salaries to medical officers, £175 16s. 5d. for medicines, and £630 14s. 5d. for contingencies,—and administered to 311 intern and 15,609 extern patients. The fever hospital officially reported to be at Rathdown, is really situated at Monkstown; it serves for a district containing a pop. of 29,288; and, in 1839-40, it expended £135 2s. 2d., and admitted 180 patients. The Rathdown dispensary does not seem to have any defined district; and, in 1839-40, it expended £178 14s. 9d., and administered to 1,232 patients.

RATHDOWN, a maritime barony of the county of Dublin, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony and the bay of Dublin; on the east, by the Irish sea; on the south, by the county of Wicklow; and, on the west, by the barony of Uppercross. Its length, westward, is 7½ miles; its greatest breadth is 7 miles; and its area is 32,870 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches. It contains the whole of the beautiful and brilliant sweep of coast from Blackrock, round by Dalkey and Killiney, to Bray; it comprises the greater portion of both the southern sea-board and the southern background or perspective of the bay of Dublin; it contains, in its upland district on the southern margin of the county, one or two of the most magnificent panorama-viewing summits in Ireland; and it, in consequence, both forms and commands some of the most superb landscapes within the United Kingdom. The chief summit of Killiney hills, on the coast immediately south of Dalkey, has an altitude above sea-level of 472 feet; and the Three-Rock Mountain, the Two-Rock Mountain, Prince-William's-Seat, and three other principal summits in the southern district, and upon the margin of the county, have altitudes of respectively 1,479, 1,763, 1,825, 1,103, 1,350, and 1,618 feet. The other parts of the barony consist, in a general view, of rich champaign ground, and are very profusely powdered with manions and villas, and embellished with wood, shrubbery, lawn, and garden. The Act 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 96, transferred part of the parish of Rathfarnham from the barony of Newcastle to that of Rathdown,—pop., 4,364; two townlands of the parish of Rathmichael from Tippercross to Rathdown,—pop., 778; and the whole of the parish of Dalkey from Uppercross to Rathdown,—pop., 1,419.—The barony of Rathdown, as

now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Booterstown, Donnybrook, Monkstown, Rathfarnham, and Taney, and the whole of the parishes of Dalkey, Kilgobbin, Kill, Killiney, Kilmarud, Kiltierman, Old Connaught, Rathmichael, Stillorgan, Tully, and Whitechurch. The towns and chief villages are Kingstown, Booterstown, Dalkey, Stepaside, Gallopington-Green, Killiney, Bullock, Cabinteely, Glashule, Honey-park, Little-Bray, Rathfarnham, Ponds, Roundtown, Stillorgan, Dandrum, Windy-Harbour, Ballyboden, Edmondstown, part of Williamstown, and part of Blackrock. Pop., in 1831, 29,288; in 1841, 38,775. Houses 6,051. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,883; in manufactures and trade, 1,932; in other pursuits, 2,358. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 848; on the directing of labour, 2,835; on their own manual labour, 3,124; on means not specified, 686. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 8,159; who could read but not write, 2,527; who could neither read nor write, 4,686. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 8,708; who could read but not write, 4,078; who could neither read nor write, 5,902. Rathdown barony lies partly in the Poor-law union of South Dublin, but chiefly in that of Rathdown. The total number of tenements valued is 4,474; and of these, 1,850 were valued under £5,—538, under £10,—323, under £15,—237, under £20,—100, under £25,—207, under £30,—313, under £40,—149, under £50,—and 647, at and above £50.

RATHDOWN, a maritime barony in the north-east of the county of Wicklow, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the county of Dublin; on the east, by the Irish sea; on the south, by the baronies of Newcastle and North Ballinacree; and, on the west, by the barony of Lower Talbotstown and the county of Dublin. Its length, westward, is 9½ miles; its greatest breadth, southward, is 5½ miles; and its area is 34,381 acres, 3 roods, 39 perches,—of which 93 acres, 1 rood, 23 perches are in Loughs Bray. The surface is one of the most exquisitely varied, powerfully romantic, and generally interesting districts in even the county of Wicklow; and it boasts, upon its coast, the grand promontory of Bray Head,—upon its boundaries, the Scalp and the Glen of the Downs,—and, in its interior, Glencree, Loughs Bray, the Sugarloaf mountain, the glen of the Dargle, and the vale of Powerscourt. The chief summits, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are, in the interior, the Great Sugarloaf, 1,651 feet; and, on the boundaries, Kippure, 2,473 feet,—Prince-William's-seat, 1,828 feet,—War-hill, 2,250 feet,—and Douce, 1,384 feet.—This barony contains part of the parish of Calary, and the whole of the parishes of Bray, Delgany, Kilmacanogue, and Powerscourt. The only town is the larger part of Bray; and the principal villages are Delgany, Killinacraig, and Enniskerry. Pop., in 1831, 11,652; in 1841, 11,423. Houses 1,767. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,091; in manufactures and trade, 448; in other pursuits, 415. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 148; on the directing of labour, 512; on their own manual labour, 1,185; on means not specified, 114. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,148; who could read but not write, 917; who could neither read nor write, 1,777. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,985; who could read but not write, 1,163; who could neither read nor write, 2,602.—Rathdown-Wicklow barony lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Rathdown. The total number of tenements valued is 1,636; and of these, 797 were valued under £5,—283, under £10,—132, un-

der £15.—81, under £20,—51, under £25,—68, under £30,—38, under £40,—40, under £50,—and 140, at and above £50.

RATHDOWN, an old and ruined castle, and the site of a quondam village, on the coast of the parish of Delgany, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Bray Head, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-east of the village of Delgany, barony of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. "Beside a little stream in a deep ravine, and on the bold sea-beaten shore, stand the ruins of the once strong and extensive castle of Rathdown. The ground plan may be distinctly traced by the heaps of ruinous masonry, now all grass-grown, which, like lifeless bodies that occupy the very spot on which they perished, lie regularly and artificially arranged in square, and circular, and other usual architectural forms. The basement of one large square tower may still be seen, the walls of which are four feet in thickness; in the eastern side was a circular-headed window, the architrave of which is yet tolerably perfect. Wild and deserted as the whole of this district, from the Windgate-road to the beach, now appears, with scarcely a comfortable residence, it was once the site of the village of Rathdown, and surrounded by baronial and ecclesiastical edifices. The castle, St. Crispin's cell, and the parish-church, were within short distances of each other and of the village." (Guide to Wicklow.)

RATHDOWNEY, a parish in the barony of Clandonagh, Queen's county, Leinster. It contains the town of **RATHDOWNEY**, and part of the village of **DOONAGHMORE**; see these articles. Length, west by northward, 6 miles; extreme breadth, $5\frac{1}{2}$. But these measurements include the parish of Rathsarán, which lies isolated in the centre of Rathdowney; and they at the same time include a detached district of Rathdowney, which lies 1 mile north-east of the main body, and measures 2 miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$. See **RATHSARÁN**. Area of Rathdowney, 17,116 acres, 2 roads, 28 perches,—of which 1,585 acres, 12 perches are in the detached district. Pop., in 1831, 6,654; in 1841, 6,756. Houses 1,058. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 5,207. Houses 836. A large proportion of the surface, especially in the west, is bog; and the remainder consists partly of good arable land, but principally of good grazing-ground. Nearly all the parish is flat, tame, and wholly or partially repulsive; and the main body borrows some slight relief from one or two low hills in Rathsarán. The chief seats are Lisduff-house, Harristown-house, the Cottage, Lackland-house, and Beechfield-house; the principal hamlet is Errill, situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the town of Rathdowney; and the chief antiquities are the site of an abbey on the south-west border, the ruins of a Roman Catholic chapel, and of Clonburren-castle on the south border, the ruins of two churches in the south-east, the site of a castle in the east, the ruins of a friary, a church, and a castle, at Errill, and the ruins of Ballagh-castle and Graigneavallagh-house in the centre. The road from Monrath to Thurles traverses the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £250; glebe, £418 16s. 9d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £500; and are appropriated to the dean and chapter of St. Canice cathedral. The vicarage of Rathdowney and the rectories of **GLASHERE** and **KILDELLIG** [which see], constitute the benefice of Rathdowney. Pop., in 1831, 7,576. Gross income, £866 6s. 9d.; nett, £758 3s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built in 1815, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250; attendance, from 80 to 150. The Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of from 100

to 150. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,100; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Grogan, in the parish of Rathsarán. In 1884, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 609 Churchmen, 5 Protestant dissenters, and 6,210 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 617 Churchmen, 5 Protestant dissenters, and 7,144 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 30 children; and 14 daily schools in the union—12 of which were in the parish—had on their books 540 boys and 326 girls. Two of the daily schools in the parish were in connection with the London Hibernian Society, and two with the National Board; and one of the former two was principally supported by subscription. In 1843, the National Board had two schools at Rathdowney, and one at Errill. Ledwich, the well-known antiquary, was for some time curate of Rathdowney.

RATHDOWNEY, a small market and post town in the parish of Rathdowney, barony of Clandonagh, Queen's county, Leinster. It stands on the road from Monrath to Thurles, and near the source of the river Erkin, 5 miles south by east of Borris-in-Ossory, 7 west of Castle-Durrow, 9 north-east of Templemore, 10 south-south-west of Monrath, 18 north-north-east of Thurles, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Dublin. It is a poor place, amid a tame country, and without any interior feature of interest. It contains the church, a Methodist meeting-house, the Roman Catholic chapel, two National schools, a constabulary barrack, and a small inn and posting establishment. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Saturday of every month. Fairs are held on Jan. 27, April 1, May 6, July 10, Sept. 12, Nov. 1, and Dec. 15. The route of the projected line of railway from Dublin to Cork approaches within 3 miles of the north-west side of the town. The Rathdowney dispensary is within the Roscrea Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 10,176; and, in 1839, it received £99 6s. and expended £104 10s. 8d. Area of the town, 47 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,214; in 1841, 1,414. Houses 203. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 96; in manufactures and trade, 116; in other pursuits, 52. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 18; on the directing of labour, 126; on their own manual labour, 104; on means not specified, 16.

RATHDRUM, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the south end of the barony of North Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, south by eastward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 5,798 acres, 3 roads, 14 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,688; in 1841, 2,905. Houses 384. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,673. Houses 238. The surface descends to the southern extremity of the barony, at the 'Meeting of the Waters'; it is bounded by the Avonmore river along the whole of the east, and by the Avonbeg along one-half of the west; and it contains some moorish and mountainous ground in the north, but consists, in general, of a comparatively low and a lusciously beautiful and powerfully picturesque portion of the Upper basin of the Ovoca. A rivulet in the north-west descends within the parish from an elevation above sea-level of 973 feet; and the Avonmore, while on the eastern boundary, descends from an elevation of 905 feet to one of 102 feet. The principal demesne is the brilliant one of **AVONDALE**; which see. The other seats are **Avon-Hill-cottage**, **Ballard-Park**, **Avon-Park**, and **Ballinderry-house**. The chief hamlet, **Ballinderry**, is situated 2 miles north-west of the town, and on the western verge of the parish. The road from Dublin to Wexford, by way of **Newtown-Mount-Kennedy** and **Arklow**, passes through the interior.—This par-

lals, according to ecclesiastical topography, is merely one of four denominations of the parish of Rathdrum; the other denominations being BALLYRISK, KNOCK-RATTA, and BALLINACOR [which see]; and the whole being contained, in 1831, a pop. of 8,624. The ecclesiastical parish, comprising the four denominations, is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Its composition, £553 16s. 11d.; glebe, £34 10s. Gross income, £610 14s. 7d.; nett, £506 7s. 7½d. Patron, the Corporation of the city of Dublin. A curate receives a salary of £100. The parochial church was built in 1785, at the cost of £1,476 18s. 5½d., raised by subscription, a loan, and the sale of the materials of the former church. Sittings 500; attendance 500. There are churches also in the chapels of CARYSFORT and BALLINACLASH, [which see]. The Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of from 30 to 50. The Roman Catholic chapels at Rathdrum, Clara, Maerredin, and Greenan, have an attendance of respectively 800, 600, 1,200, and 1,200. In 1831, the Protestants of the quoad civilia parish amounted to 1,038, and the Roman Catholics to 1,650; the Protestants of the quoad sacra parish to 1,889, and the Roman Catholics to 6,735. In 1834, 2 Sunday schools at Rathdrum were usually attended by about 160 children; 3 Sunday schools at Carysfort, Ballinaclesh, and Ballinacor, were usually attended by about 200 children; and 9 daily schools within the quoad sacra parish had on their books 218 boys and 181 girls, and were attended by about 59 other children. One of the daily schools was a Royal chartered school, supported by about £133 a year from the income of vested land; one was salaried with £30 from the Board of Erasmus Smith; one with £22 from the Board of Erasmus Smith; one, with £20 from the Earl Fitzwilliam, and educates 12 children free; one, with £20 from subscriptions, guaranteed by Capt. Bury and the rector of Castle-Macadam; one, with £10 from Mr. Kenna; and the remaining three were partly supported by the rector of Rathdrum. In 1843, the National Board had two schools at Maerredin, one in Rathdrum workhouse, one at Tromperstown, one at Muckloe, and one at Glenmalur.

RATHDRUM, a market and post town in the parish of Rathdrum, barony of North Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the west bank of the river Avonmore, and on the road from Dublin to Wexford, 2½ miles east by north of Ballinacor, 6½ south-west of Rathnew, 7½ south-west by west of Wicklow, 9½ north-north-west of Arklow, 20 south by west of Bray, and 30 south of Dublin. The approach from the Glanely road is highly picturesque, and commands two fine views of the Avonmore, winding gracefully along a pleasing vale. The town occupies the acclivity and the summit of a hill, which overlooks the vale below, and is seriously and permanently disadvantageous for the purposes of both thoroughfare and trade; and though Rathdrum has enjoyed more patronage and stimulating, and commands a much greater scope of country for marketing, than most places of its amount of population, it continues to be unprosperous, and is a poor and miserably-looking place. In consequence of the steepness of the hill on which the town stands, and whose summit has an altitude of 759 feet above sea-level, the public road passes a few perches to the west; but a branch road leads up to the centre of the town, and conducts over the summit. The town contains the parish-church, the Roman Catholic chapel, a daniel-hill, a workhouse, a dispensary, two comfortable inns, and some schools. The daniel-hill crowns the summit of the hill, and is a square structure, extending 200 feet in

front, and ornamented with a cupola, a clock, a bell, and the Rockingham arms; and it was built in 1793, at the cost of £3,500, the whole of which was contributed by Earl Fitzwilliam, the proprietor of the town. The total of sales at this establishment during 12 years ending in 1800, was 55,042 pieces of woollen; but the manufacture which it was designed to establish and promote has eventually proved an entire failure. Fairs are held on Jan. 2, Feb. 16, March 13, April 5, May 25, June 19, July 5, Aug. 31, Oct. 10, Nov. 11, and Dec. 11. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Thursday of every month. The public conveyances in 1839 were a car in transit between Dublin and Arklow, a coach between Dublin and Enniscorthy, and a coach and a mail-coach between Dublin and Wexford. The name Rathdrum is a corruption of Rathdrin, the name of the seats of the chiefs of Coolan, situated in the vicinity; and the site of the town is supposed also to have been that of the ancient Durum, which Ptolemy mentions as the city and the metropolis of the Meaurin. In 1565, Rathdrum was taken by the Lord-deputy Fitzwilliam from Phieagh MacHugh O'Byrne, one of the most turbulent and powerful of the Irish enemies of the government of Queen Elizabeth. Area of the town, 88 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,654; in 1841, 1,232. Houses 146. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 59; in manufactures and trade, 84; in other pursuits, 49. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 17; on the directing of labour, 60; on their own manual labour, 85.

The Rathdrum Poor-law union ranks as the 77th, and was declared on Sept. 25, 1840. It lies wholly in co. Wicklow, and comprehends an area of 207,358 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 51,689. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop. in 1831, are Newcastle, 7,521; Killiskey, 2,025; Arklow, 8,325; Kilbride, 2,365; Castle-Macadam, 5,155; Dungarstown, 3,796; Wicklow, 4,743; Rathdrum, 6,688; Glendalough, 2,600; Roundwood, 2,354; Glanely, 2,849; and Aughrim, 3,077. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 10 and 30; and of the latter, 4 are elected by each of the divisions of Arklow, Newcastle, and Rathdrum, and 2 by each of the other divisions. The barony of Newcastle contains the divisions of Newcastle and Killiskey; the baronies of Newcastle and Arklow contain the divisions of Wicklow and Glanely; the baronies of Newcastle and North Ballinacor contain the divisions of Roundwood; the barony of North Ballinacor contains the division of Glendalough; the baronies of Newcastle, Arklow, North Ballinacor, and South Ballinacor contain the division of Rathdrum; the barony of South Ballinacor contains the division of Aughrim; and the barony of Arklow contains the division of Arklow, Kilbride, Castle-Macadam, and Dungarstown. The number of tenements valued in the Arklow districts is 3,433,—in the North Ballinacor districts, 1,632,—in the South Ballinacor districts, 591,—in the Newcastle districts, 2,642,—in the entire union, 8,298; and of this total, 4,140 were valued under £5,—1,074, under £10,—1,092, under £15,—484, under £20,—324, under £25,—233, under £30,—345, under £40,—219, under £50,—and 767, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated, is £133,318 18s. 4d.; the total number of persons rated is 8,781; and of these, 871 were rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—2,018, not exceeding £2,—632, not exceeding £3,—300, not exceeding £4,—and 334, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on June 16, 1840,—to be completed in Sept. 1841,—to cost £6,600 for building and completion, and £1,200 for fittings and contin-

gencies,—to occupy an area of 5 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches obtained for an annual rent of £10 18s. 6d.,—and to contain accommodation for 600 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was March 8, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £2,012 6s. 10d.; and the total previous expenditure was £733 15s. 10d. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 376. The medical charities within the union are the County infirmary at Wicklow, fever hospitals at Arklow, Wicklow, and Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, and dispensaries at Arklow, Aughrim, Calary, Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, Rathdrum, and Redcross; and, in 1839-40, they received £550 13s. 2d. from subscription, £1,626 19s. 5d. from public grants, and £2 from other sources. The Rathdrum dispensary serves for a district of 83,509 acres, with a pop. of 14,711; and, in 1839-40, it expended £107 7s. 7d., and made 5,047 dispensations of medicine.

RATHDRUMMIN, a parish in the barony of Fennard, 2½ miles east-south-east of Dunleer, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, westward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,211 acres, 27 perches. Pop., in 1831, 640; in 1841, 710. Houses 119. The surface consists of tolerably good land, and is all in tillage. The seats are Walshestown-house and Kiltullagh-house. The hamlets are Rathdrummin and Ardholies; and the former had, in 1831, a pop. of 171. The road from Drogheda to Amnagassou passes across the western wing; and the road from Dunleer to Clogher passes through the interior. A large Danish rath, in good preservation, measuring 60 yards in diameter, and surrounded by a double fosse and mounds, the exterior of which measures 130 yards in diameter, is situated in the vicinity of the hamlet of Rathdrummin.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £86 6s. 8d.; glebe, £20. The rectories of Rathdrummin and CARRICKBOGOT, and the vicarage of PORT [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Rathdrummin.—Pop., in 1831, 1,789: Gross income, £310 4s. 1d.; nett, £286 7s. 5d.: Patron, the Crown. The church is situated at the hamlet of Rathdrummin, and was built in 1814, by means of a loan of £461 10s. 8d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance, from 8 to 10. The Roman Catholic chapel at Walshestown has an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel at Hacket's-Cross in the benefice of Ternonfocan. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 7, and the Roman Catholics to 662; the Protestants of the union to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 1,794.

RATHEACHOR. See **TARA**.

RATHEALTY. See **RATHELY**.

RATHEANICH, the unknown site of an early ecclesiastical establishment, in the barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. Archdall, who, with exquisite facility, makes every early Celtic station an abbey, and every early Christian minister a bishop, says, "St. Brugach, the son of Degad, was bishop of Ratheanich about the beginning of the 6th century; from which period we can learn nothing of it."

RATHEASPUICINNIC, the site of an early church, in the barony and county of Antrim, Ulster. Yet such historical notices as exist of the foundation is deeply tinged with the fabulousness of much of the hagiology of St. Patrick; and Archdall's account of it says, "St. Patrick founded a church here, and appointed St. Vinnoe bishop of it. It is in the territory of Hua-derchain, a valley in the barony of Antrim. There are four churches in this valley; one of which, Rathmore, probably is Ratheaspuicinnic."

RATHELTY. See **RATHELY**.

RATHENY. See **RABENY**.

RATHERNAN, a parish in the barony of Connell, 3 miles north-west of Newbridge, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, south-south-westward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 5,140 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,010; in 1841, 977. Houses 155. The intersection of a tongue of Kilmagee parish, not more than about 1 furlong in mean breadth, cuts Rathernan into two mutually detached parts, the northern one of which comprises an area of 1,376 acres, 3 roods, 6 perches. A very large proportion of the parochial surface is bog; and the remainder consists, in the aggregate, of poor light land. The whole surface is a bleak portion of the low and far-spreading tableau of the county; and it contains the Hill of Allan, and the summit-ground of the Bog of Mounds, whose altitudes above sea-level are respectively 676 and 318 feet. Rathernan-house is the only seat. The Leap of Allen is on the western margin. The Grand Canal impinges on the extreme north; and the road from Kildare to Robertstown passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILMAOGES [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £118 4s.; glebe, £21 15s.; in 1834, the Protestants amounted to 129, and the Roman Catholics to 923; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

RATHEARNE. See **RAHARNEY**.

RATHEARNHAM, a parish, partly in the barony of Uppercross, but chiefly in that of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. The Rathdown section containing the villages of RATHFARNHAM, PONDS, and ROUNDTOWN: see these articles. Length of the parish, south by westward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 2. Area of the Uppercross section, 200 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches; of the Rathdown section, 2,581 acres, 30 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,573; in 1841, 4,460. Houses 707. Pop., in 1841, of the Uppercross section, 75; of the rural districts of the Rathdown section, 2,479. Houses in these respectively, 13 and 381. The whole parish formerly lay within the barony of Newcastle; and it was politically transferred to its present position by the Act 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 96. The parochial surface is bisected by the river Dodder, possesses agreeable undulations and other natural diversities, consists for the most part of excellent land, presents the utmost profusion of mansion and villa decoration, borrows from the vicinity of the Dublin hills much protection and great scenic power, and exhibits a richer combination of beauty, romance, and seclusion, than any other portion of the crowded and gorgeous environs of the metropolis. The roads from Dublin to Glencree, and to Blessington, pass through the interior. The principal seats are Barley-hill, Edenbrook, Willbrook, Fonthill-abbey, Barton-lodge, Silveracre, Rathfarnham-castle, Landscape, Newtown-house, Newtown-cottage, Rathgar-house, Mountainview, West Bourn, Prospect-villa, Pearmount, Tranquilla, Terrace, Garville, Annefield, Glenpool-place, Mount-Tallant, St. John's, Bessborough, Scholarstown-house, Hayfield, Boden-park, Terenure-house, Fortfield, and Kimmoge,—the three last the residences of respectively Frederick Bourne, Esq., Sir William MacMahon, Bart., and the Right Hon. F. Shaw.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Peter's, in the dio. of Dublin. (See **DUBLIN, COUNTY OF THE CITY OF**.) Tithe composition, £290 15s. 4d.; Two curates for Rathfarnham receive each a salary of £50. The church was built in 1780, partly by means of a gift of £369 4s. 7d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 700; attendance, from 300 to 450.—The

Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 400 to 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Tal-laght and Crumlin. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 880 Churchmen, 14 Protestant dissenters, and 3,549 Roman Catholics; a daily school, in connection with the London Hibernian Society, was supported almost wholly by subscription, and had on its books 38 boys and 40 girls; a Roman Catholic daily school was supported by collections at charity sermons in the chapel, and was usually attended by from 60 to 90 children; a third daily school was aided with £2 a-year from the archdeacon of Dublin, and was usually attended by from 20 to 40 children; and a daily school at the Loretto nunnery was supported chiefly by the nuns, and had on its books 145 girls. In 1843, the National Board had two schools at respectively Rathfarnham and Loretto.

RATHFARNHAM, a large and pleasant village in the parish of Rathfarnham, barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the right bank of the Dodder, and on the road from Dublin to Glencree and Laragh, or at the commencement of the Military-road, 2 of a mile south of Roundtown, 1½ mile west-north-west of Dundrum, and 3 miles south of Dublin. It has, in some parts, a rural and pleasing character; and its principal thoroughfare is flanked with the boundaries of demesnes, and shaded and overhung with trees. Its church is a respectable structure, ornamented with a neat spire, but otherwise destitute of architectural decoration; it is built of rough stone, with coigns of squared stone at the angles of the tower and other parts of the building; and its windows have wooden frame-work, and are of dissimilar forms. The only other noticeable public buildings are the Roman Catholic chapel and the schools. A dispensary in the village is within the South Dublin Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 2,724 acres, with a pop. of 4,573; and, in 1839, it expended £143 2s. 9d., and administered to 1,234 patients. A fair is held on July 10. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Tuesday of every month. Rathfarnham-castle, situated in a once noble demesne, at the south-east extremity of the village, was not long ago esteemed a magnificent building, and boasted a gorgeous picture-gallery, and a superb series of garden and pleasure grounds, but it was allowed to fall into decay in consequence of the prolonged non-residence within it of its proprietor, the Marquis of Ely, and it now prosaically, though usefully, figures as an extensive dairy. "The mansion termed Rathfarnham-castle, long a seat of the Loftus family, and now the property of the Marquis of Ely," said Mr. Brewer in 1825, "is an extensive fabric, in the style often termed modern Gothic, an appellation by no means improperly applied to an edifice, in the design of which particulars of Grecian and embattled architecture are licentiously mingled. The great hall is entered from a terrace, by a portico of eight Doric columns, which support a dome, painted in fresco, with the signs of the zodiac and other devices. This room is ornamented with antique and modern busts placed on handsome pedestals of variegated marbles; and has three windows of stained glass, in one of which is an escutcheon of the Loftus arms, with quarterings finely executed. Several other apartments exhibit considerable splendour of arrangement, and contained, until lately, numerous family portraits, and a valuable collection of paintings by ancient masters. The castle of Rathfarnham was founded by Archbishop Loftus. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1641, Sir Adam Loftus, of Rathfarnham, held a garrison in this castle, in order to cover the city

against the irruptions of the sept of O'Byrne and O'Toole. Adam, the grandson of that gentleman, and the son of Sir Arthur Loftus, Lieutenant-colonel of Sir Charles Coote's regiment, and governor of the town of Naas, was, by privy seal, dated the 5th of January 1685, and by patent, the 29th of the same month, created baron of Rathfarnham, and Viscount Lisburn. His only daughter Lucia, by Lucia, daughter to George Brydges, Lord Chandos, marrying Thomas Lord Wharton, carried the Rathfarnham estate into her husband's family. Lord Lisburn, the father of Lady Wharton, was killed by a cannon shot, on the 15th September 1691, commanding a regiment in the service of King William, at the siege of Limerick; and Philip, late Duke of Wharton (who was also Earl of Rathfarnham, and Marquis of Carlow), sold this estate in 1723, to William Conolly, Esq., speaker of the house of commons, for the sum of £62,000, from whose successors, as we believe, it passed to the late Marquis of Ely. The mansion has been lately deserted as a residence by its noble proprietor, and the best pictures, together with the family portraits, and have been removed from the halls, to which they afforded appropriate and estimable ornaments. The demesne lands of the castle are laid out with considerable judgment, and are entered from the Rathmines road by a splendid gateway, ranking among the best productions of this species of architecture to be witnessed in Ireland." On May 23, 1798, a body of rebels broke out into insurrection at Rathfarnham, where the Earl of Ely had the command of a yeomanry corps of cavalry; and they went into skirmishing action with the yeomanry, and forced them to retreat. Area of the village, 24 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,572; in 1841, 644. Houses 98. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 53; in manufactures and trade, 56; in other pursuits, 40. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 3; on the directing of labour, 57; on their own manual labour, 69; on means not specified, 20.

RATHFEIGH, or **RATHFAYGH**, a parish in the barony of Skreen, 4½ miles south-south-west of Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, southward, 2½ miles; breadth, from 1 to 2½; area, 2,887 acres, 3 roods, 25 perches. Pop., in 1831, 385; in 1841, 301. Houses 47. The land is, in general, of an indifferent quality. The seats are Skerry-bill, Woodland-house, Dorea-cottage, and Gilliamstown-cottage. The hamlets are Rathfeigh and Edoxtown. The road from Duleek to Summerhill, and that from Slane to Dublin, intersect each other in the interior. — This parish is nominally a chapelry, but practically a rectory, and part of the benefice of SKREEN (which see), in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £180; glebe, £5. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 450; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Skreen. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 10, and the Roman Catholics to 387; and a hedge-school had on its books 21 boys and 24 girls.

RATHFRAN, a small estuarial bay, and a fishing harbour, in the parish of Templemurry, barony of Tyrawley, co. Mayo, Connaught. It opens immediately north of Ross-point, on the west side of Killalla bay, 2½ miles south of Kileumman Head; and it penetrates the land nearly two miles south-westward, with a mean breadth of about ½ a mile, and receives at its head the united waters of the rivulets Breaghwy, Rathroe, Duwoven, and Cloonaghmore. The peninsula of Ross, which flanks its south-east side, is curiously intersected by the sea at high water; and the creeks behind it have a valuable soil, and would richly repay the cost of embankment and reclamation. The estuarial bay of Rathfran is

nearly all dry at the ebb of the tide; but the channel, which is kept open by the stream along its north-west side, though narrow and rather troublesome, for yaws, is safer and less broken than the channel on the bar of Killalla; and though no quay has as yet been built, an excellent situation for one occurs at the old saltworks on the north-west side.

RATHFRILAND, or **RATHFRYLAND**, a market and post town in the parishes of Drumballyrone and Drumgath, barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands at the intersection of the roads from Newry to Downpatrick, from Warcuppoint to Droemore, from Rostrevor to Lisburn, and from Kilkree to Banbridge, 3 miles north of Hilltown, 7 north-east by east of Newry, $7\frac{1}{4}$ south-south-east of Banbridge, $7\frac{1}{2}$ west by south of Castlewelling, $27\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-west of Belfast, and 57 north by half east of Dublin. It stands on the acclivities or ascent of a small hill, and radiates, downward, in a series of streets, toward the five roads which meet at its site. The rock on which it stands, and of which its houses are built, is a firm, close, gritty sandstone, abounding near the surface of the adjacent lands, easily cut into squares, pillars, urns, and vases, and yielding, in the quarries whence it is raised, a dry and bright-coloured sand, of excellent use in garden walks. The summit of the hill on which the town stands commands an extensive view of the surrounding country; and is crowned by some slight remains of an old castle, anciently one of the fortified mansional residences of the Magennis, Lords of Iveagh, and tribute-payers to the proud and oppressive O'Neills. The castle was originally a large pile, but it was pulled down by the first Protestant proprietor of the town after the rebellion of 1641, and used as a quarry for the erection of the inn and other houses of the town. The present public buildings are a Presbyterian meeting-house formerly belonging to the Seceders, a Covenanters' meeting-house, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a market-house; and within two miles of it are another Covenanters' meeting-house, another Roman Catholic chapel, and the parish-church of Drumballyrone. The Rathfriland dispensary is within the Newry Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 48,500 acres, with a pop. of 25,000; and, in 1839, it expended £124, and administered to 1,026 patients. A considerable proportion of the inhabitants are employed in the linen manufacture. Fairs are held in Feb.; April, June, Aug., Sept., and Dec. A court of petty-sessions is held on the third Friday of every month: One car runs to Newry, one to Banbridge, and another in transit between Newry and Downpatrick. The manor of Rathfriland, which includes the town, was granted by Charles II. to Alderman Hawkins of London, in guerdon of services rendered to Protestant refugees; and it still belongs to the alderman's descendant, the Hon. General Meade. Pop. of the town, in 1831, 2,001; in 1841, 2,183. Houses 433. Area of the Drumballyrone section, 26 acres. Pop., in 1831, 724; in 1841, 733. Houses 144. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 43; in manufactures and trade, 109; in other pursuits, 19. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 11; on the directing of labour, 73; on their own manual labour, 84; on means not specified, 3. Area of the Drumgath section, 45 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,277; in 1841, 1,450. Houses 289. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 42; in manufactures and trade, 224; in other pursuits, 56. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 16; on the directing of labour, 180; on their own manual labour, 90; on means not specified, 27.

RATHGAR, a village in the parish of Rathfarn-

ham, barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands 1 mile north by east of the town of Rathfarnham, and 2 miles south of Dublin-castle. Here, and in the immediate vicinity, are Rathgar-house, numerous villas, some ranges of neat houses, an extensive bleaching-green, muslin, calico, and silk print-works, and an extensive quarry of calp and black flinty limestone. Pop. not specially returned.

RATHGARVEE. See **RATHURAFF**.

RATHGOGGAN. See **CHARLEVILLE**.

RATHGORMUCK, or **RATHCORMACK**, a parish in the barony of Uppertin, co. Waterford, 4 miles south-west of Carrick-on-Suir, Munster. Length, south-south-westward, 6 miles; extreme breadth, 5; area, 17,965 acres, 8 roods; 19 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,252; in 1841, 2,498. Houses 333. The greater part of the surface consists of the loftiest summits, declivities, and glens of the Monavoughl or Cummeragh mountains; and is remarkable for the great average altitude of its water-levels, and of the basis of its mountains. Its lakes are only ponds in extent; but they possess a wild and sublime interest in the loftiness of their elevation, and the stern grandeur of their scenery. Lough Cummeragh lies on the southern border, and has a surface-elevation of 1,630 feet above sea-level. Loughs Connistillomore and Connistillogbeg, lie on the southern boundary, and have an elevation of upwards of 4,200 feet. Lough Coumdoula lies in the centre, and has an elevation of 1,533 feet. Lough More lies in the western border between two mountains of respectively 2,181 and 2,478 feet of altitude. The river Mahon rises within the south-eastern border, at an elevation of upwards of 2,630 feet; the rivulet Nier traces the southern boundary from an elevation of upwards of 1,200 feet; a rivulet, tributary to the Suir above Carrick, traces the north-western boundary from an elevation of 1,066 feet; and the Clodiagh rivulet issues from Lough More, and runs eastward through the interior. The principal summits of the Cummeragh mountains within the parish, named in an order from south-east to north-west, have altitudes of severally 2,504, 2,028, 2,478, 2,181, and 1,751 feet above sea-level; and the principal hill-summit north of the Clodiagh has an altitude of 816 feet. The valley land of the eastern and northern districts is generally arable and fertile. Shanekill-house, the only seat, stands on the eastern border, immediately south of the Clodiagh; and Rathgormuck, the only village, stands on the eastern border, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile north of that stream. Area of the village, 7 acres. Pop., in 1841, 130. Houses 23. The south road from Portlao to Clonmel, passes through the interior of the parish. "At Rathgormuck," says the Rev. Mr. Ryland, "the church occupied a large space of ground, and there are near it traces of former improvements. The west wall of the church is still standing, and exhibits some remains of its Saxon architecture, which appears to have been afterwards, in some degree, replaced by Gothic arches, clumsily affixed to the exterior of the doors and windows."—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **MOTUELL** [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £167 3s. 6d., and the rectorial for £241 4s.; and the latter are inappropriate in the daughters and co-heiresses of the late Col. Hardy. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Motuell. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 34, and the Roman Catholics to 2,306; and 3 daily schools—one of which was aided with £5 a-year from Lady Osborne—were usually attended by about 120 children. In 1843, a National school in

Glenpatrick was salaried with £15 a-year, and had on his books 49 boys and 28 girls; but don't boast.

RATHGRAFF, or **RATGRAVE**, a parish in the barony of Donaghry, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It contains the town of CASTLE-POLLARD; which see. Length, south by westward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 6,024 acres; 1 road, 22 perches, — of which 4½ acres; 22 perches are in Lough Gloe. Pop., in 1831, 3,612; in 1841, 3,606; Houses 601. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,094; in 1841, 2,296. Houses 394. The surface consists, for the most part, of arable and fertile land. The principal seat is Kintark-house, the beautifully wooded residence of W. D. Pollard, Esq.; and the other seats are Drumintan and Freaghmore. Lough Gloe lies on the eastern boundary, and has a surface-elevation of 268 feet above sea-level; and the river Gloe issues from it, and runs westward across the interior. This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe-composition, £104 2s. 9½d.; glebe, £27 6s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £83 6s. 8½d., and are inappropriate in the Marquis of Westmeath. The vicarages of Rathgraff, LICKLA, FAUGHALSTOWN, and MOYNE, and the curacies of FAYORAN, ST. MARY'S, and ST. FEIGHAN'S-OF-FORE [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Rathgraff. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 7. Pop., in 1831, 13,206. Gross income, £609 11s. 4d.; nett, £444 16s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Kileash, in the dio. of Lismore, and the chaplaincy of Wilson's Hospital, in the city of Dublin; and is non-resident in Rathgraff benefice. A curate receives a salary of £75, and has the use of the glebe-house, offices, and garden. Part of Rathgraff-parochial union constitutes the perpetual curacy of Moyne. The church of Rathgraff is situated at Castle-Pollard, and was built in 1821, by means of a loan of £2,769 4s. 7½d. from the late Board of First Fruits;—Sittings 300; attendance, from 150 to 300. There is a church also in Moyne. The Roman Catholic chapels of Castle-Pollard, Bohorbay, Carlanstown, and Tullystown, have an attendance of respectively from 800 to 1,200, from 200 to 400, about 400, and from 500 to 600; those of Colinstown and Fore have an attendance of respectively from 800 to 500, and from 400 to 600; and those of Faughalstown and Moyne have an attendance of respectively about 400, and from 500 to 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, each of these sets of chapels is mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of Rathgraff parish amounted to 378, and the Roman Catholics to 3,190; the Protestants of the union—exclusive of the perpetual curacy of Moyne—amounted to 787, and the Roman Catholics to 12,527; a Sunday school in Castle-Pollard was usually attended by about 85 children; 7 daily schools in Rathgraff parish had on their books 195 boys and 111 girls; and 22 daily schools in the union, exclusive of Moyne, had on their books 762 boys and 453 girls. One of the daily schools in the parish was salaried with £5 5s. a-year from the vicar, £5 5s. from the Earl of Longford, and £5 5s. from Mr. Pollard; and one was a boarding and daily school, whose charge for each boarder was £32 a-year.

RATHGRAINE. See TARA.

RATHGRANAGHER, a village in the parish of Kilmainmore, barony of Kilmain, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands 2½ miles north-east of the village of Kilmain, on the road thence to Ballindine. Area, 3 acres. Pop., in 1841, 137; Houses 25.

RATHHENDRICK, a hamlet in the parish of Loughan, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 95; Houses 18.

RATHJORDAN, a parish in the barony of Cl n-

William, 3 miles east of Six-Mile-Bridge, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 4; area, 1,064 acres. Pop., in 1831, 400; in 1841, 473. Houses 62. The surface is bounded on the south by the Camogue river; and wholly consists of good arable and pasture land. This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of BALLYBROOD [which see], in the dio. of Emly. Tithe composition, £70; glebe, £7 1s. 7½d. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

RATHKEALE, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Lower Connello, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 12,065 acres. Pop., in 1831, 8,800; in 1841, 8,293. Houses 1,313. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,828; in 1841, 4,002. Houses 624. The surface is a rich, beautiful, and well-cultivated portion of the valley of the Deel; and is traversed by the road from Limerick to Killarney. Among its seats are Beechmount, Thomas Lloyd, Esq.; Mount Brown, S. Brown, Esq.; Stoneville, J. Massey, Esq.; Nauteman, Thos. H. P. Royse, Esq.; Elmhill, Ion Studdert, Esq.; and Glenville, W. Massey, Esq.; and immediately west of it is Castle-Matress, or Castle-Matrix, the seat of Lord Viscount Southwell, erected in the reign of Elizabeth. John Southwell, Esq. of Berham, the descendant of an ancient English family, immigrated into Ireland in the reign of James I.; his grandson, Sir Thomas Southwell of Castle-Matress, was created a baronet in 1682; the grandson of this first baronet, also Sir Thomas Southwell, was created Baron Southwell of Castle-Matress in 1717; and Thomas, the third Baron Southwell, was advanced to the dignity of Viscount in 1776. A colony of German Protestants were introduced by this noble family to the estates of Castle-Matress, and were afterwards induced to settle on some adjacent estates; and, under the name of Palatines, they continue to impress a peculiar character on both the social and the economical character of the whole district immediately around the town of Rathkeale, and extending from Castle-Matress eastward to Adare. The Palatines settled in this district about a century and a half ago; and were about sixty years ago noticed in the following terms by Farar, the historian of Limerick:—"They preserve their language, but it is declining; they sleep between two beds; they appoint a burgo-master to whom they appeal in all disputes. They are industrious men, and have leases from the proprietors of the land at reasonable rents; they are consequently better fed and clothed than the generality of Irish peasants. Besides, their modes of husbandry and crops are better than those of their neighbours. They have by degrees left off their sour kront, and feed on potatoes, milk, butter, oats and wheaten bread, and some meat and fowls of which they rear many; they keep their cows housed in winter, feeding them with hay and oats straw; their houses are remarkably clean, to which they have stables, cow-houses, a lodge for their plough, and neat kitchen-gardens; the women are very industrious, and perform many things which the Irish women could never be prevailed on to do; besides their domestic employments and the care of their children, they reap the corn, plough the ground, and assist the men in every thing." In short, the Palatines have benefited the country by increasing tillage, and are laborious, independent people, who are mostly employed on their own small farms. "Even now," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "they are very different in character, and distinct in habits, from the people of the country. We visited several of their cottages, or, as they are better pleased to call them, 'houses,' in the neighbour-

hood of Adare; and the neatness, good order, and quantity and quality of the furniture—useful and ornamental—too surely indicated that we were not in a merely Irish cabin. Huge stretches of bacon hung from the rafters; the chairs were, in several instances, composed of walnut, tree, and oak; massive and heavy although rudely carved chests contained, as we were told, the house linen and woollen, and the wardrobes of the inhabitants. The elders of the family preserve in a great degree, the language, customs, and religion of their old country; but the younger mingle and marry with their Irish neighbours. The men are tall fine stout fellows, as our Irish friends said, "to follow;" but there is a calm and stern severity and reserve in their aspect that is anything but cheering to a traveller to meet, particularly after being accustomed to the brilliant smiles, and hearty "God save ye kindly," so perpetually on the peasant's lips and always in his eyes. This characteristic is also remarkable in the cottages—the women are sombre looking, and their large blue eyes are neither bright nor expressive; they are slow to bid you welcome; and if they rise from their seats, resume them quickly, and hardly suspend their occupations to talk with you; not that they are inebriate—they are simply cold, reserved, and of that high-toned manner which is at ease with or careless of the presence of strangers. In their dealings they are considered upright and honourable; like the Quakers of old, they do not interfere with either politics or religion, are cautious as to land taking, and in the troublous times, when the generality of persons were afraid to walk forth, the quiet Palatine pursued his avocations without let or hindrance, being rarely if ever molested. Many of the old Palatines used to have their bibles buried with them, and this accounts for our being unable to find any other than English bibles in their houses. We failed, indeed, to discover any books in their own language; but one of the elders told us, they had given many of them to the soldiers of the German legion as keepsakes, while that body was quartered in the neighbourhood. There are at present, both as regards their customs and traditions, only a relic of the past, and yet one so strongly marked and so peculiar, that it will take a long time before all trace of the fatherland is obliterated. Their superstitions, also, savour strongly of the banks of the Rhine; but they are careful in communicating them, which may proceed from their habitual reserve. Rathkeale parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £656 6s. 2d.; glebe, £43 18s. 9d. The rectories of Rathkeale, Kilsannell, Clounagh, Clounsmine, and Duxdownell [see articles], constitute the benefice of Rathkeale. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 11,497. Gross income, £1,324 12s. 5d.; nett, £1,111 1s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the united benefice of Clonmel and Templeroia in the dio. of Cloyne, and the vicarage archdeaconry of the dio. of Tuam; but he is resident in Rathkeale. Two curates for Rathkeale and Kilsannell receive each a salary of £75. The church of Rathkeale was built in 1832, by means of a loan of £1,500 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 500; attendance, about 200. There is a church also in Kilsannell. The Rathkeale Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of about 120; and there is a Methodist meeting-house also in Kilsannell. The Rathkeale Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 3,000 to 4,000; and there are Roman Catholic chapels also in Kilsannell and Clounagh. In 1834, the inhabitants of Rathkeale parish consisted of 701 Churchmen, 8 Protestant dissenters, and 8,478 Roman Catholics. The inhabitants of the union con-

sisted of 1,022 Churchmen, 8 Protestant dissenters, and 10,363 Roman Catholics; and 16 daily schools in the union—13 of which were in the parish—had on their books 440 boys and 250 girls. One of the schools in the parish was sanctioned with £8 a-year from the London Hibernian Society; and £20 from subscription; one, with £20 from the London Hibernian Society and from subscription; one, with £10 from Cull White; and one, with about £10 from the London Hibernian Society, and about £30 from subscription. In 1843, the National Board had two schools in the town of Rathkeale; and one in Rathkeale workhouse.

RATHKEALE, a market and post town in the parish of Rathkeale, barony of Lower Connello, co. Limerick, Munster. It stands on the right bank of the river Deel, and on the road from Limerick to Killarney, 4 miles south-south-east of Askeaton, 6 north-north-east of Newcastle, 6 south-west by west of Adare, 13½ north-west by north of Charleville, 14 south-west by west of Limerick, 30 north-east by north of Killarney, and 108 south-west by west of Dublin. It consists principally of one street, about a mile in length; it contains many good houses and shops; it ranks as the second town of importance in the county; and it boasts a prosperous appearance, and a beautiful and far-sweeping periphery of environs. Its retail trade is extensive; and its corn trade is important. Fairs are held on Jan. 6, Feb. 7, March 10, April 4, May 8, June 1, June 19, July 17, Aug. 25, Sept. 18, Oct. 15, Nov. 18, and Dec. 13. The town has a bridewell, and is the seat of courts of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions, the latter held on the second Thursday of every month. The nearest point of projected railway occurs on the Shannon line, in the vicinity of Askeaton. The public conveyances, in 1838 were two cars to Limerick, a car to Cork, a mail-coach and a car in transit between Limerick and Tralee, a car in transit between Limerick and Killarney, and a car in transit between Limerick and Newcastle. In the reign of Elizabeth, Rathkeale sustained a siege by the English troops; and at a subsequent period, it acquired a considerable increase to its prosperity in the colonization of the Palatines. Its workhouse, its fever hospital, and its dispensary, will be noticed in the next paragraph. A priory for Augustinian canons of the order of Aroacia, was founded at Rathkeale, by a person of the name of Harvey. Area of the town, 93 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,972; in 1841, 4,201. Houses 689. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 239; in manufactures and trade, 302; in other pursuits, 225. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 68; on the directing of labour, 304; on their own manual labour, 317; on means not specified, 77. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 754; who could read but not write, 239; who could neither read nor write, 638. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 625; who could read but not write, 345; who could neither read nor write, 1,043.

The Rathkeale Poor-law union ranks as the 3d, and was declared on Dec. 27, 1838. It lies wholly in co. Limerick, and comprehends an area of 108,340 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 67,373. Its electoral divisions, together with the number of valued tenements in each, are, in the barony of Shanid, Kiltergus, 489; Kilmoyle, 166; Loughill, 252; Shanagolden, 475; Dunmylan, 202; in the baronies of Shanid and Lower Connello, Lisnakeery, 294; in the barony of Lower Connello, Askeaton, 539; Rathkeale, 1,167; Crough, 477; Nantinan, 260; and Kilsannell, 215; in the barony of Kenry, Ivarts, 192; Kilsennan, 411; Ardcanmy, 258; Kildimo, 350; and North Adare, 133;

in the barony of Coshma, South Aclare, 391; in the baronies of Coshma and Upper Connello, 744; and in the barony of Upper Connello, Kilkenny, 174. The number of valued tenements in the Coshma districts is 1,125; in the Lower Connello districts, 2,742; in the Upper Connello districts, 184; in the Kenry districts, 1,353; in the Shanid districts, 1,778; in the entire union, 7,182; and of this total, 2,612 were valued under £5, 1,287, under £10, 854, under £15, 305, under £20, 403, under £25, 226, under £30, 407, under £40, 200, under £50, 649, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £139,246 18s.; the total number of persons rated is 7,182; and of these, 691 were rated for a valuation not exceeding £1, 389, not exceeding £2, 570, not exceeding £3, 389, not exceeding £4, and 343 not exceeding £5. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 10 and 30; and the Board meet on every Monday. The workhouse was constructed for on Oct. 28, 1839, to be completed in Dec. 1840, to cost £6,666 for building and completion, and £864 for fittings and contingencies, to occupy an area of 6 acres, purchased for £350, and to contain accommodation for 600 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was July 26, 1841; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £3,403 3s. 6½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,411 14s. 4d. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 3, 1843, was 244. The medical charities within the union are fever hospitals at Rathkeale and Adare, and dispensaries at Rathkeale, Adare, Askeaton, Glinn, Pallas-Kenry, Scough, and Shanagolden; and, in 1839-40, they received £584 10s. from subscription and £756 6s. 10d. from public grants, expended £816 5s. in salaries to medical officers, £255 5s. for medicines, and £212 6s. for contingencies, and administered to 390 intern and 13,149 extern patients. The Rathkeale fever hospital is capable of simultaneously accommodating 24 patients, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 13,576; and, in 1839-40, it expended £233 4s., admitted 226 intern patients, and administered to 1,014 extern patients. The Rathkeale dispensary serves for the same district as the fever hospital; and, in 1839-40, it expended £118, and administered to 902 patients.

RATHKELTY. See RAHELTY.

RATHKENNAN, a parish in the barony of Lower Kilnamanagh, 2 miles west-south-west of Holycross, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, southward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1; area, 786 acres, 2 roods, 26 perches. Pop., in 1831, 235; in 1841, 277. Houses 35. The surface lies a little west of the right margin of the Suir, and is traversed by the road from Holycross to Clonoulty. This parish is a perpetual curacy, and part of the benefice of HOLYCROSS [which see], in the dio. of Cabel. The tithes are compounded for £43 12s. 1d.; and are impropriate in William Pennefather, Esq. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 16, and the Roman Catholics to 230; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

RATHKENNY, a parish, 4 miles north-west of Slane, and formerly in the barony of Lower Navan, but now in that of Upper Slane, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, southward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 5,490 acres, 10 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,903; in 1841, 2,177. Houses 395. The surface consists of good land; and is traversed by the road from Navan to Drumecondra, and by that from Slane to Nobber. The chief seats are Rathkenney-house in the north, and Mullagh-house in the south; and the principal hamlets are Rathkenney, Windy-harbour, and Mullaghmore.—This parish is

a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithes composition and gross income, £191 16s. 3½d.; nett, £173 8s. 4½d. Patron, Thos. Hussey, Esq. The incumbent holds also the perpetual curacy of Ballymakeenny, in the dio. of Armagh; and is non-resident in Rathkenney. A curate receives a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £193 2s. 1½d., and are impropriate in Andrew Caldwell, Esq. The church is situated at the village of Rathkenney, but is of unknown date of erection. Sittings 80; attendance, from 6 to 20. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,200 to 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Slane and Stackallen. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 43, and the Roman Catholics to 2,030; and a hedge-school had on its books 39 boys and 23 girls. In 1843, a boys' school and a girls' school at Rathkenney were salaried with £15 and £9 Gs. 8d. from the National Board, and had on their books 132 boys and 137 girls.

RATHKIERAN, or RATHKRYAN, a parish of two sections, in the barony of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. The southern section contains the church, and is situated 4½ miles west-north-west of Waterford. Length, south-south-westward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1½. The other district lies 2 miles north of the nearest part of the southern district. Length, southward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1½. Area of the whole, 3,478 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 1,511, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 1,408; in 1841, 985. Houses 135. The southern section consists, for the most part, of good land; contains Bungrooly hamlet, and the seat of Ashgrove-house; and is traversed by the road from Waterford to Clonmel. The northern section has in its centre a hill whose summit attains an altitude of 726 feet above sea-level, and contains Rochestown-house, Listrollap hamlet, and the site of Rochestown-castle.—This parish is an appropriate rectory, and impropriate vicarage, in the dio. of Ossory; the rectory belongs to the dean and chapter, and the vicarage to the vicars choral of St. Canice's cathedral. A curate is appointed by the vicars choral, and receives a salary of £35. The church was officially reported in 1834, to be attended only by the minister and his clerk. The Roman Catholic chapel at Molincin has an attendance of 1,684; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Corrigan, in the parish of Portnecally, and to that of Killinacup in the parish of Tubrid. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics; a Roman Catholic Sunday school was usually attended by about 450 children; and 2 daily schools—one of which was attached to a nursery at Molincin—had on their books 200 boys and 250 girls.

RATHLACKAN, a post village in the parish of Kilmacmain, barony of Tyrone, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands half-a-mile west of the north-west side of the entrance of Lackan bay, and 4½ miles north by west of Killalla. Area, 22 acres. Pop., in 1841, 497. Houses 81. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 72; in manufactures and trade, 6; in other pursuits, 9. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1; on the directing of labour, 8; on their own manual labour, 73; on means not specified, 7.

RATHLAOGHIN. See TARA.

* Both the Census of 1831, and the Ecclesiastical Authorities appear to include in Rathkieran a tithe-free portion of the parish of Pulross which lies around the village of Molincin, and which is ecclesiastically under the care of the curate of Rathkieran.

RATHLIN, or **RAGHERY**, a parish and an island, in the barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. It consists of a main district, extending east and west; and of a subordinate district, extending southward from the east end of the main district. Length of the main district eastward, 34 miles; extreme breadth, 14. Length of the subordinate district southward from the north-east extremity of the main district, 23 miles; extreme breadth, 4. Area of the whole, 3,398 acres, 3 roads, 10 perches. Of which 30 acres, 2 roads, 14 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,040; in 1841, 1,010. Houses 165. The island is called *Kinea* by Pliny; *Ricina* by Ptolemy; *Riduna* by Antonius; *Recun* and *Reclin* by the Irish historians; *Racinda* by Buchanan, *Rachlin* by Ware, *Rathlin* by almost all modern writers and mapmakers, and *Racbery* or *Ragbery* by its own inhabitants; and the radix of its name is supposed by Dr. Hamilton to be *Rath-Erin*, 'the fortress of Ireland';—and by other writers to be *Riadalean*, 'the habitation of the waters.' Bull-Point, at the south-western extremity of the main district, lies 34 miles north of Kenbane Head; Rue-Point at the southern extremity of the subordinate district, lies 24 miles north-west of Fair Head; and *Altacarra*, at the north-eastern extremity of both districts, lies 124 miles south by east of the island of Islay, and 14 west by north of the Mull of Kintyre. The marine sweep or large indentation between Bull-Point and Rue-Point, and washing nearly one-half of the coast of the island, is called Church bay; and both this bay and the channel between it and the mainland of Ireland, are so scourged by a powerful current and by a conflux of tides, chafing in recesses and recoiling from headlands, as to be continually in agitation, and often very dangerous. "Upon approaching the coast of the island," says the author of the Guide to the Giant's Causeway, "an exact analogy is observable in its geological structure, to the mainland; and on that point of it lying immediately opposite Kenbane Head, a singular combination of dykes occurs; apparently continuations of those which, at the latter place, appear to have been attended with such extraordinary disturbances. Three black dykes are here seen traversing the chalk, which is converted into a finely granular marble. These dykes are a little to the west of Church bay. Here also, at a place called the Black Rock, fragments of the old sandstone are found associated with blocks of syenite, in great abundance. The shores of Ragbery rise very abruptly from the sea, particularly about Kentraun, 318 feet above its level. Here the cliffs appear to be continued down under the water with artificial perpendicularity. The principal landing-place is at Church bay, where the visitor must not expect to find either a village or an inn. The island is the property of Mr. Gage, who holds it by a lease in perpetuity, under the Countess of Antrim. This gentleman is completely lord of the isle, and banishes his subjects to the continent of Ireland for misconduct, or repeated offences against his laws. The extreme western end of the island is called *Kenrainer*, and is 352 feet above the ocean; here is the Bull-Point, an elevation of 280 feet. At the same end of the island is a fresh-water lake, called *Lough Cliggin*, whose height above the high-water mark is 238 feet. And near *Ushet* is *Lough Runalin*, only 144 feet above the same level. It may be observed, that the surface is in general greatly elevated above the ocean, the lowest point, *Altahony*, being 89 feet high, and the highest, *Blieve Ard*, 372 feet. The mean elevation is 200 feet. Formerly distinctions existed between the inhabitants of each end of the island, and the qualifications of *Ushet* and *Kenrainer* men were looked upon as

totally dissimilar. This, however, is now quite extinguished. Near *Ushet*, at a place called *Doon Point*, the disposition of the basaltic columns is very remarkable, some being perpendicular, others horizontal, and others curved. The base of this little promontory is a natural pier or mole. Above this is a collection of columns of a curved form, apparently assumed in conformity with the surface on which they rest, and inducing a belief that they were so moulded when in a state of softness; and above both these arrangements, there is a variety of differently disposed columns, partaking of every position in which basalt has been discovered at other places. About the one-fourth of the entire surface of the island consists of rocks and stony pastures; and the remainder consists of tolerably good arable land. Rathlin was, at an early period, the scene of mutual predatory expeditions between the Irish and the Scotch; it was used by both nations, in their alternate successes, as a place of both retreat and depot; and it belonged, for a considerable period, to the principality, lordship, or kingdom of the Scottish Hebrides. Several tumuli were recently discovered in the centre of the island, and were found to contain various ancient implements of war, such as brazen swords, spears, and a large fibula, which are supposed to have been deposited in the course of very early conflicts. The celebrated Robert Bruce of Scotland, during the ebb of his fortunes in his wars with Baliol, took refuge on the north-east coast of Rathlin, in a castle which tradition asserts to have been built by the Danes, and to have been the seat of most oppressive power exerted by them upon the inhabitants. The ruins of the castle are situated about 3 furlongs south of *Altacarry Point*; and though now reduced to mere fragmentary remains, they are peculiarly interesting, from the fact that their mortar embodies some cinders of sea-coal, which bear a close resemblance to those of the coal of Ballycastle, and which appear clearly to prove that the use of sea-coal in the north of Ireland was of considerably earlier date than is generally supposed. On the beach, at a little distance from the castle, is a natural cavern, with a wall in front, evidently intended for defence, called *Bruce's Cave*; which oral history states was also used as a place of retreat by the Scottish chieftain; and it is here worthy of record, that in the summer of 1797, every male adult in Ragbery, except the parish priest and one other gentleman, took the test of United Irishmen in the gloomy recess of Bruce's cavern. Adjoining is a small haven, called *Port-na-Sassanach*, and near it a field of battle is pointed out, called the Englishmen's graves,—a pit or hollow remains, where the dead were probably interred in one common grave. This action is believed to have taken place in 1551-2, when an English army, who landed here, were totally defeated by the M'Donnells. Bruce, during his exile here, was accompanied by some of his principal followers, amongst whom were Sir Robert Boyd, Sir James Douglas, and Angus M'Donnell, sixth King of the Isles, and sovereign of Ragbery, which island was at this period accounted part of his dominions. Early in the spring of 1507, Angus returned to Kintyre, to circulate a report of the death of Bruce, and also to secretly draw together a body of troops, to act when occasion might require in behalf of his illustrious friend. Soon after, Boyd and Douglas also took leave of Bruce, and departed for Arran; and effecting their landing in safety, ten days after they were followed by Bruce, who, receiving by his spies favourable intelligence from the mainland, landed at Turnberry, in Carrick, and, with 300 followers, cut to pieces a body of English quartered in that neighbourhood. However, soon after, succours arriving

to his enemies, he was obliged to seek shelter in the wilds of Carrick, the patronal country of his family.—St. Connall, a predecessor of St. Columba, is said to have landed on Rathlin with the intention of acting as a missionary, but to have been instantly seized by 60 military men, and expelled from the island. A Culdean church or other establishment was founded on Rathlin, some say by St. Columba, in 633; and, by the former class of authorities, it is alleged to have been placed under the care of the Deacon Colman, son of Roi. In 796 and in 973, Rathlin was invaded and ravaged by the Danes. In 1551, the English attempted to take possession of it, but were repulsed, with the loss of one vessel. In 1558, the Scotch took possession of it; but were soon expelled, with dreadful slaughter, by the Lord-deputy Sussex, the representative of the English power. A dreadful massacre is traditionally said to have been perpetrated in Rathlin, by the Scottish clan of the Campbells; and, in 1575, General Morris, at the head of a body of men from Carrickfergus, landed on the island, and slew 240 of its inhabitants.—Rathlin parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Connor.—Tithe composition, £60; glebe, £18 15s. Gross income, £106 9s.; nett, £98 14s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £60, and has the use of a house and garden rent-free. The church was built in 1815, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 3d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 80; attendance, from 40 to 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 151, and the Roman Catholics to 932; 2 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 37 children; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £12 a-year from the rector, and two with respectively £12 and £13 from the London Librarian Societies—had on their books 108 boys and 85 girls.

RATHLINE. See RATHCLIFFA.

RATHLIN-O'BIRNE, a group of islets in the parish of Kilbarrow, barony of Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It lies 19 miles west-north-west of the nearest part of the parish and the barony to which it belongs, and about a mile west of the south-western extremity of the parish of Glencolumbkille and barony of Bannagh. It screens the north side of the entrance of Donegal bay; measures about 6 furlongs by 4; and consists principally of Large Island, Small Island, and Gull Island.

RATHLOGAN, a parish in the barony of Galway, 4 miles north-north-east of Celbridge, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, west by northward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 2; area, 484 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches. Pop., in 1841, 218. Houses 34. The ruins of the old church exist; and the mail-road from Dublin to Cork, by way of Cashel, passes across the western district.—This parish is bounded on the south by the parish and rectory of Fertagh, in the dio. of Ossory; and is ecclesiastically regarded as part of that rectory. See FERTAGH.

RATHLYNAN, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, 4½ miles north-east of Tipperary, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, eastward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 2,781 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 1,190, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 1,354; in 1841, 1,347. Houses 182. The surface consists of good land; and is traversed by the road from Tipperary to Thurles. The seats are Ballinaclogh-house and Lackagh-house; and the chief antiquities are the ruins of one castle and the sites of two other castles. A constabulary station occurs near the centre.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of BALLINTEMPE [which

see], in the dio. of Cashel.—Tithe composition, £200. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 1,412; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school. RATHMACKNEE, a parish in the barony of Forth, 3½ miles south by west of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, southward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,861 acres, 14 perches. Pop., in 1831, 549; in 1841, 573. Houses 94. The land, in general, is good; and the surface declines slowly to the south-south-east. The seats are Smagborough-house, Rathjamey-house, Bloothill-house, and Shortallstown-house. The chief antiquities are the site of a church, and the well-preserved ruins of Rathmacknee-castle.—the latter the property of H. K. G. Morgan, Esq., recently falling to decay, but now roofed and completely restored.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £339 2s. 11d.; glebe, £36. Gross income, 175 2s. 11d.; nett, £159 1s. 2½d. Patron, the Corporation of the city of Dublin. The church was built in 1817, by means of a gift of £738 10s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 30. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Killiney, Kilmacree, and Drinagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 57, and the Roman Catholics to 486; and a pay daily school was salaried with £4 10s. from subscription, and had on its books 30 boys and 16 girls.

RATHMACVOGE. See RATHMAVOGE.

RATHMELTON. See RAMELTON.

RATHMICHAEL, a parish, 2 miles north-west by north of Bray, and on the coast of the barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, eastward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 2,608 acres, 9 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,296; in 1841, 1,447. Houses 233. The western district is mountainous, and partially waste; but the other districts lie low, consist of good and well-cultivated land, and are, to a large aggregate extent, disposed in villa and demesne grounds. The Scalp is on the western boundary; the Loughlinstown rivulet traces most of the northern boundary; and the Ballycorus lead-mines, lead-works, and shot manufactory, are situated in the western district. A height which overhangs the Scalp has an altitude above sea-level of 793 feet; and two heights respectively on the north border and on the coast have altitudes of respectively 158 and 62 feet. A martello tower stands on the coast; and the workhouse of the Rathdown Poor-law union stands in the interior.—The principal seats are Springmount, Shankill, Aghmore-cottage, Crankeen, Shanagagh-castle, Shanagagh-cottage, Ballybrat-cottage, Ellerslie, Sharrington, Lord-house, Shankill-castle, Springfield, Silvermount, Shankill-lodge, Claremount, Shankill-house, Emerald, Mullinastill-house, Airhill-house, Home, New-Brighton, Clifton, Shanagagh-house, and Cherrywood-house. Three concentric Druidical circles are situated in the north. The road from Dublin to Bray passes across the eastern district.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £250; glebe, £54 19s. 6d. Gross income, £304 19s. 6d.; nett, £290 14s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the stipendiary curacy of Bray. There is neither church nor chapel in Rathmichael; and the Protestant inhabitants attend the church of Bray. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 174, and the Roman Catholics to 1,109; and two daily schools—one of which was wholly supported by a yearly grant of £30, with some other advantages, and by the proceeds of an annual charity ser-

mon at Bray, and on their books 68 boys and 99 girls. In 1843, the National Board had a school in Rathdown workhouse.

RATHMINES, a suburb of Dublin, in the parish of St. Peter, barony of Uppereros, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Harold's Cross, $\frac{1}{2}$ north of the nearest part of the river Dodder, $\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Milltown, $\frac{1}{2}$ west of Denny's bridge, and $\frac{1}{2}$ south of Dublin castle. So late as about a quarter of a century ago, Rathmines was a poor and obscure village; but it is now a beautiful and rather large suburb, divided into East Rathmines, West Rathmines, and South Rathmines; and though, as to its centre, situated at the various relative distances from adjacent places which we have named, it really commences at Portobello, and extends in a continuous line of nearly two miles in length to the vicinity of the Dodder. Over the greater part of its length, its houses are a continued series of handsome villas and splendid mansions, of every description of fancy construction, from the modern castellated pile to the Italian villa or the modest cottage orce. The ancient castle of Rathmines, situated to the south of the upper end of the suburb, is an irregular, modernized, uninteresting structure, bearing a considerable resemblance to an old whitewashed farm-house, and now occupied as a boarding-house for invalids. The modern castle of Rathmines, situated amidst secluded grounds, to the north of the ancient castle, was not very long ago enlarged and altered into its present form, by Col. Wynne, and afterwards became the seat of successively Sir Jonas Green and the Rev. Thomas Belly; and it is so felicitous an imitation of a true old Norman castle, as to present a very antiquated appearance, composed of such features as round Norman towers, curtain walls, embattled parapets, mullioned windows, label and hood mouldings, oriel windows, and machicolated archways. The church of Rathmines, a handsome Gothic edifice, adorned with a pinnacled tower and a lofty tapering spire, was built in 1828, after a design by Mr. Simple, by means of a gift of £3,230 15s. 4d., and a loan of £400, from the late Board of First Fruits. The architecture, says a brief notice of it in an extinct Dublin periodical, is peculiar, and although the dark colour of the stone used raises rather a heavy appearance, upon the whole it has a pleasing effect. The architect has built for posterity; and this edifice, and other similar structures, although cavilled at by superficial observers, may justly claim precedence over the many gimcrack structures of modern times, mis-called Gothic; in his design he has approximated to the ancient roofed crypts, the roof being a solid arch, and the walls and ceiling in the interior forming a continued vault. The Roman Catholic chapel is also a handsome edifice. The Rathmines dispensary is a private establishment, and affords considerable relief. Both the church and the castle of Rathmines stand on what are called bloody fields; for here occurred that slaughter of the early English colonists of Dublin by the Irish of Wicklow, which gave name to Black Monday; and on these plains, in the year 1699, the stern republican; Colonel Jones, attacked and defeated an army of 19,000 men, who lay encamped here under the Marquis of Ormonde, killing 4,000 and taking 3,000 prisoners. The principal seats, not strictly in the suburb, but within one mile of its centre, are Melrose-villa, Rathmines-castle, Milltown-park, Fortfield, Prospect-villa, Terrace, Tranquilla, Spireview, Ashfield, Garville, Piermont, Sarzey, Rathgar-house, Dartree, Brookfield, Woodpark, Vergermont-house, Milltown-house, Dodder-cottage, Charlemount, Mount-Jerusalem, Mount-Argos,

Kilmoge, Elmville, Mount-Talent, Glenpool-place, St. John's, Bessborough, Mountainview, Westbourne, and Newtown-cottage. Pop. of the suburb, in 1831, 1,600; in 1841, 2,429. Houses 379. Area of East Rathmines, 117 acres. Pop., in 1841, 665. Houses 107. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3; in manufactures and trade, 40; in other pursuits, 75. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 45; on the directing of labour, 53; on their own manual labour, 5; on means not specified, 15. Area of West Rathmines, 102 acres. Pop., in 1841, 848. Houses 123. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 19; in manufactures and trade, 38; in other pursuits, 96. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 34; on the directing of labour, 71; on their own manual labour, 19; on means not specified, 20. Area of South Rathmines, 194 acres. Pop., in 1841, 910. Houses 149. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 38; in manufactures and trade, 55; in other pursuits, 84. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 32; on the directing of labour, 82; on their own manual labour, 47; on means not specified, 16.

RATHMOAN. See RAMOAN. **RATHMOLYON**, a parish, containing a village of the same name, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Summerhill, barony of Lower Moyfenrath, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, south-westward, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 9,782 acres; 3 rods, 28 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,674; in 1841, 2,953. Houses 456. The surface is low and flat; forms part of the great plain of Leinster; consists, in general, of light, gravelly land; and is traversed by the road from Summerhill to Mullingar. The seats are Togher-lodge and Tobertyn-house. The village of Rathmolyon is situated in the eastern district; and has been much improved by its proprietor, the Bishop of Ossory. Area, 9 acres. Pop., in 1831, 208; in 1841, 176. Houses 25. A dispensary here is within the Trin Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 12,782 acres, with a pop. of 3,174; and, in 1839-40, it expended £38 19s. 1d., and administered to 1,216 patients. A constabulary station is situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west, the hamlet of Togher 2 west-south-west, and the hamlet of Hollywood $\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of the village of Rathmolyon. This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £207 13s. 10d.; glebe, £43 15s. Gross income, £275 3s. 5d.; nett, £223 12s. 4d. Patron, William Snell Magee, Esq. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £230 15s. 4d.; and are inappropriate in the Earl of Darnley. The church is situated at the village of Rathmolyon, and was built in 1797, at the cost of £443 6s. 6d., defrayed partly by private subscription, and partly by parochial assessment, and recently enlarged by means of contributions of £233 6s. 1d. from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £120 10s. from private sources. Sittings, previous to the enlargement, 200; attendance, from 40 to 100. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated 5 furlongs south-west of the village, and has an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Rathcor. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to, 228, and the Roman Catholics to, 2,528; an evening school was usually attended by about 30 scholars; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £5 a-year from the vicar, £8 from the Association for Discontinuing Vice, £5 from the Bishop of Ossory, 24 4s. from Robert Fowler, Esq., and £2 2s. from Lord Darnley—had on their books 109 boys and 78 girls. In 1843, a boys' school and a girls' school at Hogstown were salaried

with £23 a year each from the National Board, and but on their books 46 boys and 93 girls.

RATHMORE, a bog of two denominations on the east border of the barony of Maginibby, 1½ mile east of Knockapple, co. Kerry, Munster. The other denomination is Knocknaserd. The bog is bounded, on the south, by the mail-coach road; and requires only surface-draining. The outfalls are the Blackwater and Lower Coolva, of which the latter is in the continuation of the general valley of the Blackwater. Its valley being occupied with bog, and a considerable deposition of sand and gravel on the south side of it, would make us suspect it as having been formerly the channel of a greater body of water than now flows through it. It may have been the channel of the Upper Beheena, or the Amscuttana. It may be observed that the flooding of the Coolva has produced a good deal of grassy meadow on that bog.* Area, 1,371 acres. Estimated cost of reclamation, £508 4s. At the edge of the bog stands the monastery of Rathmore.

RATHMORE, a parish in the barony of Rathvilly, 3½ miles north of Tullow, co. Carlow, Leinster. Length, south by eastward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1; area, 815 acres. 39 perches. Pop., in 1831, 225; in 1841, 323. Houses 45. The surface consists of good land; and is traversed by the road from Tullow to Balinglass. The only seat is Rathmorehouse, the residence of C. Putland, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of RATHVILLY [which see], in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £160; glebe, £25 4s. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 17, and the Roman Catholics to 206; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

RATHMORE, a parish in the barony of North Naas, 3½ miles east of the town of Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, south-westward, 3½ miles; breadth, from 1½ to 3½; area, 7,756 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,473; in 1841, 1,495. Houses 229. Newtown Hill, on the southern border, has an altitude above sea-level of 972 feet; a considerable extent of land on the east border is moorish or otherwise of small value; and the remaining districts consist, for the most part, of good land. The seats are Punchestown-house, Rathmore-house, Larch-hill, Duffy-lodge, and Hillsborough-hall. The chief antiquities are a moat at Rathmore, Seagraves-castle, and the ruins of Blackhall-castle, and Athgarrit-house. The chief hamlet is Rathmore.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £179 19s. 1d.; glebe, £24. The rectory of Rathmore, and the vicarage of KILTELL [see that article], constitute the benefice of Rathmore. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3½. Pop., in 1831, 2,228. Gross income, £262 15s. 11d.; nett, £208 10s. 1½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated at the hamlet of Rathmore, and was built about 78 years ago, partly by means of a gift of £415 7s. 8½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, 200 10s. 150; attendance 70. The Endstown and Cross Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 800 and 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Kilbride in the benefice of Blessington. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 123, and the Roman Catholics to 1,368; the Protestants of the union to 142, and the Roman Catholics to 2,122; and 3 daily schools in the parish—two of which was salaried with £25 a-year from subscription, and one with £30 from the benefaction of Erasmus Smith—had on their books 73 boys and 58 girls.

RATHMORE, a parish in the barony of Lune, 2½ miles north-east of Athboy, co. Meath, Leinster.

Length, eastward, 3½ miles; breadth, from 2 to 2½, area, 5,345 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,635; in 1841, 1,780. Houses 280. A considerable extent of bog is situated in the eastern district; but the remainder of that district, and the whole of the central and western districts, consist, for the most part, of good land. The road from Athboy to Kells passes across the western district. The seats are Ballyboy-house and Moyagher-house. Rathmore was formerly the residence of the noble family of Bligh, Earls of Darnley. John Bligh, Esq., the first of this family who settled in Ireland, was a citizen and drysalter of London, who came to this country in the time of Cromwell's government, as an agent to the adventurers for the estates forfeited in the rebellion of 1641. He speedily became an adventurer himself, subscribing the sum of £600 to a joint-stock in which two other speculators were concerned; and on casting lots among other adventurers, the allotment for himself and his associates fell in the baronies of Lume and 'Mohergallion' in this county, on property which had chiefly belonged to the Gormanstown family. He seated himself at Rathmore, a part of the estate thus easily acquired, and shortly augmented his purchases. In the first parliament after the Restoration, Mr. Bligh was returned member for Athboy, which town sent two representatives to the House of Commons, previous to the Union. He was afterwards joined in several lucrative commissions under government. Thomas, his only son, who erected into a manor the principal estates of the family in this neighbourhood, was also enpowered, by grant from King William, to hold 500 acres in demesne, and to impale 800 acres for deer. John, grandson to the founder of this family, was created Baron Clifton of Rathmore in 1721, Viscount Darnley of Athboy in 1728, and Earl Darnley in 1725.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of ATHBOY [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, exclusive of that of the rectory of Moyagher, £184 12s. 4d. In 1834, all the parishioners, with one exception, were Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

RATHMOYLAN, a parish on the south-east of the barony of Galtier, 1½ mile south-west of Dunmore, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, westward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 2,455 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches—of which 661 acres, 3 roods, 16 perches form a detached district ¼ of a mile to the west. Pop., in 1831, 789; in 1841, 817. Houses 183. The detached district constitutes the extremity of the peninsula on the east side of Trannore bay, and terminates in Brownstown Head, whose summit has an altitude above sea-level of 102 feet. The main body lies midway between Trannore bay and Waterford Harbour; it includes Swine's Head, and has a bluff and rocky coast; and it, in general, presents a low and level surface, and consists of indifferent or rather poor land. The principal residences are Seaview-cottage and Cliff-cottage. A coast-guard station occurs in the main body. The principal hamlet is Ballymacaw; and the chief antiquity is the ruin of the old church. A loan fund was in operation within the parish in 1841, but has since become extinct.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILLEA [which see], in the dio. of Waterford. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £35 7s. 8d., and the rectorial for £71; and the latter are inappropriate in George Ivie, Esq. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 85, and the Roman Catholics to 725; a pay daily school had on its books 42 boys and 10 girls; and

* The Ecclesiastical Authorities state it at only 1,070.

an evening school, held thrice a week, was usually attended by about 20 scholars. **BATHMUGHE**, the site of an ancient town on the coast of the barony of Lower Dunluce, co. Antrim, Ulster. Archibald says, "It was formerly a principal town of the Dalriadans, and an episcopal seat and monastery; but is now reduced to a small village with a church."

BATHMULLEN, a village in the parish of Killygarvan, barony of Kilmacrenn, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the shore of Lough Swilly, 1½ mile north-west of the island of Inch, 3½ south-west by south of Buncrana, 5 north-east of Ramelton, and 5½ east by north of Millford; but the first and the second of these distances are measured across Lough Swilly. It consists principally of a single street; and it has a church, a modern battery, and some vestiges of ecclesiastical and castellated ruins. A monastery for Carmelites or White friars was founded at Rathmullen by MacSwine, Fannagh. A dispensary here is within the Millford Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 10,032 acres, with a pop. of 3,943; and, in 1839, it received £91 18s. 9d., and expended £80 10s. 6d. A ferry plies regularly to the opposite shore of Lough Swilly. A natural ledge of rock at the town serves as the harbour, and might be improved into a good pier for about £700. Boats usually take the beach, and lie there with safety. In 1830, the fishing craft and fishermen within the district of Rathmullen, amounted to 21 open sail-boats with 92 men, and 502 row-boats with 2,567 men. A court of petty-sessions is held in the village on the second Friday of every month. Area of the village, 21 acres. Pop., in 1841, 639. Houses 123. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 38; in manufactures and trade, 52; in other pursuits, 47. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 16; on the directing of labour, 41; on their own manual labour, 61; on means not specified, 19.

RATHMULLEN, a parish, comprising four principal and mutually detached districts, on the coast of the barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. The eastern district contains the town of KILLCORN [which see], and measures 1½ miles by 1; the central district terminates on the south in St. John's Point, at the east side of Dundrum bay, and measures 1½ mile by 1; the western district rests its southern and broadest end on the middle of the coast of Dundrum bay, and measures 2½ miles by 2; and the northern district lies 4½ miles north-north-east of Killcough, and measures 1½ mile by ½. Area of the whole, 8,369 acres, 3 roods, 1 perch,—of which 9 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 2,742, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 2,895; * in 1841, 2,603. Houses 483. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,380; in 1841, 1,453. Houses 239. The surface consists, in general, of good land. Janeville, the residence of Capt. Brown, is situated in the central district, near St. John's Point. The road from Killcough to Castlewellan passes across all the three southern districts; and that from Killcough to Downpatrick passes through the northern district.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Vicarial tithe composition, £229 9s. 1d.; glebe, £5 18s. 9d. Gross income, £274 9s. 11d.; nett, £247 9s. 10d. Patron, alternately the Earl of

Carriek and Viscount Bangor. The rectorial tithes, excepting those of two townlands, are compounded for £113 17s.; and are impropriate in the Earl of Bangor, Stephen Wolfe, Esq., and Miss Hamill. The church is situated in the western district, and was built in 1701, out of monies arising from the forfeited impropriations. Sittings 200; attendance 74. A chapel-of-ease is situated at Killcough, and was built about the year 1812, at the private expense of the Rev. James Hamilton, incumbent of Rathmullen. Sittings 175; attendance, from 100 to 120. A chaplain for the chapel-of-ease receives an income of £98 6s. 1½d. gross, or £94 9s. 9½d. nett, arising from endowment by Viscount Bangor, from augmentation allowance out of Boulter's fund, and from a glebe of 6 acres, 1 rood, 36½ perches. The Roman Catholic chapels of Killcough and Rosglass have an attendance of respectively about 400 and about 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Bright. In 1834, the parishioners, including those of the transferred townland of Rosglass, consisted of 540 Churchmen, 279 Presbyterians, and 1,957 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school, was usually attended by about 50 scholars; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £6 from the London Hibernian Society, and one with £14 from the National Board—had on their books 198 boys and 149 girls. In 1843, the National Board had two schools at Killcough, and one at Rathmullen.

RATHNAYEOGE, or **RATHNAYEOGH**, a parish in the barony of Ikerrin, 4 miles south-west of Roscrea, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, south-westward, 4½ miles; breadth, from 2 to 2½; area, 5,152 acres, 3 roods, 9 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,387; in 1841, 1,635. Houses 258. Part of the surface is mountainous; part is moorish or mossy; and part is tolerably good arable land. The mountainous district is a portion of the Devil's Bit range; and sends up its loftiest summit, a little north of the centre of the parish, to the height of 779 feet above sea-level. The seats are Lussduff-house, New Grove, Honey-mountain-house, and Summerhill-house. The chief antiquities are three old castles, and the ruins of a church. The road from Roscrea to Toomevara, and that from Templemore to Borris-o'-kane, pass through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of DENKEIRIN [which see], in the dio. of Kilmore. Tithe composition, £253 9s. 8½d.; glebe, £36 6s. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 63, and the Roman Catholics to 1,395; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

RATHNEW, a parish on the coast of the barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It contains the village of Rathnew, the village of BALLINALEA, and part of the town of Wicklow: see these articles. Length, westward, 4½ miles; breadth, from 2 to 3½; area, 8,640 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches,—of which 207 acres, 3 roods are, in Broad Lough. Pop., in 1831, 3,718; in 1841, 3,754. Houses 580. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,869; in 1841, 2,786. Houses 439. The coast consists principally of the low, sandy, district called the MURROUGH; which see. Carriek mountain, on the south-western boundary, has an altitude of 1,252 feet above sea-level. The surface of the interior possesses much diversity of outline, many beauties of feature, and great decoration of dress; and it is ploughed by the stream of the VENTRY, afterwards called the LEITRIM: see these articles. Newarth or Newarth-bridge [see NEWARTH], is a pleasant feature upon the stream; and the hamlet of ASHROD, [which also see], is surrounded by luscious scenery. Rossana, the beautiful seat of Daniel Tigue, Esq., and formerly the occasional residence of the well-known authoress of *Psyche*, stands amidst parks

* The reason of this discrepancy appears to be, that the townland of Rosglass, belonging to the parish of Killeesh, but lying detached from the main body of that parish, was by order in Council of date Dec. 9, 1834, transferred from Killeesh to Rathmullen, and, in consequence, is included by the Census of 1831 in Killeesh, but included by the ecclesiastical revision of that Census in Rathmullen.

and grounds which boast some remarkably fine oaks and Spanish chestnuts. Cronroe-house, the seat of Isaac A. Eccles, Esq., commands an extensive view of the circumjacent country. The other seats are Upper Tinakelly, Lower Tinakelly, Broomfield-house, Cronykeery, Clonmannon-house, Killoughter, and Claremont, — the two last the residences of respectively H. T. Redmond, Esq., and John A. Leonard, Esq. The mail-road from Dublin to Wexford passes across the interior. The village of Rathnew stands on this road, at the point where it forks into the lines toward respectively Wicklow and Rathdrum, 2 miles north-west of Wicklow, 6 south of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, and 23½ south-south-east of Dublin. Area, 22 acres. Pop., in 1831, 544; in 1841, 118. Houses 20. — This parish is a chapelry, and part of the benefice of Wicklow [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The title composition belonging to the incumbent, jointly with that of three other chapelries, amounts to £383 6s. 8d.; and the rectorial tithes, jointly also with those of the other chapelries, are compounded for £766 15s. 4d., and are appropriated to the prebend of Wicklow, in St. Patrick's cathedral. A school-house is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of from 20 to 30. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,150 Churchmen, 7 Presbyterians, 26 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,659 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools had on their books 121 boys and 146 girls; and 9 daily schools were usually attended by about 370 children. Two of the daily schools were supported principally, and two wholly, by subscription; one was salaried with £20 a-year from the National Board, and from £20 to £30 from subscription; and one was salaried with £28 from subscription.

RATHOWEN, a village in the parish of Rathaspeck, barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands on the mail-road from Dublin to Sligo, 3½ miles south-east of Edgeworthstown, 10 north-west of Mullingar, and 49 west-north-west of Dublin. It contains a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a school, a constabulary barrack, a small court-house, and a good inn and posting establishment. Fairs are held on May 15 and Dec. 12. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Wednesday of every month. In the vicinity are the seats of Fairy-hall, Newpark-cottage, Newpark-lodge, Ardglass-house, and Newpass, — the last the residence of Mr. Whitty. Area of the village, 20 acres. Pop., in 1831, 605; in 1841, 550. Houses 85. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 47; in manufactures and trade, 27; in other pursuits, 21. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 5; on the directing of labour, 39; on their own manual labour, 48; on means not specified, 3.

RATHPATRICK, a parish at the south-east extremity of the barony of Ida, and county of Kilkenny, Leinster. It lies along the Suir and the Barrow, immediately above their confluence, and 2 miles north-east of Waterford. Length, eastward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 4,479 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,627; in 1841, 1,774. Houses 220. The surface is agreeably varied, consists of middle-rate land, and possesses a large aggregate of villa decoration. The highest ground is on the eastern border, and has an altitude of 405 feet above sea-level. The principal seats are Kilmurray-castle, Larkfield-house, Belview-house, Prospect-house, Springfield-house, Snowhaven-house, Glasshouse, Snowhill-house, Valetta, and Fraser's-Hall. The chief hamlets are Slieveroe and Drumdowney. The principal antiquities are the ruins of Rathpatrick church, the site of another old church, and the ruins of Gorteen-castle. The road

from Waterford to New Ross passes through the interior. — This parish is a vicarage; and part of the benefice of Rossercon [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £66 9s. 2½d., and the rectorial for £100 0s. 11½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the corporation of the city of Waterford. The Roman Catholic chapel at Slieveroe has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Glenmore and Kilkulleheen. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 37, and the Roman Catholics to 1,622; a Roman Catholic Sunday school was usually attended by about 240 children; and a pay daily school had on its books 21 boys and 19 girls.

RATHREAGH, a parish in the barony of Ardsagli, 3½ miles south of Edgeworthstown, co. Longford, Leinster. Length, south-eastward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 4,023 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches, — of which 31 acres, 2 roods, 22 perches are in the river Inny. Pop., in 1831, 1,056; in 1841, 1,123. Houses 176. A considerable proportion of the surface is bog; and even the remainder is, in general, but indifferent land. The highest ground is in the west, and has an altitude of 203 feet above sea-level. The river Inny describes part of the southern boundary. The seats are Newport, Newtown-lodge, Shawbrook, Lurgan-cottage, and Fox-hall. The road from Mullingar to Rosemount passes through the interior. — This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILGLASS [which see], in the dio. of Ardsagli. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £71 11s. 10½d., and the rectorial for £33 3s. 5½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Col. Fox. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilglass. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 129 Churchmen, 44 Presbyterians, and 918 Roman Catholics; and 3 hedge-schools had on their books 148 boys and 101 girls.

RATHREAGH, or RATHRAN, a parish in the barony of Tyrerley, 3½ miles west by north of Kilkalla, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, north-west by westward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 4,164 acres, 3 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,851; in 1841, 1,664. Houses 275. About one-half of the surface is boggy and waste ground; and the remainder is land of inferior quality. The rivulets Rathroe and Cloonallaghan effect the drainage; and the road from Ballina to Ballycastle passes across the interior. The seats are Courthill-house, Springhill-house, Tonroe-house, and Farnhill-house. The principal hamlets are Ballycaurraun, Ballyglaw, Ballyinteenmore, and Flannellystown. The family of Dexter, who afterwards took the name of MacJordan, says Archdall, "founded a monastery here for Dominican friars in the year 1274. Other writers give this foundation to Sir William Burgh, surnamed the Greyhanded, and for some time Lord-justice of Ireland. There is a small village here, consisting of a few wretched cabins; and the walls of the monastery, with its sacred edifices, still remain. — This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of BALLYSAKERRY [which see], in the dio. of Kilkalla. Vicarial tithe composition, £80. Part of the rectorial tithes, compounded for £38, is appropriated to the prebendship of Kilkalla cathedral; part, compounded for £2 10s. 1d., is appropriated to the archdeacon of Kilkalla; and part, compounded for £38 15s., is inappropriate in the vicars choral of the two cathedrals of Dublin. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 92 Churchmen, 20 Protestant dissenters, and 1,851 Roman Catholics; and 2 daily schools, — the one of which was salaried with £19 a-year from

the Baptist Society, and the other with £4 from the Irish Society, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 90 boys and 43 girls.

RATHREGAN, a parish in the barony of Ratoath, 2½ miles south by west of Dunshaughlin, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, north-westward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 2,577 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches. Pop., in 1831, 325; in 1841, 304. Houses 38. The surface consists of tolerably good land; and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Trim. The seats are Parnstown and Piper-hill; and the hamlets are Batterstown and Lismahon.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of DUNSHAUGHLIN [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £120; glebe, £48 6s. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 23, and the Roman Catholics to 293; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

RATHRIAGH. See **TARA**.

RATHROE, a parish in the barony of Shelburne, 3½ miles east by north of Ballyhack, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, south-south-westward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 2,396 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches. Pop., in 1841, 770. Houses 125. The land is, in general, good. The only seat is Haggard-house; and the hamlets are Tinnaglogh and Knockawn. The road from Ballyhack to Clonmines passes through the interior.—This parish is an impropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of KILLESK [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. The tithes are impropriate in Lord Templemore; but both they and the other subjects of ecclesiastical statistics are returned in *cumulo* with those of the other impropriate curacies of the benefice.

RATHRONAN, a parish in the barony of Shanid, co. Limerick, Munster. It contains the village of **ATHEA**; which see. Length, 11 miles; breadth, 9; area, 18,117 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,102; in 1841, 3,245. Houses 484. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,030. Houses 430. A very large proportion of the surface is mountainous, consists of part of the eastern frontier of the vast alpine region of Limerick, Cork, and Kerry, and imbosoms the head waters and the early course of the river Geale. The road from Rathkeale to Listowel passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £133; glebe, £6. Gross income, £139; nett, £117 5s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Castlebar, in the dio. of Tuam, and is non-resident in Rathronan. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church was built in 1822, by means of a loan of £461 10s. 9d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance, about 25. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,200. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 32, and the Roman Catholics to 3,200; and 2 daily schools were salaried with respectively £8 and £10 from the National Board, and had on their books 53 boys and 28 girls.

RATHRONAN, a parish in the barony of East Liffa and Offa, 2½ miles north by west of Clonmel, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, north-westward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 2,641 acres, 13 perches,—of which 792 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches form a detached district of 2 miles by ½, situated 1½ mile to the west. Pop., in 1831, 1,010; in 1841, 1,112. Houses 155. The land is, in general, very good. The principal seats in the main body are Parkville and Rathronan-house,—the latter the residence of Sir Hugh Gough, Bart.; and the principal in the detached district are Springmount and Barn-house. The roads from Clonmel to Fethard and Cashel pass through the main body; and the road

from Clonmel to Cahir passes through the detached district.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £92 6s. 11d.; nett, £92 1s. 9d.* Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £110 15s. 4½d., and are impropriate in John Bagwell, Esq., of Marlfield. The church was built in 1825, at the private expense of the late Lady Meadows. Sittings 200; attendance, about 20. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 17 Churchmen, 9 Presbyterians, 4 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,086 Roman Catholics.

RATHSALLAGH, a parish in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, westward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,776 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches.—Pop., in 1831, 271; in 1841, 226. Houses 29. The surface is partly mountain-pasture, partly valley arable land, and partly the demesne ground of Rathsaltlagh-house. A height on the eastern boundary has an altitude above sea-level of 801 feet; and the rivulet which effects the principal drainage rises in the north-eastern border at an elevation of upwards of 600 feet. The road from Blessington to Balinglass passes southward through the interior. A fair-green is situated in the north-west, and is the theatre of fairs on April 23 and Sept. 4.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of DUNLAVIN [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £28 12s. 8½d., and the rectorial for £49 3s. 10½d.; and the latter are appropriated to the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's cathedral. In 1831, the Protestants amounted to 54, and all the other parishioners were Roman Catholics; and, in 1834, there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

RATHSARAN, a parish in the barony of Clondonagh, 2 miles west of Rathdowney, Queen's co., Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 2,291 acres, 23 perches. Pop., in 1831, 809; in 1841, 965. Houses 155. The land is, for the most part, good; and it lies upon a basis of about 330 feet of altitude above sea-level. The highest ground is situated north-east of the centre, and has an altitude of 450 feet. The only seat is Castle-Grogan-house. The road from Rathdowney to Erril passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £130; glebe, £168. Gross income, £298; nett, £254 11s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Kilmocar, in the dio. of Ossory; but is resident in Rathsaran. The church was built in 1807, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 140; attendance, from 80 to 90. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,100; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Rathdowney and Killinistrea,—the latter situated in the parish of Donaghmore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 132, and the Roman Catholics to 723; and a pay daily school was salaried with an unreported sum from the rector, and £8 a-year from the Association for Discontinuing Vice, and had on its books 36 boys and 16 girls.

RATHSHARKIN. See **RATHSHARKIN**.

RATHTOOLE, a parish 4 miles north-west by north of Balinglass, and formerly in the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin, but now in the barony of

* But the report of the Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Revenues and Patronage, published in 1837, says, respecting the vicarage of Rathronan, "The late Lady Meadows has bequeathed the interest of £1,000 in the 3½ per cents. to the officiating clergyman of Rathronan benefice, payable after the demise of Mrs. Meadows of Exeter, who has a life-interest in it."

Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, southward, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; extreme breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$; area, 602 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches. Pop., in 1831, 238; in 1841, 170. Houses 27. The transference from co. Dublin to co. Wicklow was made by the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84. The road from Dunlavin to Castle-Dermot impinges on the northern district. The mean water-elevation of the interior appears to be about 300 feet above sea-level.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of TIMOLIN [which see], in the dio. of Dublin.—The vicarial tithes are compounded for £17 10s. and the rectorial for £35; and the latter are appropriated to the prebendaries and vicars-choral of Christ-church, Dublin. In 1831, the Protestants amounted to 30, and the Roman Catholics to 100; and, in 1834, there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

RATHUGH. See RABUE.

RATHVERE. See RATHWIRE.

RATHVILLY, a barony of the north-east of co. Carlow, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north-west, by co. Kildare; on the north and the east, by co. Wicklow; on the south, by co. Wicklow and the barony of Forth; and on the west, by the barony of Carlow. Its length, westward, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $8\frac{1}{2}$; and its area is 44,806 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches. The principal heights in the north are Rulhill Mound, Knockova, and a hill $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north-north-east of Hacketstown, whose summits have altitudes of respectively 489, 503, and 672 feet above sea-level; and the principal in the east are Oonstable-hill, and a height $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north-east of Clonmore, whose summits have altitudes of respectively 750 and 722 feet. A considerable district in the north-east is waste; but most of the other parts of the barony is profitable and good land. The general contour of the surface is undulated; and the general drainage is effected by the river Slaney. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred the townlands of Bennickerry in the parishes of Urrlin and Ballinacarrig, and the townland of Baubertown in the parish of Killerrig, from the barony of Rathvilly to that of Carlow.—pop., in 1831, 303; the townlands of Castle-Grace in the parish of Aghade, Castle-Grace and Dreluge in the parish of Ballon, and Newtown in the parish of Boreogh, from Rathvilly to Forth,—pop. 134; the townland of Ladystown in the parish of Balinglass, from Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, to Rathvilly,—pop. 88; and the townland of Templewen in the parish of Fennagh, from the barony of Carlow to that of Rathvilly,—pop. 457.—The barony of Rathvilly, as now constituted, contains the whole of the parishes of Adristan, Clonmore, Haroldstown, Rulhill, Rathmore, Rathvilly, Straboe, and Tullow-Phelim, and part of the parishes of Ardoyne, Balinglass, Cryerim, Fennagh, Hacketstown, Kiltegan, and Kinnough. The towns and chief villages are Tullow, Rathvilly, and Hacketstown. Pop., in 1831, 17,503; in 1841, 19,272. Houses 3,139. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,301; in manufactures and trade, 759; in other pursuits, 296. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 78; on the directing of labour, 1,205; on their own manual labour, 1,956; on means not specified, 117. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,904; who could read but not write, 1,712; who could neither read nor write, 2,824. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,608; who could read but not write, 2,642; who could neither read nor write, 3,206.—The barony is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Carlow, Balinglass, and Shillelagh. The total number of tenements valued is 2,504; and of these, 1,038 were valued under £5,—437, under

£10,—247, under £15,—103, under £20,—126, under £25,—80, under £30,—122, under £40,—70, under £50,—and 191, at and above £50.

RATHVILLY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, Leinster. Length, south-south-westward, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$; area, 9,212 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 3,474, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 3,187; in 1841, 3,493. Houses 583. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,173; in 1841, 3,044. Houses 500. The river Slaney traces the whole of the western boundary; but does not descend while there to a lower elevation than about 300 feet above sea-level. The principal heights in the parish are Knockevagh in the north, and a rising-ground in Lisnevagh demesne, with altitudes above sea-level of respectively 503 and 472 feet. The land throughout the parish is, for the most part, good. The principal seats are Lisnevagh-house and Cromwell's Fort-house; and the chief antiquities are, Rathvilly mount, Knockagan Rath, Tobenstown Rath, the ruins of Kilbrackan church, and Mount-Neill-house, and the sites of a castle and another old church. The road from Balinglass to Tullow, and that from Hacketstown to Castle-Dermot, pass through the interior. The village of Rathvilly stands at the intersection of these roads, and on the left bank of the Slaney, 5 miles west by north of Hacketstown, and 5 north by east of Tullow. Fairs are held on Jan. 1, March 25, June 24, and Nov. 12. A dispensary here is within the Balinglass Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 18,153 acres, with a pop. of 6,167; and, in 1839-40, it expended £82, and administered to 1,347 patients. In 1843, the Rathvilly Loan Fund had a capital of £1,021, circulated £2,531 in 791 loans, cleared a net profit of £12 6s. 3d., expended for charitable purposes £12 15s. 11d., and had 39 depositors or proprietors of its capital. Area of the village, 16 acres. Pop., in 1831, 301; in 1841, 449. Houses 83. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 42; in manufactures and trade, 36; in other pursuits, 9. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 4; on the directing of labour, 36; on their own manual labour, 44; on means not specified, 3.—Rathvilly parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £784 12s. 4d. The rectories of Rathvilly, RATHMORE, and STRABOE, and the inappropriate curacy of RABILL [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Rathvilly. Length, 10 miles; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$. Pop., in 1831, 3,876. Gross income, £1,146 17s. 4d.; net, £970 19s. 2d. Patron, alternately the Crown and the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £29 4s. 7d. The church is situated $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of the village, and is an old building of unknown date of erection. Sittings 230; attendance 160. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Rathvilly and Tinnock have an attendance of respectively 2,000 and 850; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 216, and the Roman Catholics to 3,219; the Protestants of the union to 254, and the Roman Catholics to 3,939; and 6 daily schools in the union—4 of which were in the parish, and 3 of these 4 salaried with respectively £10, £5, and £3 a-year from the National Board—had on their books 343 boys and 392 girls. In 1843, two National schools at Rathvilly were salaried with £15 and £11 a-year; and two at Knockishen were salaried with £15 and £8.

RATHWIRE, a village in the parish of Killeucan, barony of Farhill, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands on the road from Killeucan to Tyrrell's Pass, 5 furlongs south-south-west of Killeucan, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles

north-north-west of Kinnegad. In its eastern vicinity is Rathwade-lodge. Area of the village, 15 acres. Pop. in 1831, 265; in 1841, 258. Houses 47.

RATHYNE, or **RATHENIS**, the site of an old monastery, in the south-east corner of the barony of Fethallagh, 6 miles south-east of Mullingar, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Atchdall—who, however, requires to be read in every such passage with large allowances for his credulity—says, “St. Carthage, alias Mochuda, erected a famous monastery at Rathynin, where he presided during the space of forty years, over 607 monks, who supported themselves and the neighbouring poor by labour. There was also a celebrated academy under the direction of this saint. But in the huly days of Easter, A. D. 630, he and his monks were driven out of the abbey by King Blathmac, who, as Keating observes, was incensed against them by the monks of a neighbouring abbey. St. Carthage took refuge at Lismore in the county of Waterford, where he died on the 14th of May, 636.”

RATOATH, a barony in the south-east of the county of Meath, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north-west and north, by the barony of Skreen; on the east, by the county of Dublin; on the south, by the barony of Dunboyne; and on the west, by the baronies of Upper Dece and Lower Dece. Its length, west by northward, is 84 miles; its greatest breadth is 7½; and its area is 35,607 acres, 1 rood, 27 perches. The surface is flat, unvaried, and uninteresting. The land, for the most part, consists of a stiff soil, upon a substratum of tenacious clay, or what the farmers locally term a lelea; but beneath this substratum is invariably found a strong blue limestone gravel, the copious use of which has rendered the soil exceedingly fructiferous in wheat. “Every attempt to drain this kind of ground,” says the statistic of the county, “proves ineffectual until the stratum of yellow clay is entirely cut through, by carrying the drain fairly into the gravel, when it is as easily freed from surface-water as any other soil.” This barony contains part of the parishes of Colmullin and Trevet, and the whole of the parishes of Ballymaglasson, Cookstown, Crickstown, Donaghmore, Dunshaughlin, Greenogue, Kilbrew, Killeegan, Rathbegan, Rathreagan, and Ratoath. The principal villages are Ratoath, Dunshaughlin, Ashbourne, and Greenogue. Pop., in 1831, 6,685; in 1841, 6,214. Houses 978. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 803; in manufactures and trade, 168; in other pursuits, 130. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 28; on the directing labour, 324; on their own manual labour, 713; on means not specified, 36. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,137; who could read but not write, 402; who could neither read nor write, 1,289. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 637; who could read but not write, 544; who could neither read nor write, 1,479. Ratoath barony lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Dunshaughlin. The total number of tenements valued in 1849; and of these, 223 were valued under £5, 98, under £10, 41, under £15, 81; under £20, 21, under £25, 17, under £30, 24, under £40, 10, under £50, 4, and 178, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £35,217 5s. 1d.; and the sum levied under the grand warrant of summer 1841, was £907 11s. 5d.

RATOATH, a parish in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath, Leinster. It contains the village of Ratoath; see next article. Length, north-westward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 9,331 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,779; in 1841, 1,597. Houses 266. Pop. of the rural

districts, in 1831, 1,227; in 1841, 1,064. Houses 172. The surface, though slightly undulated, is prevaillingly very flat and has a tame appearance; but the land is, for the most part, good and luxuriant. The Danish mound, called the moat of Ratoath, constitutes an arresting feature amidst the expanse of comparatively naked and uninteresting country. The manor of Ratoath, the seat of J. Corballis, Esq., adjoins the village. The other chief residences are Coxey-lodge, Baltrassa, Mullinam, Jamestown, Laggore-house, Leesvalley, and Mount-Pleasant; and the hamlets and chief farms are Loughlinstown, Ballyhack, Ballybin, Glasarn, Mullinahob, Frigreen, Harlockstown, Jamestown, Moortown, Ballymore, Doghtog, Twentypark, and Flemington. The road from Dunshaughlin to Swords, and the direct road from Navan to Dublin, pass through the interior. This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Meath. Tith composition, £335; glebe, £19 10s. The rectories of Ratoath, CREEKSTOWN, COOKSTOWN, KILLEEGAN, DONAGHMORE, and GREENOGUE [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Ratoath. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 3,057. Gross income, £788 7s. 3d.; nett, £604 8s. 7d. Patron, alternately the Crown and Thomas Lee Norman, Esq. A curate receives a salary of £80. The church is situated in the village of Ratoath, and was built in 1817, by means of a loan of £743 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance, about 50. The Ratoath Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 300 at one service and 800 at another. There are Roman Catholic chapels also in Killeegan, Creekstown, and Donaghmore. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 35, and the Roman Catholics to 1,803; the Protestants of the union to 126, and the Roman Catholics to 3,150; 2 daily schools in the parish were salaried with each £7 10s. a year from the National Board and £10 from subscription, and had on their books 113 boys and 113 girls; and 6 daily schools in the union had on their books 232 boys and 147 girls, and were attended by about 30 other children.

RATOATH, a village, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish and barony of Ratoath, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands at the intersection of the road from Ashbourne to Dunshaughlin, with the nearest but least frequented road from Dublin to Navan, 2 miles west of Ashbourne, 3 east by south of Dunshaughlin, 10½ south-east of Navan, and 10½ north-west by north of Dublin. The features of chief interest in the village itself and its immediate vicinity, are the neat parish-church; the large Roman Catholic chapel; the mansion-house of the manor of Ratoath; the Danish mound or moat of Ratoath, alleged to have been the scene of a convocation of petty princes convoked and held by Malachy the first monarch of Ireland; and some slender vestiges of an old abbey, which, as it existed in the 15th century, was possessed of 40 acres of land, of the yearly value of 6s. 8d. A perpetual chantry of three priests is said to have, in Roman Catholic times, existed in the parish-church. Ratoath seems to have been a borough, by prescription; but does not appear to have ever received any extant or traceable charter of incorporation. There was formerly a provost or portreeve of the borough, as well as a seneschal of the manor; but no trace exists of any other municipal officers; and the right, which the borough enjoyed, of sending two members to the Irish parliament, appears to have been vested in the freeholders of the manor. When the borough was disfranchised at the Legislation Union, a sum of £15,000 was paid as compensation to George Lowther, Esq., the patron, under the provisions of the

Act 40, George III., cap. 9. Fairs are held on April 18, June 1, and Nov. 21. A dispensary in the village is within the Dunshaughlin Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 24,847 acres, with a pop. of 4,616; and, in 1839-40, it expended £83, and administered to 1,547 patients. Area of the village, 73 acres. Pop. in 1831, 352; in 1841, 533. Houses 94. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 61; in manufactures and trade, 30; in other pursuits, 17. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 4; on the directing of labour, 37; on their own manual labour, 63; on means not specified, 4.

RATTOO, a parish in the baronies of Iraghtic Connor and Clanmaurice, 6½ miles west-south-west of Listowel, co. Kerry, Munster. The Clanmaurice section contains the villages of BALLYDEUFF and DRUMMARTINE; which see. Length, westward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 2¼. Area of the Iraghtic Connor section, 1,188 acres; of the Clanmaurice section, 7,042 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,117; in 1841, 3,800. Houses 597. Pop. of the Iraghtic Connor section, in 1831, 174; in 1841, 206. Houses 28. Pop. of the rural districts of the Clanmaurice-section, in 1841, 3,146. Houses 477. The surface is part of the basin and immediate valley of the Casben river; and comprises a comparatively large aggregate of bog, partly reclaimed and partly in a morassy state. Among the seats are Rattoo, the residence of Mr. Gunn; Ballycoun, the residence of Mr. Stock; and Ballyhorgan, the residence of Mr. Stoughton. A large tract of the low and marshy ground around the confluence of the Feale and the Brick was, about a century ago, drained and converted into good meadow and pasture by the ancestor of Mr. Gunn. Several local names of farms and townlands are thought to afford evidence of the ancient prevalence of fire-worship in the district; and the existence of a number of lands under the name of Burgess lands is supposed to indicate that Rattoo was anciently a corporate town. "It is in some old records called Rathtoo," says Dr. Smith; "and in it stood an abbey of canons regular of the order of St. Austin, which had been originally a preceptory belonging to the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by one Friar William, and confirmed by Miles Fitz-Miler, in the reign of King John. It was again changed into Arican canons, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; in November, 1200, it was burned down by the Irish upon the approach of Sir Charles Wilmot's forces to this part of the country. It is said, that there were formerly 7 churches in the place, and some old manuscripts mention it to have been a bishopric: which notion the high ancient round tower standing in the churchyard (being for the most part erected near cathedral churches in Ireland) seems to countenance." The pillared tower is now partly dilapidated. The interior of the parish is traversed by the road from Ballyhenry to Tralee, and by that from Causeway to Listowel.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate rectory, and vicarage, in the dio. of Ardert and Aghadoe, and possesses no ecclesiastical provision. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Ballyheigue and Killurry. In 1824, the Protestants amounted to 21, and the Roman Catholics to 3,313; and 3 pay daily schools had on their books 153 children. In 1843, the National Board had two schools at Slieve-Adara, two at Ballyduff, and one at Drumartin.

RAUGHLEY. See RAHLEY.

RAUGHTY. See ROUGHTY.

RAVEL (THE), a rivulet of the county of Antrim, Ulster. It rises in the barony of Carey, and flows south-westward and westward, principally on

the boundary between the baronies of Kilnawry and Antrim, to Mairi Water at a point 2½ miles south-south-west of Clough Mills. Its length of run is between 8 and 10 miles.

RAVEN-POINT, a low and sandy headland, in the parish of St. Margaret's, barony of East Shelmalier, co. Wexford, Leinster. It has an altitude of 29 feet above sea-level, and terminates the low, narrow, sandy peninsula, at the north side of the entrance of Wexford Harbour.

RAVENSDALE, a demesne in the parish of Ballynascannan, barony of Lower Dandalk, co. Louth, Leinster. It is situated 6 miles north-north-east of the town of Dandalk, on the eastern slopes of the narrow valley between the hill of Feede and Claremount Curn, and on the great north road from Dublin to Belfast. The two heights which overhang the two sides of the valley have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 771 and 1,074 feet; and the little river Flurry meanders along the valley, and supplies the demesne with a small but beautiful artificial lake. "There are few places," says Mr. Fraser, "where wood and water, crag and rock, hill and dale, are more happily blended than at Ravensdale Park; and nowhere, on this line of road, is there such a lovely display of picturesque features." The proprietor is Thomas Fortescue, Esq., the representative of the Barons and Viscounts Clermont. The Right Hon. James Fortescue, the first of the family who resided at Ravensdale, and who long represented the county of Louth in parliament, and died in 1782, formed the present improved, picturesque, and richly wooded demesne out of a tract so wild that it might fairly be called a waste. Some little distance south of the demesne are Ravensdale Lodge and Ravensdale Bridge.

RAY. See RAYMOCHY.

RAYE (THE), a rivulet in the west of the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It flows into the Atlantic between the Ballynass and the Guidroe rivers. "In this stream," says the Fishery Report of 1838, "there is a great quantity of salmon caught. It is unprotected, owing to so many proprietors having property along its banks, and none of them paying proper attention to its preservation. This valuable river is now entirely in the hands of poachers; and there can be no doubt that if it were properly preserved, it would possess a most profitable fishery, as the salmon caught in it are of the best quality, and, considering its present unprotected state, are very abundant."

RAYLESTOWN. See RAILSTOWN.

RAYMOCHY, or RAY, a parish in the barony of Raphoe, 4½ miles north by west of the town of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. It contains the village of MANOR-COSYNGHAM; which see. Length, south-south-westward, 6 miles; extreme breadth, 4½; area, 15,280 acres, 3 roads, 29 perches,—of which 97 acres, 38 perches are tideway. Pop., in 1831, 5,754; in 1841, 5,793. Houses 981. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 5,501. Houses 940. The surface is washed along the north-west by the upper part of Lough Swilly; it contains a considerable aggregate of bog and mountain, yet consists, for the most part, of arable land of middle-rate quality; it is traversed by the road from Letterkenney to Londonderry, and by that from Raphoe to Buncrana; and its north-western district comprises some beautiful interior scenery, and commands extensive and interesting views of the waters and shores of Lough Swilly. The seats are Green-cottage, Leslie-hall, and Kilmaghy; and the other artificial objects of principal interest are the hamlet of Ballybea and the ruins of an old monastery.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. At the composition,

£650; glebe, £254 13s. 10d. Gross income, £904 13s. 10d.; nett, £746 8s. 2d. Patrons, the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Dublin. The incumbent holds also the archdeaconry of Raphoe. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church is situated at Manor-Conyngham, and was built in 1792, by means of £553 16s. 11d. contributed by the landed proprietors of the parish, and £92 6s. 13d. raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 250; attendance 90. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses, the one formerly of the Synod of Ulster, and the other of the Secession Synod, have an attendance of respectively 250 and 600. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated at Manor-Conyngham, and has an attendance of 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Taughboyne and All-Saints. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 530 Churchmen, 2,962 Presbyterians, and 2,375 Roman Catholics; 5 Sunday schools at Manor-Conyngham, Galderagh, Ballycoddish, Lahadish, and the Roman Catholic houses, were usually attended by about 317 children; and 12 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £7 a-year from subscription, one with £6 and 16 acres of land from the Dublin Charter school Society, and one with £11 1s. 6d. from Robinson's Benefaction and £1 16s. 11d. from subscription—had on their books 308 boys and 157 girls.

RAYMUNTERDONNY, a parish on the west coast of the barony of Kilmacreegan, 41 miles south-west by south of Dunfangan, co. Donegal, Ulster. Length of the main body, north-north-westward, or to the shore, 6 miles; breadth, from 1½ to 2½. Length and breadth of a detached district, situated ½ of a mile south-west of the southern extremity of the main body, each 1 mile. Length of a detached district, situated 2½ miles north-east of the middle of the east side of the main body, 1½ mile; breadth, ½. Length of a detached district, situated 1½ mile north-west of the preceding, and 2 miles from the main body, ½ of a mile; breadth, ½. Area of the whole, 12,613 acres, 2 roads, 10 perches,—of which 17 acres, 1 road, 4 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 2,193; in 1841, 2,238. Houses 456. Upwards of two-thirds of the surface is mountainous, wild, and partially or totally waste; and the remainder is, on the average, tolerably good land. Muckish, on the eastern boundary of the main body, has an altitude of 2,190 feet above sea-level. See **MECKISH**. The only seat is Ballycannel-house; and the chief hamlet is Port-town. The road from Dunfangan to Dunglo passes across the main body.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Tithe composition, £102 12s.; glebe, £227 9s. 10d. Gross income, £330 1s. 10d.; nett, £279 17s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1803, by means of a loan of £415 7s. 8½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 65. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 263 Churchmen, 15 Presbyterians, and 2,020 Roman Catholics; and a Protestant parochial daily school was salaried with £11 1s. 6d. a-year from Robinson's Fund, and was aided with some other advantages, and had on its books 73 boys and 13 girls. In 1843, a school at Dunmore was salaried with £8 a-year from the National Board, and had on its books 50 boys and 20 girls.

REARY. See **REARYMORE**.

RED-BAY, a bay in the parishes of Layd and Ardclinis, barony of Lower Glenariff, co. Antrim, Ulster. From Gerron Point, which screens the south side of its entrance, the bay extends a little upwards of 2½ miles landward and westward to the mouth of the Glenariff river; but though penetrating the land thus far within the prevailing coast-line to the south, it

really is a mere sweep or crenature of the sea, and is so completely open to all the winds which career along the coast, as to afford scarcely any protection to sea-vessels. The whole of the southern cliffs, screes, and even all the head and the north-west shores of the bay, are full of scenic power and character and beauty; but they have already, for all purposes of general description, been sufficiently noticed in the articles **ARDCLINIS**, **GERRON**, **FEARAN-PATRICK**, **CLOCKEN-STOOKEN**, **GLENARIFF**, and **CUSHENDALL**; which see. On the south shore is Brylodge, the seat of Mr. Dobbs; at the mouth of the Glenariff river is the small neglected hamlet of Waterfoot; and a little north of that hamlet, on the way to Cushendall, are the caves and the ruined castle of Red-Bay. "The caves are excavations, probably formed at some remote period by the inroads of the tide, which is now excluded by the embankment in front in a species of soft red sandstone. There are three of tolerable magnitude, one of which is very appropriately converted into a smith's forge, and affords a very Cyclopean appearance. A second is reported, in all probability with sufficient reason, to have been the residence of a female, whose trade was the sale of illicit spirits. The third is now converted to any important purpose. On the extreme end of the southern cliffs, stands the ruined castle of Red-Bay, upon a similar argillaceous conglomeration. Beneath the bank are three distinct excavations of considerable dimensions; one of which was, not long since, used to dispense the blessings of education in, by a poor schoolmaster, but is now degraded into a nightly sheep-pen. The new road here passes outside the cliff, close to the shore; and in excavating the red clay to continue this new line, a lofty Gothic archway has been fantastically cut in the bank through which the road to Cushendall passes. The castle, which is now totally ruined, stands in a very commanding but very exposed situation. It was built by the Bissets, from whom the Antrim family derive this barony; but of its former extent or style of architecture nothing important can now be traced." [Guide to the Giant's Causeway.]

RED-CITY, a parish in the barony of Middlethird, ½ of a mile south-west of Fethard, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, southward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, ½; area, 722 acres, 2 roads, 28 perches. Pop., in 1831, 364; in 1841, 238. Houses 93. The surface consists, in general, of good land; and is traversed by the road from Fethard to Cahir.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition and gross income, £86; nett, £84 5s. 4½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Tullamaine, in the dio. of Cashel, and the benefice of Emly, in the dio. of Emly; and is non-resident in Red-City. A curate receives £5 a-year for performing the occasional duties of Red-City and Tullamaine. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

REDCROSS, a parish in the barony of Arklow, 5½ miles north of the town of Arklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 6,247 acres, 3 roads, 14 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,928; in 1841, 1,867. Houses 229. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,257. Houses 183. The surface is hilly and much diversified; and it consists of land of very various character, and in very various condition. One height on the northern boundary, and another on the western border, have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 894 and 790 feet. The seats are Temple Lyon-house, Ballyrogan-house, Kilpatrick-house, Kilmurray-house, Ballykeen-cottage, Orons-cottage, and Ballykeen-house. The principal antiquities and

marvellous curiosities are the sites of two churches, the ruins of a church, the rat rock, and the round ball. The direct road from Wicklow to Newbridge, and the old hilly road from Rathdrum to Arklow, pass through the interior. The village of Redcross is pleasantly situated on these roads, nearly in the centre of the parish. Fairs are held on Jan. 6, March 17, May 6, June 20, Aug. 6, Sept. 23, and Dec. 15. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Wednesday of every month. A party of the county constabulary are stationed in the village. The Redcross dispensary is within the Rathdrum Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 12,474; and, in 1830-40, it expended £154 19s. 2d., and made 4,572 dispensations of medicine to 2,238 patients. Area of the village, 32 acres. Pop., in 1841, 310. Houses 46.—This parish was constituted out of portions of the parishes of Dunganstown, Castle-Macardan, and Kilbride, and is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Gross income, £96 3s. 1d.; nett, £76 3s. 1d. Patrons, the incumbents of Dunganstown, Castle-Macardan, and Kilbride. The church was built in 1828, by means of a gift of £675 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 240; attendance, from 150 to 230. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 380, and the Roman Catholics to 1,165; and 2 daily schools—the one of which was salaried with 47 a-year from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and the other with £10 from the London Hibernian Society, and a sum not reported from Mrs. Lumley Foot—were usually attended by about 75 children.

RED-HALLS, a demeene in the parish of Templecoran, barony of Lower Belfast, 4½ miles north-east by north of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is washed on the east by the upper part of Lough Lerne, and bounded on the west by the road from Lerne to Carrickfergus. It is well-wooded and tastefully disposed, and forms a large and beautiful feature of the sea-board district of the barony; but in consequence of its lying low, it does not itself command any extensive views. Its proprietor is G. Kerr, Esq.

RED-HILLS, a village in the parish of Annagh, barony of Tullaghgarvey, co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands at the intersection of the road from Ballycastle to Enniskillen with that from Belturbet to Coutehill, 3½ miles north of Ballyhaise, and ½ east of Belturbet. Fairs are held on the 24th of every month. Adjoining it is Red-Hills-house, the seat of Mr. White. Area of the village, 14 acres. Pop., in 1841, 103. Houses 20.

RED-ISLAND, an islet in the expansion of the Lee called Lough Mahon, barony and county of Cork, Munster. It is situated a little below the demeene of Oldcourt; and, in ridiculous allusion to a dancing or "hopping" family of the name of Delamain, who at one time possessed it, it is now popularly called Hop-Island.

RED-ISLAND, an inhabited islet in Lough Strangford, co. Down, Ulster.

RED-ISLAND, an islet 3 furlongs north-east of Skerries, parish of Holmpatrick, barony of East Ballyrothery, co. Dublin, Leinster. It has a martello tower. See SKERRIES.

RED-ISLAND, an islet in the parish of Noughaval, barony of Kilkenny-West, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It lies in Lough Ree, near the south-east side of Inchurk.

RED-LION. See LARGY, co. Cavan.

REDWOOD, a ruined castle, in the parish of Larches, barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, Munster. It is situated a little below Portumna-bridge, and in the vicinity of the boat stations

and harbour of the Inland Steam Navigation Company.

REE (Lodon), a large and long lacustrine expansion of the Shannon, between the baronies of South Ballintubber and Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaght, and the baronies of Ratheline and Kilkenny-West, in respectively co. Longford and co. Westmeath, Leinster. It makes a slight curvature to the west over its upper half, but, with this exception, extends direct from north to south; it measures 14 miles in length, and 5½ in maximum breadth; it presents the largest expanse of water over the lower two-fifths of its length, or from St. John's bay to near its foot; it commences a few perches below the bridge of Lanesborough, and terminates about 1½ mile above the bridge of Athlone; and it is politically distributed as follows, among six parishes in co. Roscommon, 4 in co. Longford, and 4 in co. Westmeath:—1,388 acres, 2 roods, 26 perches in Cloontuskert, 939 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches in Kiltewan, 964 acres, 2 roods, 9 perches in Kilmeane, 911 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches in Kilinvoxy, 3,616 acres, 20 perches in St. John's, 2,757 acres, 15 perches in Kiltroom, 1,820 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches in Ratheline, 6,290 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches in Cashel, 176 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches in Shriel, 36 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches in Noughaval-Longford, 2,391 acres, 3 roods, 26 perches in Noughaval-Westmeath, 535 acres, 2 roods, 7 perches in Kilkenny-West, 3,529 acres, 2 roods, 26 perches in Bunown, and 1,206 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches in St. Mary's. The surface-elevation above sea-level is 124 feet in summer and 120 in winter. The greatest depth does not exceed 75 feet; and even this occurs not in any large portion of the lake, but only in holes or hollows of the bottom, such as are common in limestone countries. The principal islets and isles in the Roscommon portions are Ballyclare Islands, Ferriach, Kilmanny Island, Dog's Island, Cribby Islands, Long Island, Little Island, Horse Island, and Yellow Island; in the Longford portions, Inchmadermot, Goat's Island, Little Island, Busby Island, Inchmagh, Chawinch, Friar's Island, Muckinish, Inchelarraun, Lavevan Island, Horse Island, Black Island, Sand Island, King's Island, Long Island, Nut Island, and Saint's Island; and in the Westmeath portions, Inchbolin, Hag Island, Lavevan Island, Red Island, Lichurk, Inchmore, Nut's Island, Hermon's Island, Illanbogmore, Illanbeg, Illanabagh, Illanfan, Illanbillaun, Crow Island, Grace Island, Bulrush Island, Hare Island, Pat Island, Temple's Island, and Friar's Island. The shores of the lake are for the most part intricate and considerably diversified; but they are occasionally boggy, generally bare of wood, everywhere destitute of mountains, and aggregately of very second-rate scenic character. "No mountains," says Mr. Weld, "give along these shores to give grandeur and solemnity to the scenery, like those upon Lough Allen; yet fine swelling grounds, which in many parts might almost be classed as highlands, bound the lake on either side; and the intricacy of the shores, the broad bays and deep inlets, the rocky points and bold promontories, the numerous and diversified islands, form combinations of a delightful description, which render every part of the passage, whether up or down the lake, whether along one shore or along the other, interesting. Nevertheless places occur, more particularly towards the head of the lake, on the Roscommon side, where bays extend down to the water's edge; but these are generally backed by rising grounds, so that it is only when passing close in under shore, that the deformities are seen, otherwise these bays contribute to variety, and give more importance to the hills; and to the eye of the painter, their dark sombre blue

often affords peculiar value in the landscape, contrasted with the blue tints or silvery lights upon the waters. The greatest deficiency in the scene is the want of wood; and considering how many are the rugged head-lands, where the ground in its present natural and uncultivated state is of little or no value, except for rough pasturage, yet which, if properly planted and fenced, would soon produce trees and yield considerable profit, it is lamentable to think that more attention should not have been paid to a subject so intimately connected with the national wealth; and the consequent prosperity and improvement of the people. Timber likewise might be readily transported along the lake to a sure market. Young plantations may be seen, however, upon a few parts of the shores, and still more on the distant hills; but chiefly for ornament near dwelling-houses. Here and there also, a few groves of full-grown trees remain standing, affording decided evidence that timber of considerable size and value may be produced on apparently light and rocky soil. The trees at St. John's, on the Roscommon shore, might be cited as an example. The rocky shores of Cashel, county Longford, Sir George Featherstones, covered with most thriving plantations, also afford irrefragable proof that profit as well as embellishment might be obtained even within the duration of a single generation. Some of the islands also bear fine trees. The best wooded one is Hare Island, near the Westmeath shore, at the southern end of the lake, the property of Viscount Castlemaine, who has converted it into pleasure-grounds, and constructed a faulciful cottage, residence, embowered within the old trees.—The remains of antiquity, both military and ecclesiastical, along the shores of Lough Ree, are peculiar sources of interest, standing as monuments of the predilection which the ancient inhabitants of the country entertained for the confines of this beautiful sheet of water, whether in reference to the strength of certain places as military positions, or to the calmness and retirement which others afforded for the purposes of religion and elevation. Rocky promontories were usually the seats of the former; and islands were selected for the church and the monastery.

The navigation of Lough Ree is by no means devoid of risk to those who are unacquainted with its sunken rocks and shoals; and the depth of water is liable to considerable variation. Thus, rocks which when the lake is full may be safely passed, are in dry seasons brought near the surface, and become perilous; whilst, on the contrary, rocks which at ordinary periods are distinctly visible, and consequently easily avoidable, become, when the waters rise, concealed without being covered to a sufficient depth, to float a boat. For trading boats of burthen, the worst and most difficult part of the passage is near Lanesborough, at the entrance into the first bay or inlet, going downwards from the town, where the channel is narrow and tortuous; the passage becomes more troublesome in proportion as the waters fall; the bottom here is soft and muddy. According to Mr. Longfield's survey, the greatest depth of water in the lake does not exceed 75 feet; but this depth does not extend to any large portion of the lake, but is rather confined to holes or hollows in the bottom, such as usually occur in limestone countries; in many instances the soundings within a few feet are reduced to one-half. It may readily be conceived from these circumstances, that the heavy boats commonly used on the canals, and on the river, are but ill-adapted to navigate the lake; those which ply both on the canals and upon the river are provided commonly with moveable masts; and as the Upper Shannon affords no regular trackways for

horses, the passage is effected partly by sails, partly by poling, which last, on the soft bottoms that so frequently occur, is very laborious. The passage of the lake is never attempted in these boats without a favourable wind, or the appearance of the continuance of easy weather. Lough Ree is, however, provided far better than Lough Allen by nature, with places of refuge; and safe anchorage is found in some of the deep and well-sheltered bays. But along the whole Roscommon shore, there is not a single public quay for boats of burthen, and but few places naturally favourable for loading or unloading. Neither is there a public road, leading down to the lake, excepting at the bay of Kilmore and at St. John's. No villages are scattered along its shores; nor does there appear to be any place interested in or connected with the navigation of the lake, except it be some miserable little hamlet or some cluster of cabins, where the boatmen may perhaps land to replenish their humble store of provisions or procure a glass of whiskey, probably illicitly sold. * * The whole traffic of Lough Ree is confined, or very nearly so, to the intercourse between Lanesborough and Athlone, and vice versa. Manure, indeed, may be occasionally conveyed from Athlone, and a chance load of slates or foreign timber dropped along the shores; potatoes or corn may also be carried to or from one market to the other; but there can scarcely be said to exist any steady, regular traffic, except it be for the few cargoes of native coal brought down from Lough Allen; and this coal is neither in request for the distilleries and breweries of Athlone, nor for the steam-boats on the lower lakes of the Shannon; the former chiefly consume turf, the latter sea-borne coal.

No part, probably, of the whole course of the Shannon, most certainly no part of the Upper Shannon, affords so many advantageous positions for towns and villages as the shores of Lough Ree; and, were the example followed of Holland or Switzerland, those two regions of industry and perseverance, where the population spreads down to the lakes, the rivers, and canals, as affording the means of frequent and ready intercourse, the waters of Lough Ree might become enlivened with the sail and oar, and the cheerful notes of commerce be echoed from shore to shore. At present, except for the accidental appearance of the light skiff wafted over the surface by the zephyr, the face of the lake is a scene of solitude, silence, and melancholy. * * Lough Ree," says the Second Report of the Commissioners for the Improvement of the river Shannon, "is another fine sheet of broad water, with, however, a very soft shoaly bank at its northern extremity, and a somewhat intricate rocky passage, though of small extent, in the middle. At Lanesborough, situated at the northern extremity of the lake, is an obstruction giving a fall of 9 inches or a foot, which is passed by a lock, and thence there is deep water, with a few occasional shoals, but no difference of level to affect the navigation, up to Tarrion-Barry,—a distance of 8 miles. The slight obstruction at Lanesborough can be easily removed, so as to form a continuous navigable course; and thus, for the whole extent between Killaloe and Tarrion-Barry, a distance of 85 miles, there will be an unrivalled lake and river navigation, with an abundant depth of water throughout, and having but two locks—one at Meelick, nine miles above the northern extremity of Lough Derg, and the other at Athlone, close to the southern extremity of Lough Ree. This portion of the river, passing as it does through the centre of Ireland, nearly in a north and south direction, is connected with Dublin by means of the Grand and Royal Canals, which join the Shannon; the former at Shannon Harbour, near Banagher, to the north of

Lough Derg, and the latter at Tarrimon-Barry, 8 miles
 to the north of Lough Ree. Owing to the peculi-
 arity of the Shannon, a navigation of this kind would,
 of course, have been comparatively useless. The
 banks are flat, and very slightly elevated above the
 surface of the water, and, consequently, are liable
 to floods. The river is usually of considerable width,
 but frequently shallow near the banks—circumstances
 which would render the formation of towing-paths
 difficult, and in many parts (particularly in the lakes)
 quite impracticable; while the prevailing south-
 west wind is very adverse to the use of sails in
 passing down the river. These inconveniences
 were formerly felt, and, consequently, even in the
 best and most open parts of the river, no regular
 traffic was undertaken. But all such difficulties
 vanish on the introduction of steam-power—a sys-
 tem which, even under the obstructions of the pre-
 sent imperfect navigation, has already been success-
 fully practised by the Island Steam Navigation
 Company, though at great comparative expense,
 owing to the necessity of using small vessels in some
 parts of the river, and large and powerful ones on
 the broad waters of Lough Derg. It is most desir-
 able that steam-vessels, of dimensions suitable to
 Lough Derg and Lough Ree, should also have a
 facility of passing through the intermediate part
 of the river; consequently we have no hesitation in
 proposing that the two locks in the Middle Shannon,
 with the few necessary swing bridges, should be of
 dimensions suitable to such large class of steamers;
 the chambers of these locks to be 140 feet long and
 40 feet wide.

REEK (THE). See CROASHPATWICK.

REEKS (THE). See MACGILLICUDDY.

REENASKIDDY, a hamlet on the shore of Cork Harbour, nearly opposite Cove, co. Cork, Munster. Its name means Skiddy's Headland. In the vicinity of the hamlet is a martello tower.

REEF DUNEGAN, a demesne and a sheet of water, 11 mile north by east of the town of Bantry, County of Bantry, co. Cork, Munster. The demesne is well planted, and is the residence of Daniel O'Sullivan, Esq., the brother-in-law of Daniel O'Connell, Esq. The sheet of water measures about half a mile in length, and is separated from the head of Bantry Bay by a narrow neck of land.

REFEART. See GLENDALOUGH.

REGINALD'S TOWER. See WATERFORD

RIFISK, or RIEEK, a parish in the barony of Mid-
Ward, 31 miles south-west by south of Waterford,
co. Waterford, Munster. Length, south-south-
eastward, 31 miles; extreme breadth, 2; area,
8,200 acres. 2 roads, 12 perches,—of which 12 are
3 rods, 38 perches are in Lough Bally-cannon. Pop.,
in 1831, 371; in 1841, 1,072. Houses 160. The
surface is varied in outline, and very diversified in
quality of soil. A height on the northern border has
an altitude above sea-level of 457 feet. Lough
Bally-cannon lies on the south-eastern boundary.
The soil has 15 worth 40s. per plantation are per
acre, and the worst is worth 5s. and qualities be-
tween bad and middle-rate prevail. The only seat
is Bally-cannon. The road from Waterford to
Ronnebeg passes through the interior. This parish
is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILMEADEN
(p. 107), in the dioc. of Waterford. Vicarial tithes
commuted, £79 18s. 6d.; glebe, £4 3s. The rectorial
tithes are compounded for £32 18s. 6d., and are in-
applicable in the Corporation of Waterford. In 1834,
all the parishioners were Roman Catholics; and a pa-
rish of 1,000 and of 16 books, 14 boys and 11 girls.

BELICK MURRY, & RELICK MURRY. See 170.

REYNARD, one of several denominations of a bog in the parishes of Cairu and Killemeach, barony of Iveragh co. Kerry, Munster. The chief of the other denominations are, Ochoormony, and Derreen. The bogs lie at the east end, and on the south-east side of the sound or harbour of Valentia. "These bogs," said Mr. Nimmo, in 1814, "are bounded on the west side by the Valentia harbour and creek of the Derreen, navigable for boats up to the bridge of Agouane; on the east, they have the hill of Beuntyne, rising to the elevation of 1,260 feet; on the south-east, Knockatarriff, exceeds to 1,330 feet; the head of the bog itself, about 200 feet above the sea, and it descends to lower water mark. The whole bog contains 2,051.54 Irish acres, or 3,323 English acres; from which deduct 88.87 Irish acres of Derreen, 40.20 of Ochoormony, 11.33 of a croft, 118.52 of Reynard, and 4.50 of other patches, in all, 2,239.77, leaving of waste bog 1,789.70 Irish acres, or 2,830 English acres. The water flowing through this from a basin of 3,000 acres, should suffice for the irrigation of 600 acres, no great difficulty can occur as to the application of it. The bog is thin, being from 4 to 6 feet deep only of black bog. Flooding drains only will be requisite. The bog otherwise very well suited for improvement, as shell-sand is delivered on its edge for 10d. per ton, and limestone for 2s. 6d. Estimated cost of reclamation, £2,000 to £2,500."

REYNOLDSVILLE, RAYSVILLE, or RYNSVILLE, a village in the parish of Oranmore, 14 mile south-south-west of the town of Oranmore, barony of Duhallow, co. Galway, Connaught. It constitutes a comparatively long single-sided street, consists chiefly of comfortable lodges and cottages; and has become favourably known as a resort of sea-bathers and a retreat for invalids. A creek of Galway bay approaches within 2 furlongs of its south-west end, and Reynville Point, the headland which screens the north side of the entrance of this creek, is situated 1½ mile to the west-south-west. In the vicinity of the village are the residences of Reynville-lodge, Reynville-castle, Park-house, Kilcunni-cottage, Scabhall-house, Rockhill-house, and Rocklands. Area of the village, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 222. Houses 27.

RENVILLE, a headland, and various other objects, in the parish of Ballinakill, barony of Ballinacorney, co. Galway, Connaght. The headland terminates the long peninsula between Killary Harbour and Ballinakill Harbour, and is situated 6 miles west by south of the entrance to Killery, and 27 west-north-west of Oughterard. The demesne of Renvyle, the residence of Henry Blake, Esq., is situated on the coast, 2 miles east of the headland. Though greatly exposed to the fury of the Atlantic, and surrounded by a singularly wild and inhospitable tract of country, it has been worked by skill and perseverance into a scene of great culture and decoration, and made the centre of improvements which may be traced for several miles along every road, by which the demesne is approached. The mansion, though small, is commodious; and its walls are encased in slate to protect them from the effects of the sea-spray. The detached hill of Renvyle forms an important feature in the house-scenery; and from it, to the west, you command a view of the inhabited islands of Inishboinn and Inishurk, the larger of the numerous islands which are scattered around; on the north, the harbour of Killery, with Mullibee, the loftiest of the western mountains, guarding its entrance, and the cone of Crough Patrick towering over the lesser heights of Morisk; in the distance, Clew Island, lying about Clew bay, and backed by the lofty cliffs of Achill.

ROGHTY. See ROTCHTY.

RERYMORE, REARYMORE, or REARY, a parish in the barony of Timmelind, 5½ miles west by north of Mountmellick, Queen's co., Leinster. Length, south-south-westward, 6½ miles; breadth, from 1½ to 3½ area, 13,948 acres, 2 roads, 7 perches, of which 11 acres, 3 roads, 19 perches are in Lough Duff. Pop., in 1831, 2,729; in 1841, 2,916. Houses 480. The southern half of the parish consists of a wild, lofty, and impracticable part of the Slievebloom system of mountains, and contains the sources of the river Barrow, and a watershed between that river and the Shannon's affluent of the Clodiagh; and even the northern half, though comparatively low and containing a large proportion of arable land, is to a considerable extent encumbered with bog or disposed in natural pasture. The Gorragh rivulet, a tributary of the Clodiagh, traces the southern part of the western boundary, and after leaping down a waterfall, has still an elevation of 888 feet above sea-level; the Glenlaghan and Glenbarrow rivulets rise close on the southern boundary, at very lofty elevations, and proceed northward down their respective glens to the formation of the Barrow, near the centre of the parish; and the Barrow flows north-north-eastward through the interior of the northern district—along a new channel to the east of its former course—and then so deflects as to run eastward along a considerable part of the northern boundary. Lough Duff is situated on the northern border. The lofty line of summits called the Cones extends along the southern boundary; the line of summits called the Ridge of Cappagh extends along the south-eastern boundary; Baunreughony mountain, with an altitude of 1,676 feet above sea-level, is situated at the south-east corner; Antonian mountain, with an altitude of 1,114 feet, is situated on the eastern boundary; and Knockanastumba and another mountain, with altitudes of respectively 1,359 and 1,261 feet, are situated in the interior of the southern district. The seats are Reryvale-house and Barrow-house. The chief antiquities are the site of a church, the ruins of Rerymore church, and the ruins of Rathcoffey bridge. The road from Mountmellick to Birr crosses the interior at the base of the mountains.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of OREGAN [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. Vicarial tithe composition, £73 7s. 6d.; glebe, £80. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £146 14s. 11½d.; and are impropriate in General Dunne of Brittas. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 197, and the Roman Catholics to 2,499; and 3 daily schools—one of which was supported by subscription, and one was salaried with £0 a-year from the National Board—had on their books 79 boys and 63 girls.

RETAINÉ. See RATAINE.

REYNAGH, or RYNAGH, a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, King's co., Leinster. It lies on the western verge of the province, and contains the town of BANAGHER: which see. Length, north-north-westward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 8,826 acres, 2 roads, 20 perches,—of which 112 acres, 2 roads, 37 perches are in the river Shannon. Pop., in 1831, 4,721; in 1841, 5,106. Houses 823. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,270. Houses 378. The Shannon describes the north-western boundary; it contributes to Reynagh the lower part of the island of Bullock; and in winter, it is here subject to prolonged and extensive overfloodings. A large proportion of the parochial surface is bog; and the remainder consists, in general, of tolerably fair land. The seats are Mount-Corteret-house, Claremont-house, Milltown-house, Hill-house, Mount-Erin, Ballagha-noher-house, Castle-Garden-house, and Cuba-Court. The principal hamlets are Rapemills, Coolfin, and Timolin. The chief antiquities are ruins of a church,

a monastery, and two castles; "Archdall" alleges the original of the monastery to have been founded in the 6th century by St. Regnacia, and to have been prosided over by Talacia, the mother of St. Flimin. —This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £144 3s. 10d.; glebe, £173 18s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £144 3s. 10d.; and are impropriate in several persons. The vicarages of Reynagh and GALLIN [see that article], constitute the benefice of Reynagh. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 9,781. Gross income, £681 7s. 11d.; nett, £609 6s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Ballygorth, in the dio. of Meath, but is resident in Reynagh. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church is situated in Banagher, and was built in 1829, by means of a loan of £2,030 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits; sittings 450; attendance, from 250 to 300. The church at Cloghan in Gallin has an attendance of about 40. One meeting-house serves for both Baptists and Methodists. The Banagher and the Gallin Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively from 1,500 to 2,000, and from about 1,500 to 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 516, and the Roman Catholics to 4,277; the Protestants of the union to 650, and the Roman Catholics to 9,269; 4 pay daily schools at Banagher, Clonculleen, Garbally, and the Ridge, were usually attended by about 145 scholars; 6 other daily schools in the parish had on their books 200 boys and 82 girls; and there were also 10 daily schools in Gallin. One of the schools in Reynagh, was salaried with £12 a-year from the National Board and £3 3s. from subscription; one was salaried with £2 Irish from the vicar and £8 from the Association for Discouraging Vice; and one was a royal endowed school, attended by 5 boarders and 6 day scholars, and supported by large fees from the scholars, and by the proceeds of an endowment of from 360 to 400 acres of land. In 1843, a daily school and an infant school in Banagher were salaried with respectively £20 and £12 6s. 8d. from the National Board.

RHEBAN, a barony. See NARRAGH.

RHEBAN, an old castle, and the site of a quadrangular town, in the parish of Churchtown, barony of West Nuthagh and Rheban, co. Kildare, Leinster. The site of the town is on the right bank of the Barrow, 2½ miles north-west by north of Athy; and it is alleged to have been a seat of population so early as the second century. The castle stands on this site, immediately overhanging the Barrow, "and"—says a writer in an extinct Irish periodical—"it was built, or greatly enlarged, in the early part of the thirteenth century, by Richard de St. Michael, when this and Donnamore, an adjoining district, were erected into a barony, and granted to him in fee, of which he was created baron. Rheban was found of consequence to the first English settlers, who repaired and strengthened the castle; as also the opposite one of Kilberry, both intended to protect a ford on the river. The name of this castle was anciently Baiba or Righ-ban, that is, the habitation of the king; and though now in ruins, some idea can be formed of its former grandeur. Its massive walls, its millions of windows, with its imposing situation,—show it to be a place designed to awe the surrounding country, and forcibly call to mind the days when the chivalrous De St. Michael held his court here in feudal splendour, and lorded it over the petty chieftains of the borders of the Pale. In 1325, in the absence of the English settlers, Rheban, Donnamare, and all their dependencies, were taken by O'Moore. In 1424, Thomas Fitzgerald, Lord

Offaley, and afterwards seventh Earl of Kildare, marrying Darrohen, daughter of Anthony O'Moore, speeived in dower the manors of Rheban and Woodstock. In 1642, the Marquis of Ormond took Rheban from the rebels, after an obstinate resistance. In 1648, it was taken by Owen Roe O'Neil, who was afterwards defeated by Lord Inchiquin, and compelled to surrender Rheban and Athy. Near the castle is a very high conical mount, thought to have been a sepulchral mound, raised over some king or chieftain, and though artificial in a great degree, there was, nevertheless, advantage taken of a natural height, as may be seen by the undisturbed beds of gravel that are now taken from it for road purposes."

RHINESHARK. See RINESHARK.
RHODE, or ROAD, a hamlet in the parish of Ballyburley, barony of Warrenstown, King's co., Leinster; it is situated 4½ miles north-east of Philipstown, and 5½ west of Edenderry. A dispensary here is within the Edenderry Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £154 3s. 3d., and administered to 1,143 patients. At the hamlet is a Roman Catholic chapel; and within a mile of it are the residences of a Clonm-house, Coolville-house, Ballyburley-house, Grovesand-house, Greenhedge-house, Rathmoyle-house, Killare-house, Tobberdaly-house, and Ballyburley-cottage. Pop. of the hamlet, in 1831, 55. Houses 8.

RHYNAGH. See REYNAGH.
RIAGH-CROGHAN, or RATHCROGHAN, the site of a quondam town in the parish of Elphin, 2½ miles north-west of Tulsk, barony and county of Roscommon, Connaught. "This," says an old work, "was a royal residence, and the ancient capital of Connaught. The only remains of this ancient city are the Naastaghnan, where the states of Connaught assembled, and the Sacred Cave. Near Croghan stands Religna Riagh, or the resting-place of the kings of Connaught Oia. It consists of a circular area of about 200 feet diameter, surrounded with a stone ditch greatly defaced. Several transverse ditches are within the area; also heaps of coarse stones piled upon each other, specifying the graves of the interred persons. From the construction of this cemetery, it appears to have been erected in the latter ages of paganism." All traces of the Naastaghnan, however, have disappeared; and the Sacred Cave, if such a thing ever existed, cannot now be distinguished among the numerous caverns which perforate the limestone grounds of the district.

RICHARDSTOWN, a parish in the barony of Ardee, 2½ miles east of the town of Ardee, co. Louth, Leinster. Length eastward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1 mile; area, 1,089 acres, 2 roads, 38 perches. Pop., in 1831, 537; in 1841, 542. Houses 104. The surface consists of prime land; and is bounded along the north by the river Dee, and traversed along the interior by the road from Ardee to Drumragh. The only seat is Richardstown-castle.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of STANANON [which see], in the dio. of Armagh. But though the parish is called a vicarage, the whole of its tithes, compounded for £117 17s. 11d., are inappropriate in Viscount Ferrar. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 17, and the Roman Catholics to 494; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

RICHARDSTOWN, or BALLYRICHARD, a hamlet in the parish of Drangan, barony of Middlethird, 5½ miles south-east by east of Kallenale, co. Tipperary, Munster. Adjacent to it is Ballyrichard-house.

RICH-HILL, a small market and post town in

the parish of Kilmore, barony of West O'Neilland, co. Armagh, Ulster. It stands on the road from Armagh to Belfast, 3 miles south-east by south of Loughgall, 4 east-north-east of Armagh, 4½ north by west of Market-hill, 5 west-north-west of Tandragee, 6 south-west by west of Portadown, 26 south-west of Belfast, and 04½ north of Dublin. It stands on high ground, in the midst of a beautifully undulated, and richly wooded country; and it both possesses an interesting appearance in itself, and acquires warmth and picturesqueness, from the close embrace of the demesne of Rich-hill, the residence of the Richardson family, proprietors of the town and the circumjacent estate. The demesne is well enclosed and profusely wooded; and its mansion stands in full view of the street, and is a castellated pile of apparently the same date as that of Lurgan. The town is airy and neat; and has an excellent market-house, a Methodist meeting-house, a Presbyterian meeting-house, an Independent meeting-house, and a Quakers' meeting-house. Within about a mile of it are the seats of Annagh-hill, Ballyerry, Drumard-house, Fieldmount, Sandymount, Hockley-lodge, Course-lodge, Showin-house, Greenmount, Springvale, Cole-hill, Killynalarvagh-house, Fruitfield, Broomfield-house, and King's-hill. In 1843, the Rich-hill Loan Fund had a capital of £2,528, circulated £10,577 in 2,770 loans, cleared a nett profit of £75 4s. 11d., expended for charitable purposes £20, and had 19 depositors or proprietors of its capital. Fairs are held on Shrove-Tuesday, July 26, and Oct. 15. The weekly sales of linen, about 40 years ago, averaged in value £1,500 per week; and the linen trade of the town and its vicinity continues to be proportionately extensive and prosperous. Area of the town, 28 acres. Pop., in 1831, 937; in 1841, 752. Houses 147. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 53; in manufactures and trade, 91; in other pursuits, 28. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 10; on the directing of labour, 95; on their own manual labour, 59; on means not specified, 8.

RICHMOND, a village in the parish of Clontarf, barony of Coolock, co. Dublin, Leinster. It constitutes a beautiful and comparatively retired little suburb of the city of Dublin; and it extends along the left bank of the Tolka river immediately above Ballybough-bridge, and 14 miles north-east of Dublin-castle. Both in and around it are numerous handsome lodges and villas. Area of the village, 110 acres. Pop., in 1841, 570. Houses 87. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 25; in manufactures and trade, 25; in other pursuits, 62. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 17; on the directing of labour, 50; on their own manual labour, 22; on means not specified, 23.

RICHMOND-HARBOUR, the western terminus of the Royal Canal, at the confluence of the Camlin river with the Shannon, on the island of Cloondara, parish of Killashee, barony and county of Longford, Leinster. Much confusion of nomenclature exists in consequence of the crowding of various names upon localities closely adjacent to one another, and not very well defined; but in strict propriety, Richmond Harbour is the mere terminus of the canal, with its docks, basins, and warehouses.—Cloondara village is, with its Roman Catholic chapel, its schoolhouse, and its constabulary station, the village adjoining the canal terminus, and on the left bank of the Camlin.—Castletown is the hamlet at the east end of the bridge across the Shannon; and 5 furlongs north-north-west of the village of Cloondara.—Farnonbarry is the village at the west or Roscommon end of the bridge across the Shannon, and Fisherstown is the hamlet on the left bank of the

Shannon, a little below the foot of Lough Forbes, and nearly a mile above Castletown. The name of Richmond Harbour was given to the terminus of the canal in honour of the Duke of Richmond, who, when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was present at the opening of the navigation. A new and deep cut of canal was proposed by the Commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the river Shannon, to be made from the foot of Lough Forbes along the island of Clonsilla, to the Shannon at the mouth of the Canlin, and end of the Royal Canal navigation; and this great and important work, designed to render the upper Shannon practicable for much larger craft than could formerly ply in it, was estimated to cost £47,152 4s. 6d. to be done in 1841.

RIGG-BANK, a fishing-bank about a mile south of the Copeland Islands, barony of Arles, co. Down, Ulster. The marks for it are Black Head of Island Magee, outside of Great Copeland, but not so far as the Cross Isle, and Bullyvester-house on the centre notch of Serabo. It seems to have been formed in the wake of the Copeland Islands; and it has a surface of clean sand in a depth of 9 or 10 fathoms of water. It abounds in clean and plentiful trawling ground for flat fish, &c. Thurst is said to have anchored upon it, and it is used by the boats of the island.

RINGABELL, See **RINGABELLA**.

RINGAGONAGH, See **RINGACONAGH**.

RINGCORAN, See **RINCURRAN**.

RINGCREW, an old monastic castle in the parish of Templemichael, barony of Cosmore and Cusbridge, co. Waterford, Munster. It crowns a cliff and precipitous height on the right margin of the river Blackwater, 2 miles above Coughbals and is now a desolate and fragmentary ruin of picturesque appearance. It originally belonged to the Knights Templars, and having been forfeited to the Crown, was, with Strucally, Ballintra, and other lands, granted in 1686 to Sir Walter Balguy, from whom it passed by sale to the first Earl of Cork. In the vicinity is Kincore-cottage, a house of the name.

RINCURRAN, or **RANCORAN**, a parish, partly in the barony of Kinnalea, but chiefly in that of Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster. The Kinsale section contains the village of Cove, and part of the town of Kinsale; see these articles. Length, 7 miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$. Area of the Kinnalea section, 1,362 acres; of the Kinsale section, 8,055 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according to the Census, 3,815; but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 3,758; in 1841, 3,506. Houses 559. Pop. of the Kinnalea section, in 1831, 412; in 1841, 384. Houses 60. Pop. of the rural districts of the Kinsale section, in 1841, 1,994. Houses 320. The surface occupies a large portion of the peninsula between Kinsale Harbour and Oyster Harbour; and it consists, variously, of pasture ground and tillage land; parts of which are good, and other parts light and sandy. This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dioc. of Cork. The population, £461 10s. 9d.; glebe, 4s. Gross income, £466 10s. 9d.; nett, £385 9s. 9d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Carrigrohilly, in the dioc. of Clonfert, but is resident in Luncrum. The church is of unknown date and cost. Sittings 160; attendance 150. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 201, and the Roman Catholics to 3,498; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 20 children; and a daily school was salaried at £42 a-year from subscription, and had on its books 220 boys and 22 girls. In 1841, the population, £461 10s. 9d.; glebe, 4s. Gross income, £466 10s. 9d.; nett, £385 9s. 9d. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £146 13s. 10d., and are

bay, barony of Qualter, co. Waterford, Munster. A vast ridge of sand, covered with sea-beds, accumulated by the ceaseless action of the tide, stretches along the whole length of Traamore bay, and separates what is called the backstrand of Ringabank from the open coast, and also prevents the further inroads of the ocean. This backstrand, now almost a sheer waste, contains 1,000 Irish acres, and if the different proprietors who are interested would unite, under proper management this large improvable tract might soon be rescued from the influence of the tide. A small stream runs into this bay at its eastern end; and in strong southerly winds, the tide rushes with dreadful velocity up the channel of this river. The small estuarial mouth of the stream is called Ringabank Harbour; and in spite of its being at once shallow, swept with a powerful current, and in a great degree unsheltered, it offers the only chance of safety, or only possible asylum to any vessel, which becomes embayed in the fearfully perilous bay of Traamore. See **TRAMORE**.

RING (THE), See **BLACKROCK**, co. Cork.

RING, or **RINGARINDEL**, a small fishing-harbour on the east shore of Clonkilly bay, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town of Clonkilly, barony of Ibane and Barryson, co. Cork, Munster. A curved pier, 220 feet in length, and quay-faced on each side, was constructed here by the late Fishery Board, and has been a very useful work, not only for the purpose of the fishery, but also as a commercial harbour, and as a safety asylum for small craft.

RINGABELLA, a rivulet and a cove, in the barony of Kerrycurryh, co. Cork, Munster. The rivulet rises near the Carrigaline river, and runs between 8 and 9 miles partly west-south-westward, but chiefly southward and eastward, to the west side of the outer harbour of Cork, at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Cork Head. The cove is simply the estuarial mouth of the rivulet; and it is sandy and hazardous in the interior, and has a dangerous sandy shoal across its entrance. The fishermen of the cove, of Ringabella, were formerly residents at Crossbarry, and had there fine and well-appointed boats; but, when their lands fell out of lease, they were obliged to sell their large boats, to purchase inferior ones, and to remove to Ringabella. A pier is greatly wanted for their accommodation. The entrance of Ringabella is on the south side of the cove; and a hill rises on the north side, and commands a view of the coast as far as to the Old Head of Kinsale.

RINGAGONAGH, or **RINGACONAGH**, a parish in the barony of Decies-within-Drum, 4 miles south-south-east of Dungarvan by the road, but only 2 miles in a straight line, co. Waterford, Munster. It contains the village of Ringavilla; which see. Length, eastward, 4 miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2; area, 2,246 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches. Pop. in 1831, 2,423; in 1841, 2,381. Houses 420. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,327. Houses 370. The surface extends along the whole of the south side of Dungarvan Harbour, and along the immediately adjacent part of the Atlantic. Helwick Head, in the extreme east, has an altitude of 231 feet above sea-level. The coast along the north is a low beach, forsaken by the ebb tide; and the coast along the Atlantic is bluff and rocky, and contains Paper's Cliff, Muggart's bay, and Carrickbrean. The interior surface consists, for the most part, of moderate land. The principal residences are Newnery, and Helwick lodge. This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dioc. of Lismore. Annual tithe composition, £73 10s. 11d.; glebe, £2 10s. Gross income, £79 6s. 11d.; nett, £59 10s. 5d. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £146 13s. 10d., and are

impropriate in the patron. The church is situated at Ringville, and was built in 1822; by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 60; attendance 20. An Independent meeting-house has an attendance of 16. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 32, and the Roman Catholics to 2,494; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 46 boys and 24 girls. In 1843, a boys' school and a girls' school at Mullinahorna were salaried with respectively £8 and £10 from the National Board, and had on their books 100 boys and 67 girls. The Ringanagh dispensary is within the Dungarvan Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 4,332; and, in 1830, it expended £78 10s., and administered to 1,006 patients.

RINGAROGA, or **DENNISGAL**, an island in the parish of Creagh, eastern division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It lies in Baltimore Harbour, and extends south-south-westward from the vicinity of Innishbeg to the vicinity of Innisharkin, and opposite the town of Baltimore. Its length is 2 miles; its extreme breadth is 1 mile; and its area is about 790 acres. An excellent causeway and bridge, constructed by Sir W. Becher, Bart., the proprietor, now connects it with the mainland. Pop., in 1831, 786.

RINGCURRAN. See **RINCURRAN**.

RINGONAGH. See **RINGONAGH**.

RINGRONE, a parish in the baronies of Kinsale, Courcy, and eastern division of East Carbery, and 2 miles south-south-west of the town of Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster. The Courcy section contains the villages of BALLINSPIITTE, BALLYMACKEAN, and KILCOLEMAN; see these articles. Length of the whole, 7 miles; breadth, 5. Area of the Kinsale section, 1,380 acres; of the Courcy section, 5,307 acres; of the Carbery section, 2,353 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,968; * in 1841, 5,455. Houses 896. Pop. of the Kinsale section, in 1831, 1,002; in 1841, 1,147. Houses 185. Pop. of the Carbery section, in 1831, 1,205; in 1841, 1,131. Houses 190. Pop. of the rural districts of the Courcy section, in 1841, 2,727. Houses 441. The surface extends along the Brandon river, opposite and immediately above the town of Kinsale; it also extends so along the Atlantic as to include the OLD HEAD OF KINSALE [which see]; and it consists, for the most part, of land of a light quality. The chief antiquity is the ruin of the ancient castle of Ringrone; and this gives the title of Baron to Lord Kinsale. The mayor of Ringrone had anciently thirty knights fees, was much more extensive than at present, and constituted for a time an entire barony.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £750; glebe, £1. Gross income, £731; nett, £606 2s. Patrons, the diocesan every alternate turn, and either Lord De Clifford or Lord Kinsale the other turn. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church was built about the year 1780, by subscription and assessment. Sittings 150; attendance 25. A new church, however, is in process of erection, to contain 150 sittings, and to be completed by means of a contribution of £629 7s. 4d. from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. A school-house at the Old Head is also used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 30. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 3,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballinacree. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 130, and the Roman Catholics to 4,399; a Protestant Sunday school was

usually attended by about 11 children; and 4 daily schools—one of which was wholly supported by the rector—had on their books 135 boys and 79 girls.

RINGSEND, a suburb of the city of Dublin, in the parish of Donnybrook, barony and county of Dublin, Leinster. It stands at the mouth and the confluence of the Liffey and the Dodder, on the south side of the Liffey, on the east side of the Dodder, opposite the end of the North Wall, immediately west of the village of Irishtown, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Dublin-castle. It is a dingy, dirty, disagreeable place; and jointly with Irishtown, forms one of the most befuddled skirts of the city. A bridge, with a handsome elliptical stone arch, here spans the Dodder; and the wet docks of the Grand Canal Company, and graving docks capable of accommodating six large vessels, are immediately adjacent. The district of Ringsend and Irishtown constitutes a royal donative chapelry, erected for the use of the revenue officers and the inmates of the garrison at the Pigeon-house. The chapel was built in the reign of Queen Anne, and is kept in repair by the Board of Works. Sittings 600; attendance, from 500 to 550. The chaplain is appointed by the Crown; and receives a salary of £184 12s. 4d., payable by warrant on the Treasury. The Wesleyan Methodist chapel at Ringsend has an attendance at 150. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Irishtown. Area of the town of Ringsend, 64 acres. Pop., in 1841, 1,755. Houses 150. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 75; in manufactures and trade, 208; in other pursuits, 84. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 14; on the directing of labour, 106; on their own manual labour, 174; on means not specified, 26.

RINGVILLE, a village in the parish of Ringanagh, barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands near the south strand of Dungarvan Harbour, 2 miles west of Helwick Head, and 23 in a straight line south-south-east of the town of Dungarvan. It contains the parish-church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a schoolhouse, a graveyard, and the ruins of an old church. Area, 25 acres. Pop., in 1841, 264. Houses 55.

RINROE, a cove in Broad-Haven, parish of Kilcommon, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is an excellent landing-place, and offers an exceedingly good site for a fishery pier.

RINVILLE. See **REXVILLE**.

RIVER-CHAPEL, a village in the parish of Ardamine, barony of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on the Aghboy rivulet, 3 miles south-west of Courtown Harbour, and 3 miles south-east of Gorey. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel and a schoolhouse; and within a mile of it are Oughton's-cottage, Ovenavorrach-cottage, Courtown-house, Kilbride-house, Ballinacray-cottage, Middleton-house, Harbournview, and Ardamine-house. Area of the village, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 248. Houses 52.

RIVERSTOWN, a hamlet in the parish of Carlingford, barony of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. It stands on the left bank of the Big river, and on the road from Carlingford to Dundalk, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the shore of Dundalk bay, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-south-west of Carlingford.

RIVERSTOWN, a village in the parish of Temple-Esk, barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated at the confluence of two affluents of the Glanmire river, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of the village of Glanmire. It was formerly called Ballyrosheen, 'the town of the little rose.' Adjacent is the demesne of Riverstown, the seat of Mr. Brown, containing a very considerable extent of the largest and finest trees in the county. Dr.

* The Ecclesiastical Authorities state the population of 1831 at 4,938.

Smith says respecting this demesne: "It is a pleasant seat of the Lord Bishop of Cork. The house is beautified with several pieces of wood, performed by the Franchin brothers. The river of Glanvine runs through his gardens, banked into serpentine canals, which are stocked with carp, perch, &c., the river being grated at both ends. A pleasant park, stocked with deer, comes close to the garden walls. The adjacent country is here lately improved, well laid out, and cultivated. Area of the village, 8 acres. Pop., in 1831, 241; in 1841, 134. Houses 23.

RIVERSTOWN, a village in the parish of Kilmacallane, barony of Timahilly, co. Sligo, Connaught. It stands on the river Union, and on the road from Sligo to Carrick-on-Shannon, 1½ mile east of the Sligo and Dublin mail-road, and 4½ south-east by south of Collooney. It contains a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Methodist meeting-house, a dispensary, a schoolhouse, and a constabulary barrack. The dispensary is within the Sligo Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 48,173 acres, with a pop. of 17,223; and in 1830-40, it expended £111 2s. 9d., and administered to 1,476 patients. In the northern vicinity is Cooper's hill, the seat of A. B. Cooper, Esq. Area of the village, 16 acres. Pop., in 1831, 421; in 1841, 369. Houses 61. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 18; in manufacturing and trade, 39; in other pursuits, 12. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2; on the directing of labour, 28; on their own manual labour, 27; on means not specified, 2.

ROACH, or Roche, a parish in the barony of Upper Duhallow, 8½ miles north-west of the town of Duhallow, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, east-south-eastward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½ acres, 3,300 acres. Road, 17 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,426; in 1841, 1,373. Houses 255. The surface consists, for the most part, of tolerably good arable land. The Castletown river describes a large proportion of the southern boundary, and the road from Newtown-Hamilton to Duhallow traverses the interior. The seats are Roach-house, Shortistone-house, and Falmore-house. The principal antiquity is the ruin of Roach-castle, situated on the top of a rocky hill, which commands a good view of the circumjacent country. "The building," says Mr. Brewer, "is of an irregular form, the design having been accommodated to the natural circumstances of the site. The date of erection is not known, but, according to a family tradition, this castle was constructed by a lady named Rose Verdun, of the ancient family of the Verduns, once powerful in this district, and in the midland counties of England. This Lady Rose, adds the tradition, married into the family of Bellevue, and the name of the castle is a corruption of her Christian appellation. To whichever race may belong the honour of founding this building, it is certain that a branch of the ancient and distinguished family of Bellevue was seated here for several ages. In regard to the dimensions of the structure and its former character, we are informed in the Kouthima that 'the great chlord which is the front and longest side, is about eighty yards; and the versed side, or breadth, about forty.' At the opposite corner to that of the main dwelling, was formerly a tower of defence, and underneath a Sally port. Roach-castle was defended for King Charles I. in 1649, and is said to have been demolished by Oliver Cromwell. This parish is an impropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of BARROSTOWN (which see), in the dio. of Armagh. The tithes are compounded for £264 11s. 10d., and are wholly impropriate in John Pratt, Esq. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 45, and the Roman Catholics to 1,404; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

ROAD, See **ROAD**.
ROADFORD, a village in the parish of Kilmilagh, barony of Corduff, co. Clare, Munster. It stands within a mile of the shore, on the river Aille, and on the road from Milltown-Mulvey to Black Head. 5½ miles north-west by north of Ennistymon. Within 1½ mile of it are the seats of Doonin-castle, Glash-na-more-house, Gortadale-house, Arnan view, and Aughasa-vogher-house, the hamlets of Carrunbeg, Ballady, Tooclay, Arduban, Cromgort, and Fishers' street. The ruins of Kilmilagh church, Thomallin church, Doonmellin castle, and Doonagore castle, and these objects and features of two hills, a constabulary station, Carrickatohill quarry, a quondam silver mine, &c. Tonnaw fort, Aughasinna fort, Moanveg fort, &c. Glasha fort, and a cave. Area of the village, 12½ acres. Pop., in 1841, 126. Houses 23.

ROANISH. See **ROANISH**.

ROAR. See **ROAR**.
ROARING-WATER, a hamlet, a rivulet, and a bay, in the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. The hamlet stands at the head of the bay, and on the road from Skibbereen to Skilly, and Dumanus, 4½ miles west by north of Skibbereen. The rivulet runs less than 5 miles south by westward to the head of the bay, at the hamlet. The bay, into a limited sense, opens at Scheme Island with a width of 1½ mile, penetrates the land north-eastward to the extent of 3 miles, sends off from the middle of its north-west side an arm of 1½ mile in length north-westward to Ballydehob, and has completely sheltered anchoring-ground behind two islets at the descent of the Ballydehob arm. But, in a large sense, it opens between Cape Clear in the south-east and Long Island in the north-west, with a width of 4½ miles; penetrates the land north-eastward to the extent of 8½ miles; and includes the greater part of the crowded and intricate archipelago between Ballydehob Harbour and Crookhaven, having within its area, in addition to islets, and isles, the considerable islands of Carry's Castle, Middle, Calf, West Calf, East Calf, Annadripoll, Mutton, Scheme, Horse, and Whitehall. The shores are much diversified by deep interlacings of land and water, and the channels and sounds among the islands, or between them, and the mainland, contain various good anchoring grounds.

ROBE (THE), a river of the county of Mayo, Connaught. It rises on the east side of the hill of Ballybreaghany, 3½ miles north-north-east of Clare, in the barony of Clanmorris, and pursues a very circuitous and sinuous course, past the towns of Hollymount and Ballinrobe, to the middle of the east side of Lough Mask. A straight line from its source to its embouchure extends 12½ miles south-westward; and yet the length of the river's course, even exclusive of all minor sinuosities, is at least 22 miles. Most of the upper and middle parts of the stream are uninteresting; but much of the lower parts, particularly in the immediate vicinity of Ballinrobe, possesses considerable beauty.

ROBEEN, a parish in the barony of Kilmain, 1½ mile north-west of Hollymount, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, west-north-westward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 4; area, 10,907 acres, 26 perches, of which 667 acres, 9 perches are in Lough Carra, and 82 acres. A road, 24 perches are in small lakes, and the river Robeen. Pop., in 1831, 3,193; in 1841, 3,544. Houses 641. The surface, in a general view, is low and flat, and consists of good land. Lough Carra lies on the north-western boundary, and places within Robeen the islets of Castle, Bush, and Otter. Lough Aglinny lies on the southern border. The river Robe traces a considerable part of both the eastern and the southern boundaries. The seats are

Brownstown-house, Garriestown-house, Cornfield-house, Mountview, Fogher-house, Beechgrove-house, Newgrove-house, and Bloomfield-house;—the last the residence of the Rev. Francis L. Rutledge. The principal antiquities are the ruins of Robeen castle and another castle. The mail-road from Dublin to Westport passes through the interior. This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILCOMMON of HOLLYMOUNT (which see), in the dio. of Tullam. The church stands on the eastern verge of the parish, adjacent to Hollymount, and was enlarged about the year 1818; by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance, from 60 to 100. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Roundfort, in Kilsinnon. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 84, and the Roman Catholics to 3,342; a hedge-school at Brownstown was usually attended by about 40 children; and two other daily schools were salaried with each £8 a year from the National Board, and had on their books 70 boys and 67 girls.

ROBERTSTOWN, a village in the parish of Kilmacogue, barony of Connell, co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands on the Grand Canal, at its summit-level; between Ballinac and Tickenin, 23 miles south-west by west of Prosperous, 7½ north-north-east of Kildare, and 20½ west-south-west of Dublin. The country around it is, for the most part, bleak, mossy, and a dismally dreary portion of the great bog-region of the province; and respectively on its eastern and its southern skirts commence the great mossy expanses of the Bog of Lullinmore and the Bog of Moanah. The principal residences near it are Robertstown-house and Ainsborough-house. The village has a corn-station. Fairs are held on Jan. 1; March 1; May 7, May 29, June 24, Aug. 15, and Nov. 20. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Wednesday of every month. A dispensary here is within the Naas Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 5,802; and, in 1839-40, it expended £54 2s. 6d., and administered to 719 patients. Area of the village, 16 acres. Pop., in 1831, 281; in 1841, 314. Houses 51.

ROBERTSTOWN, an ecclesiastical parish in the barony of Lower Kells, 2½ miles north-west of Nobber, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 1,647 acres, 28 perches. Pop., in 1831, 335. The surface consists of good land, and is politically included in the parish of Kilbeg. Robertstown parish is a rectory; and part of the benefice of Newgrove (which see), in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £78 10s. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 60 boys and 32 girls.

ROBERTSTOWN, a quondam parochial chapel-ry, adjacent to Rathfrimack, in the barony of Barrymore, and dio. of Cloyne, co. Cork, Munster.

ROBERTSTOWN, or **CASTLE-ROBERT**, a parish in the barony of Shanid, 1½ mile north-east by east of Shanagolden, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 3,006 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,794; in 1841, 2,914. Houses 350. The surface is a rich and beautiful portion of the sea-board of the estuary of the Shannon, consists of excellent land, and is traversed by the road from Limerick to Turbow, and by the route of the proposed Shannon line of railway. The islands of Foyers and Achraus (which see), are on the coast. The hamlet of Robertstown stands on the Dublin and Turbow road, near the head of a small estuarial creek off the Shannon. This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Limerick. The vicarial tithes are compounded for

£110 14s. 3d., and the rectorial for £256 18s. 7d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Earl of Cork. The vicarages of Robertstown and DUNMOLLY (see that article), constitute the benefice of Robertstown or Castle-Robert. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 2. Pop., in 1831, 3,408. Gross income, £189 6s. 11½d. nett, £178 4s. 11½d. Patron, the Earl of Cork. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Lightermurrough in the dio. of Cloyne, and that of Monastereagh in the dio. of Limerick; and is non-resident in Robertstown. A curate receives a salary of £10 for performing the occasional duties. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Shanagolden and Kilmoylan. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 27, and the Roman Catholics to 1,842; the Protestants of the union to 38, and the Roman Catholics to 3,606; 3 pay daily schools in the parish were usually attended by about 270 children; and there were also 3 daily schools in Dunmoylan.

ROBINSTOWN, a village in the parish of Kilskeary, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 146. Houses 29.

ROCHE, co. Louth. See ROACH.

ROCHESTOWN, co. Wexford. See AMBROSSETOWN.

ROCHESTOWN, a parish in the barony of West Iffa and Offa, 2½ miles south-south-east of Cahircity, Tipperary, Munster. Length, west-south-westward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,003 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches,—of which 10 acres, 2 roods, 30 perches are in the river Suir. Pop., in 1831, 411; in 1841, 488. Houses 68. The surface lies on the left bank of the Suir, and consists of excellent tillage land. The seats are Rochestown-house and Shamrock-lodge; and the antiquities are the ruins of a church and a castle. This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of ARDFINNAN (which see), in the dio. of Lismore. Tithe composition, £95; glebe, £26 8s. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 20, and the Roman Catholics to 418; and a pay daily school had on its books 71 boys and 25 girls.

ROCHESTOWN, or **BALLYWILLIAM**, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, 1½ mile north by west of Six-mile-Bridge, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 1,163 acres. Pop., in 1831, 190; in 1841, 273. Houses 39. The surface lies within the north side of the basin of the Cammogne, and consists of good land. Here is an old castle. This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Emly. Vicarial tithe composition, £20. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Cahircorney in the dio. of Emly. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

ROCHESTOWN, a hamlet in the parish of Monkstown, 1½ mile south by east of Kingsdown, barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Limerick. It lies exposed to the sea-air, and used to be frequented by persons to drink gout's whey. Adjacent to it is the residence of Rochestown-house. An obelisk was erected here by the late John Meas, Esq., and is a landmark and a conspicuous object for many miles around. Pop. of the hamlet not specially returned.

ROCHFORD, a demesne in the parish of Moylicker, barony of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It is situated on the east shore of Lough Ennel, 3½ miles south-south-west of Mullingar; and is the property and residence of S. F. Hopkins, Bart. "The extent and beauty of the undulating grounds which stretch along the lake, the profusion of fine trees everywhere through them, and the

situation and style of the whole place, render Rockfort one of the first residences in this portion of the country.

ROCHFORD-BRIDGE. See BIDDON'S BRIDGE.

ROCK-CLOSE. See BLARNEY.

ROCKCORRY, a village in the parish of Ematris, barony of Darryl, co. Monaghan, Ulster. It stands on the road from Monaghan to Cooteshill, and on that from Ballybay to Drum, 4½ miles west by south of Ballybay, 5 east-south-east of Newbliss, and 8 south by west of Monaghan. It presents decided appearances of industry and comfort. A weekly market used to be held for yarn, and to be spiritedly attended; and fairs are held on the last Wednesday of every month, for purposes of general trade. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Wednesday of every month. A dispensary here is within the Cooteshill Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £84 7s. 10d., and administered to 2,062 patients. In the village are a meeting-house and a constabulary barrack; and within a mile of it are a Roman Catholic chapel, two school-houses, the lakes of White-Lough, Carravog, Clossagh, Drumlona, Cooteshill, and Drumsin, and the residences of Glenburn-cottage, Brushford-house, and Fairfield. The Corry family, who gave name to the village, are reported by Sir Charles Coote, in 1801, to be proprietors of all the adjacent lands and of a fine estate at Ballyborough, and to have worked their demesne of Rockcorry into a beautiful condition, extensively planted, and very carefully and creditably managed. Area of the village 24 acres. Pop. in 1841, 305. Houses 67.

ROCKFARM, extensive limestone quarries on Little Island, barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. They extend a mile along the verge of the river Lee, and are situated opposite to Passage-West, and 5 miles east of the city of Cork. Their produce is of the best quality; unequalled for hewing; and, in consequence of both its beautiful colour and its very fine grain, peculiarly adapted for the construction of large buildings. The refuse is converted into lime, and is in much demand for ballasting vessels, preparing roads, and various miscellaneous purposes. The quarried blocks are shipped at 4 wharves within 130 yards of each quarry; and both they and the refuse are conveyed to the wharves by means of a recently constructed railroad. In 1837, the yearly amount of produce was about 12,000 tons of manufactured stone, and 44,000 tons of rough stone, the former sold for 13s. per ton, and the latter for 1s. 4d.; and the quarries daily employed about 100 men, but, if fully worked, were capable of employing 600.

ROCKFOREST, the demesne of Sir James L. Cotter, Bart., in the barony of Ferny, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated on the right bank of the river Blackwater, 3 miles east of Mallow; and the mansion surmounts a rising ground, and commands an extensive prospect of the brilliant valley of the Blackwater.

ROCKHILL, a village in the parish of Bruree, barony of Upper Connello, co. Limerick, Munster. It stands a little west of the road from Limerick to Cork, 1½ mile west by north of the village of Bruree, 4½ north by west of Charleville, and 5½ south of Croon. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Limerick takes designation from Rockhill, and has chapels here and at Bruree and Collesman-Well. Area of the village 8 acres. Pop. in 1841, 319. Houses 56.

ROCKINGHAM, the superb demesne of Viscount Lorton, in the parishes of Boyle, Kilbrynn, and Ardearie, barony of Boyle, 2½ miles east-north-east of the town of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north, by the beauti-

ful, island-studded waters of Lough Key; and, on the south, by a long line of lofty wall, overhanging from within by a bordering of plantation, along the road from Boyle to Dublin. "Rockingham, as it now exists," said Mr. Weld in 1820, "may be considered as the creation of the present and first Viscount Lorton. Originally, or at least, according to the representation in some former views of the place, the house appears to have had a dome, of considerable size; but on the addition of another story, this was removed; at the same time, the ground-plan underwent alterations, and the building was enlarged. The architecture is irregular, neither wholly castellated nor wholly Grecian. The entrance is under an Ionic portico of four columns, corresponding with which a range of other pillars of the same order and proportion appears along the walls of the house, producing from certain points of view a pleasing effect. An extensive ornamental projects from the house on another side. One of the most striking features of the house consists in its perfectly insulated position, no office of any description being visible; but the whole being surrounded by smooth shorn grass, interspersed with beds of flowers and ornamented walks. This arrangement has, been effected, by having most of the offices of the basement story covered over, and subterranean passages carried from underneath the eminence on which the house stands, towards the lake in one direction, and in another towards the stables, which stand at a considerable distance screened out by trees; the covered passage, however, does not reach the whole way to the latter, but merely far enough to prevent the appearance of movement near the mansion. The edifice is wholly built of very beautiful marble, quarried within Lord Lorton's own estate. The demesne of Rockingham consists of gently undulating ground, and its scenery is all of the softest kind; smooth verdant lawns, graceful trees and groves, in some places insulated, in others stretching down to the margin of the lake, and dipping their branches in the water. Few trees of great age or size are at present observable; the largest, probably, are found in an old avenue of beech near some of the original offices. The lake constitutes a delightful appendage to the demesne and pleasure-grounds, and few residences command in their immediate vicinity a richer view of wood and water.

ROCK-ISLAND, a hamlet in the parish of Kilmac, western division of the barony of West-Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on a rocky peninsula adjacent to Crookhaven. Pop. not specially returned.

ROCKMILLS, a village in the parish of St. Nathlash, barony of Ferny, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 19 acres. Pop. in 1841, 461. Houses 88. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 45; in manufactures and trades 28; in other pursuits 16. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 3; on the directing of labour, 20; on their own manual labour, 57.

ROCKPORT, a small fishery harbour, in the parish of Hollywood, 2½ miles north-east of the town of Hollywood, barony of Lower Castlecomer, co. Down, Ulster. It has a quay, in the immediate vicinity is Rockport-house.

ROCKVILLE, a hamlet in the parish of Widdesburgh, and on the river Philipps, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. In the vicinity is Rockfield-house.

ROCKY-ISLAND, a small island in Cork Harbour, 1 mile south of Cove, barony of Barrymore co. Cork, Munster. It is one great mass of limestone, rising abruptly from the water, and possessing an altitude of between 40 and 50 feet

above sea-level. Its surface was levelled for the erection of a gunpowder magazine, and its summit is surmounted by a watch-tower.

RODANSTOWN. See RADDONATOWNS.

ROE (TIRE), a river of the county of Londonderry, Ulster. It rises east of Moneydenny, at the head of Glenshane, on the southern margin of the county, at an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and runs 13 miles northward, and 2 westward, to the middle of the east side of Lough Foyle. The upper part of its course is tumultuous and alpine,—the stream careering along a succession of lofty screened gleams, and sweeping before it the silt and the debris brought down from multitudes of acclivities by multitudes of torrents and tumbling rills; but the lower part of its course is a majestic march through one of the richest plains of Ireland, to a terminating sea-board or shore of liver sand. Its principal affluents are the Owenbeg, the Owenmore, the Gelvan, the Balteagh, the Castle, and the 'Carley riueltets'. "A current derived from so many mountain-streams, must be liable to sudden and impetuous floods; and these floods having to pass through a level and winding channel in the latter stages of their course, must be disposed, on every sudden increase, to overflow the countries nearly on a level with the channel. For this reason, many trifling acres of the finest grounds are with great difficulty defended by embankments, and almost an equal number, for want of such embankments, remain in a state of lottery." The plain around the lower part of the river's course is called Myroe,—a name which means 'the miry flat of the Roe'; and the river itself acquired its name of Roe from the muddy colour of its waters.

ROE, an inhabited island in Clew bay, parish and barony of Burrishoole, co. Mayo. Connaght.

ROEBUCK, the northern district of the parish of Fanev, barony of Rathfriland, 3 miles south-east by north of Dublin-castle; co. Dublin, Leinster. Roebuck-castle may, from its antiquity and its commanding character, be regarded as at the core of the district. This building was nearly destroyed in the wars of 1641, and was then the property and residence of Mathew Barnewall, Lord Trimlestown; but it was afterwards restored; and it not very long ago received considerable improvements under the direction of its modern occupant, James Crofton, Esq. The castle commands magnificent and stirring views of the city and bay of Dublin, and of a large expanse of adjacent country. Within 1 mile of the castle, are the villages of Booterstown, Windy Harbour, Dendrum, Sillorgan, Milltown, and Clonskeagh; and the mansions, villas, and lodges of Mount-Dillon, Roebuck-house, Belleview, Roebuck-lodge, Woodview, Milltown-house, Vergemount-house, Dodder-cottage, Montrose, Beech-hill, Marino-lodge, Strand-cottage, Elm-park, Nutley, Merrion-castle, Granville, Trimlestown, Woodbine, Merrille, Simpson-lodge, Beechfield, Chatterfield, Daron-coart, Brooklawn, Marino-house, Owenstown-house, South-hill, Stillorgin-park, Mount-Merrion, Mountain-vale, Thorn-hill, Riddewdale, Lakelated, Anselmont, Edenpark, Kilmacdonagh-house, Romenade, Rockmount, Taney-hill, Roebuck-hall, Castleview, Belfield, Lapidhurst, Roebuck-park, Roebuck-house, Fairybole-cottage, and Springfield.

ROE-ISLAND. See ROE.

ROGERI-CALVI, a quoniam parish in the barony of Condons and Mangibbion, co. Cork, Munster. It was a vicarage, and formed part of the benefice of Clonroche, in the dio. of Cloyne; but it has become completely unincorporated with some other of the parishes which constitute that benefice.

ROGESTOWN, a bar-harbour between the

parishes of Lusk and Portlaine, or between the baronies of East Ballythory and Nethercross, co. Dublin, Leinster. It opens immediately south of Lusk, has an entrance of less than 1 of a mile in breadth, expands to an extreme interior width of nearly 1 mile, and penetrates the land westward to the extent of 12 mile; but it consists of merely the external tideway of two little rivers, is almost completely dry during ebb-tide, and cannot be entered by even fishing-craft without serious difficulty. It is crossed by the Dublin and Drogheda railway. On its north shore stands Rogerstown-house.

ROLESTOWN, or **ROYLESTOWN,** a hamlet in the parish of Killossory, barony of Nethercross, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the left bank of the Broadacadow river, and on the road from Swords to Garristown, 31 miles north-west of Swords. In the vicinity are Rolestown-house, Fieldstown-house, Newbarn-house, Mountain-Stewart-house, Saucers-town-house, and Roganstown-house. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Dublin, takes designation from Rolestown, and has chapels here and at Oldtown. Pop. of the hamlet not specially returned.

RONAN'S-ISLAND, an islet in the upper lake of Killarney, co. Kerry, Munster. A cottage upon it was built by a wealthy gentleman, of the name of Ronan, who usually retired hither during two or three months in summer for fishing and shooting; and the building has now been for a long time known as a retreat of pic-nic parties making the tour of the lakes. The islet is accessible only at one spot, and in the vicinity of the cottage: it is thickly wooded with oak, arbutus, and other dendritic shrubs; and its summit has an altitude of about 30 feet above the level of the lake, and commands a powerful panoramic view of the noble mountains by which the basin of the upper lake is surrounded. "The surface of this island," says the author of the Guide to Killarney, "is covered with intricate strata of decayed leaves and branches. These at a great depth are bound and united in such a manner, as to form one continued mass of putrified matter, becoming, in proportion to its depth from the surface, darker in colour, until at the bottom, where the dissolution is most perfect, and the pressure greatest, it is one continued black turf. This fact may tend to explain how many of the bogs in Ireland may have been formed; for it is perfectly ascertained that most of the mountains, and even a great portion of the plains, were once covered thickly with forest trees.

RONANISIL, or **RONAN,** an island in the parish of Inniskeel, barony of Ballyagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It lies in the entrance of Guibarra bay, 3 miles north-north-east of Durois Head, and 5 miles south of the island of Arran.

ROODSTOWN. See ROOSTOWN.

ROOGAGH (TIRE), a rivulet of the county of Fermanagh, Ulster. It rises on the north-west side of Glenkeel mountain, in the parish of Boho; and flows 7 miles north-westward, chiefly on the boundary between the baronies of Magherahoy and Glenamoy, and on that between the parishes of Innismacintagh and Derinish, to the head of Lough Melvin at the village of Garrison.

ROOSKY, a village, partly in the parish of Mohill, barony of Mohill, co. Leitrim, but chiefly in the parish of Tattinbarry, barony of North Ballynaghibber, co. Roscommon, Connaght. It stands on the river Shannon, and on the road from Drumad to Strokestown; a little below Lough Boffin, and 6 miles north-east by east of Strokestown. A bridge of 9 arches here crosses the Shannon; and one of its arches, not placed in the centre, appears much larger than the other. The Shannon, while passing Roosky, glides so visibly from its usual sluggish condition as

to win for its current, at the place the name of the falls of Boosky, and to have occasioned a canal cut of about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in length to be constructed along the Roscommon bank, to conduct the navigation from Lough Bolin to the part of the river below "the falls." The village is quite a recent seat of population; and its Roscommon section contains the glebe-house of Tarmoharry, a Roman Catholic chapel, a constabulary barrack, and a small court-house. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Friday of every month. Area of the Leitrim section of the village, 6 acres. Pop., in 1841, 37. Houses 6. Pop. of the Roscommon section, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 293. Houses 50.

ROOTSTOWN, **ROOSTOWN**, or **RUTUSTOWN**, a village in the parish of Stabannon, barony of Ardee, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of the town of Ardee, co. Louth, Leinster. In its vicinity are the seats of Rootstown-house, Mountview, and Drun-castel-house. Pop. of the village, in 1831, 143. Houses 25.

ROSALUCHA, a hamlet on the western margin of the barony of West Muskerry, and of the county of Cork, Munster. It is situated near the lake of Gougane-Barra, and consists of a few poor huts. Pop. not specially returned.

ROSANNA, a demesne in the parish of Rathnew, and on the right bank of the river Vartry, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile north-west of the village of Rathnew, barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It belongs to the Tighe family; and possesses special interest as the residence of the two late Mesdames Tighe, the one distinguished for her quiet but effective benevolence, and the other celebrated as the authoress of "Psyche." The mansion is large, is wholly built of Dutch brick, stands within a few yards of the river, and commands a rich and very varied home-view. The demesne comprises upwards of 300 acres of land, and is chiefly disposed in luxuriant meadows and noble woods. The course of the river through the demesne is variegated with seats, moss-houses, and rustic bridges; the shrubberies abound with arbutus, laurel, and other evergreens; and the woods contain some curious and beautiful specimens of lime-trees. The demesne is always open to visitors.

ROSAPENNA, a sandy wilderness on the coast of the parish of Clondelohary, barony of Kilmacrennan, co. Donegal, Ulster. "On the Donegal coast, in the vicinity of Horn Head," says a writer in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, "lie the sands of Rosapenna, a scene that almost realized in Ireland the sandy desert of Arabia; a line of coast and country extending from the sea deep into the land, until it almost meets the mountain on which we stood, and exhibiting one wide waste of red sand; for miles not a blade of grass, not a particle of verdure,—hills and dales, and undulating swells, smooth, solitary, desolate, reflecting the sun from their polished surface of one uniform and flesh-like hue. Fifty years ago, this line of coast was as highly improved in its way as Arles, on the opposite side of the bay, now is; it was the much ornamented demesne, and contained the comfortable mansion of Lord Boyne, an old-fashioned manorial house and gardens, planted and laid out in the taste of that time, with avenues, terraces, hedges, and statues, surrounded by walled parks, and altogether a first-rate residence of a nobleman—the country around a green sheepwalk. Now not a vestige of this to be seen; one common waste of sand—no undistinguished ruin covers all. Where is the house? under the sand; where the trees, the walks, the terraces, the green parks, and sheep-walks? all under the sand. Lately the top of the house was visible, and the country people used to

descend by the roof into some of the apartments that were not filled up; but now nothing is to be seen. The Spirit of the Western Ocean has risen in his wrath, and realized here the description Bruce gives of the moving pillars of sand in the deserts of Senaar; or it recalls to memory the grand description which Darwin gives of the destruction of the army of Cambyses in the Nubian desert. Nothing indeed can exceed the wintry horrors of the north-westerly storm, when it sets in on this coast, and its force has been for the last half-century increasing. The Atlantic bursting in, mountain-high, along the cliffs—the spray, flying over the barrier mountain, we were standing upon, and falling miles inland,—the sand sleeting thicker and more intolerable than any hail storm, filling the eyes, mouths, and ears of the inhabitants—levelling ditches, overtopping walls, and threatening to lay not only Rosapenna, but the whole line of coast, at some not very distant period, in one common waste and ruin."

ROBERCON, or **ROSEBERCON**, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Ida, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It lies opposite New Ross; and is bounded by the river Nore along the north, and by the river Barrow along the east. Length, east-south-eastward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,705 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,200; in 1841, 1,538. Houses 244. The surface is beautifully diversified, and consists, for the most part, of middle-rate land. The seats are Bawnjames-house and Rosbercon-castle. The village of Rosbercon stands on the left bank of the Barrow, directly opposite New Ross, and therefore is strictly a suburb of that town. Area, 17 acres. Pop., in 1831, 369; in 1841, 410. Houses 65. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 32; in manufactures and trade, 26; in other pursuits, 20. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 4; on the directing of labour, 32; on their own manual labour, 38; on means not specified, 4. The village has extensive stores and quays, and occupies such a situation as to be capable of great improvement. Adjacent to it are Clocomh distillery, and the extensive and picturesque remains of Rosbercon abbey. These remains comprise the chancel, the lofty tower, sustained on four pointed arches, and the south wall of an aisle, containing 5 arches and 10 windows. The monastery was founded in 1267, by the families of Grace and Walsh, and dissolved in the 31st year of the reign of Henry VIII. —This parish is a vicarage, in the dioc. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £33 2s. 3d.; glebe, 28. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £65 4s. 6d., and are impropriate in the corporation of the city of Waterford. The vicarages of Rosbercon, **DYSERT-MORE**, **BALLYGURRIN**, **KILMACREVOGE**, **SHANNORCH**, and **RATHPATRICK** [see these articles] constitute the benefice of Rosbercon. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 2. Pop., in 1831, 6,790. Gross income, £421 4s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; nett, £369 8s. 8d. Patron, the corporation of the city of Waterford. A curate receives a salary of £52. The church is the restored chancel of Rosbercon abbey, and was new-roofed about 18 years ago, and thoroughly repaired about 10 years ago. Sittings 100; attendance, from 80 to 90. The Rosbercon and Tullagh Roman Catholic chapels, the latter in the parish of Dysertmore, have an attendance of, respectively from 120 to 700, and from 1,400 to 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Listerlin. There are Roman Catholic chapels also at Glenmore in Kilmackeroe, and Slieverua in Rathpatrick. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish of Rosbercon amounted to 108, and the Roman Catholics to 1,214; the Protestants of the

union to 155, and the Roman Catholics to 6,825; a Protestant Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 30 children, a Roman Catholic Sunday school in the parish by about 200, and 2 day daily schools in the parish by about 85; and there were 2 Sunday schools and 6 daily schools in the other parishes of the union.

ROSCARBERY, ROSSCARBERY, or ROSS, a parish, partly in the barony of Ibane and Barryroe, but chiefly in the western division of the barony of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. The Carbery section contains the town of Roscarberry; see next article. Length, southward, 41 miles; extreme breadth, 21. Area of the Ibane and Barryroe section, 947 acres; of the Carbery section, 12,403 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according to the Census, 8,714, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 8,502; in 1841, 8,839. Houses 1,489. Pop. of the Ibane and Barryroe section, in 1831, 476; in 1841, 555. Houses 95. Pop. of the rural districts of the Carbery section, in 1831, 6,716; in 1841, 6,754. Houses 1,131. The surface ascends from the coast to a hilly watershed, possesses much diversity and beauty, and is watered principally by two rills to the heads of respectively Roscarberry Harbour and Milk Cove. Cahirmore, the seat of Thomas Hungerford, Esq., is situated a little north of the town; Derry, the seat of the Rev. H. Townsend, is situated a little west of the town; Dooneencastle, the seat of Richard Smyth, Esq., is situated on the coast; and Foxhall is situated on the northern border.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ross. One portion of the tithes, compounded for £309 13s., is appropriated to the dean and chapter; and another portion, compounded for £434 10s. 11d., is inappropriate in the vicar choral. A curate and a reader are employed to perform the duties. The parochial church is also the cathedral of the diocese, and has an attendance of 250. A schoolhouse in a remote part of the parish is likewise used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 20. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilkerrannore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 450, and the Roman Catholics to 7,967; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 30 children, and a Roman Catholic Sunday school by about 800; and 9 daily schools had on their books 122 boys and 77 girls. One of the daily schools was salaried with £8 a-year from the dean of Ross and £7 8s. from the vicar; one, with £22 10s. from the National Board and £10 from subscription; one, with £17 10s. from the National Board and £10 from subscription; one, with £10 from the London Ladies' Bazaar Society and £4 from subscription; and one, with £12 from subscription.

ROSCARBERY, ROSSCARBERY, or ROSS, a port and market town, and the seat of a diocese, in the parish of Roscarberry, western division of the barony of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on a rocky eminence, on the road from Cork to Skibbereen, and near the head of Roscarberry Harbour, 61 miles south-west by west of Clonakilty, 10 east by north of Skibbereen, 32 south-west by west of Cork, and 158 south-west of Dublin. A strand which nearly surrounds the rocky eminence on which the town is situated, appears to have formerly been a bog or morass, but is asserted by tradition, and by Camden, to have been a harbour. Even the actual harbour of Roscarberry, or the inlet of the sea which bears that name, is so very narrow and shallow in the part which approaches the town, as to be impracticable for seaward navigation; while the outer part of it, extending between Gally Head on the

east and the entrance of Glandore Harbour on the west, is a completely open or unsheltered sweep of the sea, quite unfit for the purposes of anchorage. The environs of the town are beautiful; and the town itself crowning an eminence and half-bid in wood, its cathedral encircled with trees, and its prolonged and narrow bay flanked by wooded banks, have a strikingly picturesque effect. The interior of the town, however, is very far from being beautiful or pleasant; and its domestic buildings are, in general, of a character below mediocrity. Its chief parts are a large central square, and four narrow streets diverging from the angles. The public buildings are the cathedral, the ruins of a monastery, the Roman Catholic chapel, the market-house, the court-house, the brew-house, corn-stores, an inn, and a post-office.—The cathedral has been altered at different periods, and now possesses no great architectural interest. A tower rises from its west end, surmounted by a spire of hewn stone, 80 feet in height, and quite modern as compared with the body of the cathedral.—In the vicinity are some excavations, which are believed to be of considerable extent, but were never thoroughly explored, and are now closed, and rendered inaccessible. "As some people were lately digging for clay, near the cathedral church of Roscarberry," says Dr. Smith, "a deep subterraneous cavity appeared, which seemed to lead to some caverns that were discovered about 30 years before at the west end of the tower, which were 200 yards from the hole now opened; by descending, several oval chambers were discovered, being mostly 12 feet long and 6 broad, having long narrow passages leading from one to the other. These passages were but 18 inches broad and 3 feet high, so that it was necessary to creep from cell to cell; at one end of each chamber stood a broad flag-stone, resembling the back of a Gothic arch formed of a stiff clay, from the centre of which to the ground it was no more than 3 feet 3 inches high; the walls were made of stone, smoothly plastered, and the whole lined with soot, so that fires had been made in them." The common tradition concerning them is, that they were made by the Danes; but the more intelligent Irish antiquarians say they were inhabited by the Furbolgoes, a people of whom there is much mention in their manuscripts, which name signifies no more than a creeping man, or one who lived in a cave. They were anciently named Terrigene, and, because of their living in caves, Antrichne; hence also the Scythians, from whom our Irish had their origin, were, by the Greeks, named Getae and Gentaie. These subterraneous retreats are very numerous about Roscarberry, the soil being a stiff white clay, and very proper for making these caverns.—The ruins of Roscarberry abbey are situated on a rocky height near the cathedral, and consist of two sides of the chapel, exhibiting marks of a rude and comparatively high antiquity. Near the east end of the north wall is a small and narrow window; and on the south side is a round-headed doorway, both of well-squared sandstone, but destitute of artistic decoration. The stones of which the walls consist are unhewn, but are imbedded in a cement of lime, gravel, and small stones; and the inside of the walls appears to have been covered with a thick coat of lime and gravel, worked into a plaster. The monastery, though usually assigned to Augustinian regular canons, seems really to have belonged to a community of Benedictines, who professed obedience to the Benedictine abbey of St. James, without the walls of Wurtzburg, in the province of Meiss, in Germany. "Ross," says Brewer, under the guidance of Dr. Smith, checked by other authorities— "Ross was formerly distinguished by a monastic

foundation and scholastic institution of great celebrity. The ancient name was *Rosus Alethra*, the field of piety; the origin, or at least the early importance, of the town is ascribed to St. Fachian, one of those innumerable scholars of the 6th century, who imparted to Ireland his bias and greatest pride in sanctity; by rendering it the seat of learning in ages during which the neighbouring countries were plunged in mental darkness, and had no boast but that of triumphant bloodshed. This wise and upright man (as he is honorably designated by the writer of his life) was abbot of the monastery here, and is believed to have been also the first bishop of Ross. He was succeeded, as principal of the celebrated school in his monastery, by St. Connall, and it is asserted by Hammer, quoting from some unknown but ancient writer, that St. Brendan taught the liberal arts in this school. The same writer, but likewise on manifest authority, asserts that the town, which speedily increased and was distinguished as a seminary, was encompassed with walls, by a lady of this country. He adds that, in the wars which ensued between several Irish-septs, and particularly in those between the MacCarthys and O'Driscolls, the religious establishment and its town were nearly demolished. By a charter of King John, this town was granted, under the name of Rosclibric, to Adam Roche, with all its appurtenances, save the demesne of the bishop. A dispensary in the town is within the Skibbereen Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 13,458; and, in 1839-40, it expended £118-18s. 6d., and made 7,182 dispensations of medicine to 8,889 patients. A weekly market is held on Wednesday, and fairs are held on Sept. 19 and Dec. 10. A court of petty-sessions is held on every Wednesday. Many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving. Area of the town, 132 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,522; in 1841, 1,530. Houses 273. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 112; in manufactures and trade, 161; in other pursuits, 78. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 14; on the directing of labour, 137; on their own manual labour, 145; on means not specified, 30.

The see of Ross is usually said to have been founded in the 6th century; yet only two alleged bishops, Fachian and Maclellan, are known to history previous to the Anglo-Norman conquest; and even they may be regarded as bishops in a very primitive sense of that word, just as readily and authentically as in a prelatic sense. In 1172, and during 18 following years, Benedict was in the see. Maurice, who died in 1196, succeeded Benedict. Daniel made himself bishop in 1197. "This fellow," says the record, "ought not to have been ranked among the bishops." He intruded without election upon the see, without so much as having been put in election nomination?; imposing for a time upon the popes by means of the grossest and most impudent forgeries and lies. Florence, a monk, became bishop in 1210; he was in the same year deposed by the pope of the power of ordaining; and he died in 1222. Robert was in the see in 1225. Florence or Egan O'Cloghera resigned the bishopric in 1232. Maurice, chanter of Cloyne, became bishop in 1233, and resigned in 1269, in order to become a Franciscan friar; and he is said to have been "unqualified to govern the see of Ross both from the weakness of his constitution and his want of learning." Walter O'Meara, a Franciscan friar, became bishop in 1282, and died in 1274. Peter O'Mullavan, a Cistercian monk, became bishop in 1275, and died in 1290. Lawrence, canon of Ross, became bishop in 1290, and died in 1309. Matthew O'Tin, abbot, became bishop in 1310, recovered at law several alien-

ated possessions of the see; and died in 1330. Lawrence O'Holleran became bishop in 1331, and died in 1336. Dennis became bishop in 1336, and died in 1377. Bernard O'Connor, a Franciscan friar, was made bishop by papal provision in 1377. Stephen Brown, a Carmelite friar, was made bishop by papal provision in 1402. Walter Formy, a Franciscan friar, was made bishop by papal provision in 1418, and died in 1424. John Blixvorch, a Carmelite friar, and probably a German, was appointed to the see on the death of Formy, but was set aside in consequence of neglecting to expedite in due time his apostolic letters. Cornelius MacElchade, a Franciscan friar, was made bishop by papal provision in 1426. Thady, probably a Welebinan, became bishop in 1438, and died about 1489. Odo or Hugh, became bishop in 1489, and died in 1494. Edmund Courty, a Franciscan friar, was translated from Cloyne to Ross in 1494, and died in 1518. John Inurely, abbot of the Cistercian abbey of Mair, became bishop in 1519; and died in the same year. Bonaventure, a Spaniard, was in the see in 1523. Dermot MacDonnall was in the see in 1544, and died in 1552; yet a person of the name of John was styled bishop of Ross in 1531. Thomas O'Herlehy was in the see in 1503; he in the same year assisted at the council of Trent along with the bishops of Raphoe and Achonry; and he resigned in 1570. William Lyon was made bishop of Ross in 1582; he obtained, in the following year, the sees of Cork and Cloyne in commendam; and he died in 1617. The bishopric of Ross has never since been held separately; and it is now permanently united by law to Cork and Cloyne. See *CORK* and *CLOYNE*.

The gross and the nett amount of episcopal income belonging to the see of Ross, as ascertained upon the average of three years ending in 1831, were respectively £1,715 17s. 9d., and £1,388 11s. 6d. The dean of Ross holds, as the corps of his dignity, the sinecure parsonage of Desert, worth in gross amount £91 a year; and holds in addition the benefice of Ballinderry in the dio. of Connor. The prebendary receives £205 a year gross from his corps; and holds also the benefice of Mohill, in the dio. of Ardagh. The chancellor receives £11 1s. 6d. gross from his corps; and holds also the benefice of Templequinn, in the dio. of Ross, and the situation of diocesan schoolmaster of Cloyne, Cork, and Ross. The treasurer receives £63 gross from his corps; and holds also the benefice of Murragh, in the dio. of Cork. The archdeacon receives £74 16s. 3d. gross, from the rectories of Kilmacabea, Killaughbeg, Afladown, Killece, and Killea-kin, and the parsonage of Tullagh without cure; and holds also the benefices of Killeonan, Templeogue, and Ballydeolar, and the sinecure rectory of Canaway, forming the corps of Killaughamillane prebend, in the dio. of Cork. The prebendary of Templeogue receives £428 8s. 8d. gross from his corps. The prebendary of Island receives £231 gross from his corps; and holds also the benefices of Kilgarraile and Dacry in the dio. of Ross. The prebendary of Carrageamore receives £53 7s. 8d. from his corps; and holds also the office of preacher and reader in Ross cathedral. The prebendary of Templebryan receives £70 gross from his corps; and holds also the benefice of Kluagross, in the dio. of Ross. The prebendary of Donaghmore receives £36 18s. 5d. gross from his corps. The vicar choral receives a gross income of £420 12s. 9d.

The diocese of Ross consists of a detached district in the extreme south-west of the county of Cork, and a main body commencing 84 miles from the nearest point of the detached district, and extending along the coast to the head of Courtmacsherry bay.

The detached district measures 26 miles by 4; and the main body, 24 miles by 6. Area of the whole, 185,459 acres, exclusive of two benefices, the contents of which were not reported. Pop. in 1831, 109,649. Number of parishes, 32; of benefices, 23; of benefices consisting of single parishes, 16; of resident incumbents, 17. Tithe compositions belonging to the benefices, £7,840 10s. 10d. 1 glebe, £398 2s. 4d. Gross income, £8,362 11s. 2d.; nett, £7,157 11s. 1d. Patron of 18 benefices, the diocesan; of 4, laymen and corporation; of 1, alternately the Crown and the diocesan. Amount of appropriate tithes, £1,268 15s. 9d.; of impropriate tithes, £2,867 4s. 10d. Number of stipendiary curates, 23; amount of their salaries, £605, besides additional advantages enjoyed by one. Number of benefices with churches, 18; without them, 5. Total of churches, 18; of sittings in the churches, 3,920. Cost of building 16 of the churches, £13,264 18s. 4d.; of which £6,442 6s. 1d. were gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £4,993 16s. 11d. were lent by that Board, £1,228 13s. 3d. were contributed in private donations, and £600 were raised by parochial assessment and the sale of pews. But at the date of the report, whence these statistics are derived, 9 other places than churches were used for public worship in connection with the Establishment; and since that date, a new church has been built, chiefly by aid from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in the parish of Killaconagh. In 1834, the number of places of worship belonging to Protestant dissenters was 2; the number of Roman Catholic chapels was 27; the inhabitants consisted of 5,688 Churchmen, 2 Protestant dissenters, and 102,308 Roman Catholics; and each of 2 of the benefices contained not more than 20 members of the Establishment, each of 3 not more than 50, each of 2 not more than 100, each of 4 not more than 200, each of 11 not more than 500, of 1 not more than 1,000, and 1 between 1,000 and 2,000. In the same year 90 daily schools, which made returns of their attendance, had on these books 3,712 boys and 2,329 girls; and 29 which made no returns were computed to be attended by 1,043 children; 69 of the total of 119 schools were supported wholly by fees; and of 50 which were supported wholly or partially by subscription, 11 were in connection with the National Board, 5 with the Association for Discountenancing Vice, 1 with the Board of Erasmus Smith, and 5 with the London Hibernian Society.

The Roman Catholic diocese of Ross is distributed into ten parishes, and is united to the diocese of Clonfert. The names of its parishes, together with the sites of the respective chapels, are, 1. Clonakilly, Clonakilly and Derrera; 2. Rosaberry, Rosaberry and Lisavard; 3. Lislee, Lislee; 4. Kilmee, Kilmee; 5. Ardfield, Ardfield and Milltown; 6. Kilmacabea, Glendora and Ballyhaloe; 7. Aghadown, Aghadown; 8. Skibbereen, Skibbereen and Rath; 9. Islands of Cape and Inishperkin, Inishperkin and Cape Clear; 10. Timoleague, Timoleague and Kilmalinda.

ROSCLOGHER, a barony in the north of the county of Leitrim, Connaght. It is bounded, on the north, by the bay and the county of Donegal; on the east, by the county of Fermanagh; on the south, by the barony of Droghadair; and on the west, by the county of Sligo. Its length, north to south, is 15 miles; its greatest breadth is 10½ miles; and its area is 86,074 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches,—of water, 4,900 acres, 4 perches are water. Lough Glenties lies on the north-east boundary; Lough Glenties lies on the south-west boundary; Lough Glenties lies on the north-west boundary; and Lough Glenties lies in the centre. A view of the configura-

tion of the surface of the barony may be obtained by reference to our article on the county of Leitrim.

—This barony contains the whole of the parishes of Killaconagh, and part of the parishes of Clonclare and Rosaberry. The principal villages are, Killybeggar, Langanboy, Killebeggar, and part of Manor-Hamilton. Pop. in 1831, 20,314; in 1841, 22,796. Houses 3,684. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,233; in manufactures and trade, 626; in other pursuits, 181. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 77; on the directing of labour, 726; on their own manual labour, 3,216; on means not specified, 21. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,372; who could read but not write, 1,767; who could neither read nor write, 4,493. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 952; who could read but not write, 2,176; who could neither read nor write, 6,883.—Rosclougher lies within the Poor-law union of Ballyshannon and Manor-Hamilton. The total number of tenements valued is 3,662; and of these, 2,142 were valued under £5, 1,031, under £10, 277, under £15, 110, under £20, 61, under £25, 21, under £30, 18, under £40, 11, under £50, and 11, at and above £50.

ROSCOM, a headland, and a small harbour, in the parish of Oranmore, and barony and county of Galway, Connaght. The headland is situated near the north-east corner of Galway bay, 2 miles west-south-west of Oranmore, and 3, south, by east, of Galway. A pier at the harbour was constructed by means of contributions from the London and Dublin Charitable Societies, and has proved a very useful work. It is the landing-place for large quantities of turf and manure, the shipping place of most of the produce of the Meurough marble quarries, and the resort of about forty-five small fishing-boats.

ROSCOMMON.

An inland county of the province of Connaght. It extends from north to south, and lies slightly west of the centre of Ireland. It is bounded, on the north, by the county of Leitrim; on the east, by the counties of Leitrim, Longford, and Westmeath; on the south-east, by King's county; on the south-west, by the county of Galway; on the west, by the counties of Galway and Mayo; and on the north-west, by the county of Sligo. About two-thirds of the entire boundaries are formed by water; and by far the greater portion of these two-thirds consists of the river Suck, along the west, and the river Shannon, with its lacustrine expansion, along the east, to the point at which the two rivers effect their confluence. The actual distance achieved by the Suck upon the boundary, if all the sinuosities of the stream be included, is nearly fifty miles; and the distance achieved by the Shannon and its lakes, upon the boundary, is forty-seven miles measured in a straight line, and at least double that number of miles measured along the sinuosities. The county is very long in proportion to its breadth, and may, as to its outline, be called a very slender oblong, with an expansion on both sides immediately north of the centre. It lies between 53° 16' 13" and 54° 7' 27" north latitude; and therefore has a length of about 46½ miles. Its greatest breadth is about 25 miles in a straight line westward from Rooskey; but its medium breadth is very much less than the maximum; and its breadth at both extremities contrasts to nearly a point. Its area includes 440,522 acres, of arable land, 130,299 of uncultivated land, 6,732 of continuous plantations, 708 of towns, and 29,450 of water.—In all 607,691 acres.

Surface.—The mountains on the shores of Lough

Allen; the Carlew mountains on the northern frontier, the great sandstone ridge of Slievebawn, and the mountain of Slieve-Alwyn in the west, are the principal heights within the county, and constitute its principal features of expressive contour and scenic power. Brahlieve and Slieve-Curkagh, the two loftiest summits adjacent to Lough Allen, have altitudes of 1,098 and 1,377 feet above sea-level; they soar conspicuously above all the other heights of Roscommon, and show their blue peaks in the horizon to very distant parts of the county; and they have steep and rugged sides, and broad perpendicular faces of rock in the loftier acclivities. The Carlew mountains rise slowly from the plains of Boyle to the boundary-line with the county of Sligo, covered with verdure, softly beautiful in character, and attaining an extreme altitude of 863 feet above sea-level. The ridge of Slievebawn extends nearly due southward within from 2 to 4 miles of the Shannon, to the parallel of Lanesborough or the head of Lough Ree; it attains an extreme altitude of 857 feet above sea-level; and it may be seen peering in the horizon from a very considerable distance, especially on the western and adjacent part of the great plain of Leinster. The hill of Fairymount, on the shore of Lough-Glynn in the west, has sometimes been mistakenly pronounced the loftiest ground in the county; and it is a gently rising eminence, with cultivation reaching to its very summit. "The mountains of Brahlieve and Slieve-Curkagh, and of Slieve-Bawn," remarks Mr. Weld, "are the only heights which appear to deserve the appellation of mountain, although it is not easy to say where the term hill should cease to be used, and that of mountain begin. The word 'Slieve,' it may be here observed, signifies in the Irish language, a mountain; so that the application of that term to certain heights shows, tolerably clearly, the general opinion that was entertained of their superior elevation. The other highlands are for the most part distinguished by the epithet mount, as Fairymount, &c." Several other districts of the county than the strictly upland are agreeably diversified with hills and undulations; but though rocks rise in various instances above the plains, they rarely attain a considerable height, or present large, individual, compact masses. "I cannot call to recollection," says Mr. Weld, "a single instance, excepting it he actually amongst the mountains, where the rocks form cliffs, or become remarkable objects in the landscape. Along the Suck, and along the river Shannon, south of Carrick, the shores in several parts are bold, and cliffs occasionally overhang the water; but these in general are formed of compact masses of limestone gravel and indurated clay; and although the bed of these rivers is traversed by ledges of rocks, which form bars in various places, yet these seldom appear above the water, and never rise to a height so as to become picturesque, or even prominent objects in the landscape. The rocks upon which the ancient castles and abbeys are based, invariably of limestone, present the same character of flat ledges, and where cut through for the formation of the fosse or moat, are covered with vegetation and scarcely distinguishable from banks of earth. In the northern parts of the county, amongst the mountains, scenery occasionally occurs, picturesque if not romantic in its nature. Certain parts of the banks of the Suck are also beautiful, and the shores of some of the lakes truly delightful. Indeed, there is scarcely any part of the county which would not be grateful to the eye, if it was but more generally wooded; but the want of timber is very observable." Yet large tracts of flat ground intervene between the diversified districts, traversed by dull and sluggish streams, far and broadly patch-

ed or striped with flooded meadows and boggy morasses, and almost totally destitute of even the lowest and poorest description of scenically interesting features. Very large expanses of flat alluvial soil, and also vast plains of bog, flank both the Shannon and the Suck; and though some of the bogs are diversified with all the inequalities of the hills and undulations upon which they repose, some of even the largest ones present flat and featureless surfaces, and are mere wildernesses and sheets of chaos.

Waters.—The periodical or seasonal class of lakes called turloughs make a similarly conspicuous figure in Roscommon as in Galway. The turlough of Mantua is computed to cover an area of a little upwards of 600 acres; another turlough of upwards of a mile in length, lies on the western boundary beyond Lough Glynn; and other turloughs of various sizes occur in most parts of the county, and are particularly numerous in the western and the central districts. The lakes or lacustrine expansions of the Shannon, while the river is in contact with Roscommon, are Loughs Allen, Bodarig, Boffin, Forlies, and Ree. The other principal lakes, are Loughs Arrow, Gara, and Skene, on the north-western boundary; Loughs Key and Meelagh, in the interior of the north; Loughs Glynn and O'Flynn, on the western border; and Loughs Kilglass and Fushinagh, on the eastern border. The chief of the numerous small lakes are Loughs Cullenirwan, Coolagarr, Goat, Cloghna-shade, Collog, Ardakilinn, Finn, Duff, Nablasbarnogh, Aneagh, Gall, Counymore, Saggart, Acrann, Roger's, Feeny, Annaghmore, Nablaghy, Elia, O'Doura, Tully, Radeen, Brackan, Loure, Toomore, Dooneen, Cambo, Lisdaly, Corbally, Cave-town, Booley, Treanamarly, Innisatirra, Shanballybawn, Oakport, Laundry, Druncunney, Drundo, Cloonacolly, Cloonagh, Errit, and Ballinvilla. The two great rivers upon the boundaries—the Shannon along all the east, and the Suck along the southern half of the west—effect nearly all the drainage; the rivers Breeogue and Lung, which flow into Lough Gara, and the river Boyle, which carries off all the superfluous waters of that lake, and runs through Lough Key to the Shannon, are the principal streams in the interior; and part of the catchment basin of Lough Arrow, which lies upon the north-west boundary, and sends off its superfluous waters to Ardnaglass Harbour, is the only territory within Roscommon which does not belong to the river-system of the Shannon.

Climate.—“Mountains,” remarks Mr. Weld, “will sensibly affect the temperature of the regions in their vicinity; and those of the adjacent counties of Sligo, Mayo, and Galway, may severally exercise a powerful influence over the climate of Roscommon, and render the sea-breezes from the west, cooler perhaps than they would otherwise be. The evaporation from the vast extent of water, bog, and marshes, on the borders of the sleepy rivers, might naturally be supposed likewise to lower the temperature. These suppositions meet with a partial confirmation, from the opinions expressed by persons who had been long resident both in Roscommon and in Dublin, and deserving of deference, that the temperature is less mild in Roscommon than it is in Dublin, and that more rain falls, particularly in the northern parts of the county, occasioned by the vicinity of the mountains, which attract the vapours coming from the sea. The period of the maturation of the ordinary fruits, may likewise serve as a sort of guide to determine the difference of climate, after making due allowance for the influence of culture and soil; and in well cultivated gardens in Roscommon, I observed that certain fruits, jargonelle pears, for example, and plums, were barely ripe, whilst the same kinds had already,

for the most part, passed off in and about Dublin, in circumstances which serves to give confirmation to the opinions of the persons already mentioned, that the temperature in Roscommon is lower. As for any conclusions to be drawn from the comparative period of the harvest, whether of corn or hay, these are liable to so many variations from the state of the soil, and different systems of agriculture, that it would only lead to error to use them. In the very same district, with the same soil and the same climate, superior husbandry and superior diligence will almost invariably command not only better, but earlier crops; and a very remarkable instance in point, occurred in the town of Roscommon whilst I stopped there, new reaps having by certain persons, few in number, been brought into the market a full fortnight before the general supply; and the period happening to be one of considerable scarcity, these persons obtained half as much more for their produce as they would otherwise have done. Their ground had been better tilled, and sown earlier, and it is almost needless to observe, that the superior prices they received must have operated more or less as a bounty and excitement upon the exertions of others in future years. In the hay-harvest, a difference still more remarkable is observable between the meadows of wealthy proprietors and substantial farmers and those of the poorer classes; but generally through the county, the hay-harvest in weeks, nay months, behind that in the immediate vicinity of Dublin.

Minerals.—By far the greater part of the county is part of the great Glast limestone plain of Ireland. The upper beds of the limestone are usually of a grey colour, and abound with madrepores, chamætes, arclites, and other fossils; but the lower beds are generally of the insipid variety of limestone now called oolite, of a blackish colour, containing such large proportions of argillaceous and silicious earths as frequently to be incapable of conversion into marlstone, and often accompanied with such numerous minute and thin layers of Lydian stone as give the rocks a striped appearance. The strata which follow the oolite beds are commonly a black limestone, of a crystalline structure, and capable of a high polish; yet, in the northern districts, the lower limestone beds, even where they lie in contact with sandstone, are very frequently of a light grey colour, of a crystalline texture, and of an indurated and fine-grained marbly character. Two considerable sandstone districts are insulated within the limestone plain,—the one extending quite across the county in the valley of the Boyle river, and the other identical with the conspicuous hilly ridge of Slieve-Bawn, both similar in general composition, but the former of the old red sandstone class of rocks, and the latter of the yellow sandstone. Little districts or rather peninsulas of sandstone formation occur also on the western border beyond Castlebar, and a quarry of it exists near Ballynagare, in such laminated strata, as to be easily disengaged into very thin flags, and formerly used as succedanea for roofing slates. "The oldest distinct sandstone formation," says Mr. Griffith, "is very unequal and irregular in its stratification. In some places, it forms lofty hills and given ranges of mountains; in others, it does not exceed twenty or thirty feet. This sandstone, which is in beds, and in colour red, grey, or yellowish-white, is, sometimes, though rarely, interstratified with reddish or greyish sandstone slate. Where this happens, it has been mistaken for sandstone of the coal formation; and many fruitless trials for coal have been made in consequence. The hill of Fairymount, to the south of Sligo town, has been supposed to contain coal; as also the hill of Ballylarny, to the north-east of

Lough Key, and close to the coal country. The sandstone of these hills is, however, separated from the coal formation by a succession of beds of limestone, exceeding one thousand feet in thickness. The distinguishing mark between the old oolite sandstone of the coal formation, is, that the first is always below and the second above the first oolite limestone. The old oolite limestone, in numerous places in the vicinity of the coal district, rises through the limestone, forming insulated hills. The inland district on the bank of Lough Allen consists of the series of rocks which constitute the coal formation, and is part of the coalfield of Cannaghua. See *ARTICLE, COSSAGUE, LESTRAN, and GENERAL INTRODUCTION.* On viewing the coal country from the south, says Mr. Griffith, "it exhibits a steep and straight ridge of high land, rising from 1,000 to 1,200 feet above its base, and extending 14 miles in an east and west direction, but broken in the middle by the great valley of the Shannon. The summits of these ridges are universally flat, and are covered by shallow bog. The strata of the coal formation are arranged with great regularity, and dip or incline conformably with the limestone on which they rest, and contrary to the declivity of the hill; but the continuity of the different beds is frequently broken by the strata of one part of a hill having fallen or slipped down to a lower level from that of the other. These slips frequently occasion a difference of the level in the same bed, of 20, 40, or even 100 yards. A knowledge of the precise direction and amount of the fall of these slips is of the utmost importance to the coal miner, otherwise they must lead to great expense, and possibly to the abandonment of the colliery."

Soils.—Since the date of the celebrated Arthur Young's observations upon Irish soils and husbandry, the county of Roscommon has been very generally and justly known as one of the richest territorial districts in the three kingdoms. A comparatively detailed view of the soils may be obtained by reference to our articles on the several baronies of the county; and the following general view, in the words of the judicious and painstaking statler, Mr. Weld, is satisfactory: "The best ground in the county, producing those fine natural pastures for which Roscommon has been so long celebrated, lies within the limestone districts; such, for example, are the rich fattening pastures in the vicinity of Tulsk and Kilcorky, and the plains of Boyle to the south-east of the town,—not plains, however, so much so account of the evenness of the surface, as the absence of trees. It might possibly be supposed, that from the debris of the sandstone mountains, after the revolutions which appear to have taken place, considerable tracts of sand might have been left; but sands, in the strict sense of the word, are extremely rare in Ireland; and I am not aware of the existence of a sandy road, even of the length of a few perches, in any part of Roscommon, except it be in the immediate vicinity of Lough Acluan. In the western part of the barony of Ballinlougher, now the barony of Castlebar, and there, the sand seemed rather to have been washed up from the lake, and drifted over the adjacent lands by the winds, than to have been deposited from a watery medium, which has spread over the country. Some of the sandstone soils, as in the vicinity of the Cullin mountains, to the north-west of Boyle, are of a very poor description, but capable of great improvement for the admixture of lime, or rather from compost of lime and bog earth, which is to be had readily. Whenever capital comes to be applied more extensively to agriculture in Roscommon, an ample field lies open for its employment in improving the soil in this way; great improvements might likewise be

made by draining, in almost every part of the county, and not merely by the deepening of streams in the low grounds, but by making drains in the uplands, where cold, wet, and spewy ground intervenes, throwing up rushes and aquatic plants, in places which would scarcely have been suspected of producing them. Bogs and boggy soils abound; and there are considerable tracts of low marshy ground on the borders of the rivers. On the mountains, dry patches covered with heath, occasionally intervene; but the surface of the mountains far more commonly is wet and boggy. Rich deep loams are met with, as well as extensive tracts of very light, shallow soil, more particularly along the ridges which separate the waters of the Suck and the Shannon, where the limestone rocks are so sparingly covered that the plough for considerable distances cannot be used at all. These tracts are commonly devoted to sheep-feeding. In fine, there is scarcely any one of the inland counties of Ireland which affords a greater variety of soil than Roscommon.*

Agriculture.—Tillage has, for a considerable number of years past, been extending; and it now turns over a much larger aggregate of land than at any former period. The state of husbandry, however, is, in a general view, very bad,—greatly improved on the farms held by large proprietors or wealthy tenants, but in a deplorable and comparatively primitive condition, on most of the smaller farms. "To say nothing," says Mr. Weld, "of the deficiency of produce attributable to bad ploughing, unskilful sowing, want of manures, and an utter inattention to the alternation of green crops with those of corn, potatoes alone excepted, the loss upon what the land actually does yield is considerable from bad and careless stacking, and the general want of barns. The stacks are commonly made very small, resting upon the earth; for in a country so bare of timber and hedge-rows, boughs and bushes are scarce articles. If wet weather comes on and continues long, much of what lies below, next the earth, perishes by attracting moisture; from the want of a broad and firm basis, the frail structure is liable likewise to be swayed by the wind, and the tops and sides losing their original form, and being no longer capable of throwing off the rain, still more damage ensues. To such losses are likewise to be added the depredations from vermin, rats, mice, and small birds, whilst the corn remains out of doors. As for barns, in the English and Continental acceptation of the term, they are literally unknown. The floor of some outhouse, or perhaps even that of the family-room, may be used for thrashing, but a vast proportion of the grain is beaten out in the open air, very commonly near the road-side, where there happens to be a dry spot. These observations, it must be understood, apply to the small holdings; but upon such is raised a considerable quantity of the corn which is thrown into the market from the county of Roscommon. * * The common plough of the small farms is constructed on a bad principle, if principle at all there be to guide the workmen, since for the most part it is put together by guess, and whether the instrument works well or ill is a matter of chance. Mr. Wakefield remarked, that few of the ploughs which he saw had either cats head or swill yard; so that if it was necessary to plough deeper than the instrument, from its original set, would admit, an extra person was employed to press upon the beam; and most ploughs were accompanied by an attendant with a spade to turn back the earth, which, after the plough had advanced, would otherwise revert to its former bed; and the shovelling of trenches was always practised, whether the plough or the spade had been employed. Ploughing was

merely marking the land with furrows, and even this was executed so badly, that he ascribed the produce of corn much more to the spade than to the plough. These observations are still strictly applicable to tillage in Roscommon at the present day; but, on the lands of the principal resident gentry, examples may be found in nearly every part of the county, of excellent tillage, with Scotch ploughs of the most approved construction, drawn by a pair of horses, and driven by the ploughman. Where the breadth of corn is small, it might be supposed that sowing, upon which the evenness and product of the crop so much depends, could be executed in greater perfection, but the converse is more commonly the case, and the want of extensive practice here as in other instances, occasions the work to be far less ably performed. The spade, in the usual English acceptation of the term, is utterly unknown in Roscommon, excepting it be in the gardens of the upper classes, and even there it is rare. Its place is supplied by an instrument called the loy, common, as I am informed, in every part of Connaught. * * In certain districts of Roscommon, as in other places where spade husbandry prevails, it is usual for people to exchange labour reciprocally, and to unite in considerable numbers in the fields of individuals in rotations, more especially for the purpose of planting or digging out potatoes. These congregations of workmen give vivacity to the labourer, and are ordinarily scenes of much cheerfulness. * * A slovenly and wasteful system widely prevails of letting the land out, as it is termed, that is, leaving it to nature to recover, after having been exhausted by repeated successive crops of corn, until it will yield, in fact, no more, to repay the expense of seed and cultivation. Nothing can exceed the miserable aspect of the ground thus abandoned, which soon becomes covered with noxious or at least useless weeds, partially intermixed, however, with grasses from which the half-starved cows and calves pick a scanty sustenance. It seems to be totally overlooked, that these weeds still help to exhaust the soil, and by robbing it of nutriment, to impede and delay the accomplishment of that bountiful work which is expected from the hand of nature, and which is rarely denied,—the restoration of fertility. Yet it has been inferred by many persons, and not without apparent foundation, that the fertility of the soil by such treatment is undergoing a gradual and fatal diminution; consequently, that the capital of the country is annually on the decrease. * * * The extensive grazing farms in Roscommon present a very different picture of fertility from the exhausted let-out tillage land. In the former, nature displays her richest verdure, and imagination can scarcely figure to itself more productive pastures. But even here exceptions must be taken to the indolence of man; since, to an extent that could scarcely be credited, thistles are allowed not only to remain year after year in patches through the ground, but annually to increase and spread, so as to become absolutely a plague in the land. Frequent are the instances of sheep being blinded by their punctures, whilst grazing amongst them. I saw many so blinded myself, and was told it was considered quite as an usual occurrence. * These thistles are very commonly a perquisite of the herds, who make some gains by burning them and selling the ashes; a custom as impolitic as can well be imagined, since so far from checking their growth, it is absolutely a bounty held out on their propagation."

* It was in the county of Westmeath, that I first observed thistles in unusual quantities; and on proceeding to the westward they seemed to increase in height, and strength, and number. With the prevalence of westerly winds, the seed cannot fail of being wafted from Connaught to Leinster.

Farms.—The rent of the lands in the immediate vicinity of towns is so high as from £3 to £4 per acre; but that of rough land taken in large extent does not, in some instances, exceed 5s. or 6s. Large farms of several hundred acres very generally pay from 20s. to 25s. per acre; and farms of considerable extent pay from 30s. to 35s., or even more. During the war, rents rose much higher, and not unfrequently reached £3 3s.; and as previous to the war some of the richest grazing land in the county had been let at 12s. on long leases, the mere reletting of them at the current prices of the day became a copious source of fortune. The consolidation of small farms into large has not been much practised; and, in some instances in which it has occurred, assistance was afforded to dispossessed tenants to emigrate. In 1841, there were within the rural districts of the county, 17,472 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres in extent, 8,066 of from 5 to 15 acres, 913 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 895 of upwards of 30 acres; and within the civic districts of the county, 63 of from 1 to 5 acres, 39 of from 5 to 15 acres, 8 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 36 of upwards of 30 acres. In the same year there were, in the entire county, 10,530 male farmers, 333 female farmers, 46,324 male servants and labourers of 15 years of age and upwards, 3,023 female servants and labourers of 15 years of age and upwards, 3,583 male servants and labourers under 15 years of age, 568 female servants and labourers under 15 years of age, 39 ploughmen, 115 gardeners, 13 graziers, 1,007 male herds, 17 female herds, 6 care-takers, 4 land-agents, 90 land-stewards, 14 game-keepers, 3 male dairy-keepers, and 34 female dairy-keepers.

Woods.—Though the aggregate extent of wood is very small as compared with the entire area of the county, yet the groves and plantations which adorn the demesnes of the gentry are sufficiently numerous, large, and thriving, to show how very improved an appearance would be produced by a general attention to planting and arboriculture. Trees freely flourish; those which have attained a considerable age are healthy and vigorous; and the woods which adorn some of the principal demesnes are of very considerable extent. Some beautiful reaches of plantations, and many very fine specimens of trees, occur, in particular, upon the demesnes and estates of Monte-Park, Strokestown, Lough-Glynn, Rockingham, Frenchpark, and Mount-Talbot. But "excepting it be near Lough Meelagh in the northern part of the county," says Mr. Weld, "I am not aware of having seen any trees, even of moderate size, which bore the appearance of original growth; but in some ravines, to the west of Castlereagh, and also near the banks of the lower Suck, as well as near Lough Ree, scrubby thickets may be seen which seem to have sprung from old stocks, probably the remnants of former woods. Of modern plantations, not made for ornament, in the immediate neighbourhood of house or demesne, the most extensive are those of Viscount Lorton, at the base of the Curlew mountains, and of Mr. Wills on Slievealbyn, near Ballinlough." In 1841, there were within the county 23 acres of woods and 2,535 detached trees of oak, 126 acres and 56,682 detached trees of ash, 10 acres and 3,165 detached trees of elm, 43 acres and 15,917 detached trees of beech, 326 acres and 20,976 detached trees of fir, 5,759 acres and 111,241 detached trees of mixed plantations, and 445 acres and 7,272 detached trees of orchards,—in all, 6,732 acres and 217,788 detached trees,—the latter equivalent to 1,361 acres,—so that the general total of wood was 8,093 acres. The quantities of the continuous woods of older date of plantation than 1791, were 13 acres of oak, 60 of ash, 3 of elm, 13 of beech, 48 of fir, 1,520 of mixed plantations, and 179 of orchards.

Bogs.—“According to the marginal note on the county map by Messrs. Edgeworth and Griffith,” says Mr. Weld, “the bogs of Roscommon amount to 80,908 Irish, equal to 131,057 English, acres, occupying in proportion to the arable land about 29 parts in 100. They are dispersed over the face of the country, in divisions of various sizes, from tracts of thousands of continuous acres to small patches which barely suffice to supply the neighbouring districts with fuel. It is rare to find 4 miles together without the occurrence of bogs, and they are met with in almost every variety of situation; on the summits of the coal mountains and tops of the highest hills; on their sloping sides; on the banks of loughs and rivers; and in the depth of valleys. Several of the bogs on the uplands are comparatively dry, and in their natural state often afford coarse pasturage, which answers for young and hardy cattle; but all the upland bogs are not dry, neither do they all yield pasturage: on the contrary, in situations where it might be least expected, springs, swallow holes, and quagmires occur, dangerous in many instances to approach, and often absolutely impervious to man or beast. The depth of the bogs is various; from that of a few feet to upwards of 7 fathoms. As sources of fuel, the distribution of these bogs over the face of the country may be regarded as a bountiful gift from providence, diffusing comparative comfort amongst many a poor family which, without such an advantage, would suffer extreme misery. A distance of 4 miles intervening between the turbary and the residence is considered in Roscommon a subject of peculiar inconvenience; and a marked difference is observable in the condition of the peasantry who have a plentiful supply of turf at hand upon easy terms, and those who have to fetch it from such a distance, or to pay for it in money. But the fourth part of the surface of the land is not wanted for fuel; and, even if it were, the value of bog is not impaired by draining and cultivation. The growth of the bog plants may be stopped, and consequently the increase of the mass prevented; but the turf from a bog which has been consolidated by draining is more dense, and consequently of more value, and the cultivation of the surface neither lessens nor deteriorates what lies beneath.” The surveys of the bogs of Roscommon, under the commission appointed for the purpose by parliament, were executed in the years 1812 and 1813, by Messrs. Longfield, Griffith, and Edgeworth, and the bogs were classed under four districts. The first by Mr. Longfield, called the Lough Gara district, comprised the bogs which lay in the vicinity of that great body of water, on the western frontier of the county in the baronies of Boyle and Ballinobher. Mr. Griffith undertook the survey of two districts, the first comprising the bogs which discharged their waters into the Upper Suck; the second, the bogs which discharge their waters into the Lower Suck, and into the Shannon. Mr. Edgeworth's, the fourth district, lay between the river Shannon and the ridge of Slieve-Bawn, or the white mountain. Rooskey-Bridge on the Shannon was the most northern part, and Lough Ree the most southern. The whole quantity of bog surveyed was upwards of 100,000 English acres; but the surveys, according to the regulations of the Commissioners, were not to include any bogs of less extent than 500 Irish acres. Notwithstanding the accuracy and intelligence of the engineers, and the confident and almost enthusiastic terms in which they represented the practicality of draining and improving the bogs, and the consequent profits attendant on the measure, yet nothing of any note has been effected since these surveys were made; at least nothing in pursuance of the plans which were

then laid down and submitted to the Commissioners and to Parliament. The most remarkable improvements within the county, particularly those in the southern parts, in the vicinity of Athlone, and the largest plantation of timber trees upon bog, were effected before the Commission was issued; these were referred to by the surveyors, in their reports, as examples of what might be done, and they still remain as the principal examples which are to be seen within the county on a considerable scale. Minor improvements have indeed gone on, in various places, and a season has never passed over without some accession of reclaimed bog, as it is called, to the arable surface of the county."

Live Stock.—Some fine horses of good blood are bred in the county, and, though probably inferior to those of a bygone period when racing and hunting were more in vogue, they still bring high prices. At a fair of Ballinasloe 14 or 15 years ago, the sum of £270 a-head was offered and refused for some horses of the Frenchpark stud; and large prices, also, were given for the horse called St. Patrick, which is esteemed to be the highest leaper in Ireland. The favourite race of black cattle in Roscommon are the long-horned Leicester breed. The extensive graziers usually purchase at the fairs their stock of cattle for summer feeding; and they raise on their own farms only a few head of cattle of superior breed. On some grazing farms, 40 bullocks are allotted to 100 acres; and on others 2 bullocks to 3 acres; but on those of the best quality of land, 1 bullock to 1 acre. Though butter-making is practised more or less in almost every part of the county, no extensive dairies exist. A cow is esteemed good, which, in her most profitable season, rears a calf and yields one hundred-weight of butter.—The favourite sheep of Roscommon is a cross between the Leicester breed and the large old Connought breed,—an animal little inferior in size to the latter, with a greater disposition to fatten in a short time, and with less waste or offal on the carcass; and, in consequence of the superior skill and intelligence of the sheep farmers, and the dry and wholesome nature of the sheep-walks, the flocks sent from Roscommon to the fair of Ballinasloe are much superior to those raised in the adjacent countries.—In 1841, there were, within the rural districts of the county, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 393 horses and mules, 433 asses, 2,358 cattle, 1,420 sheep, 7,310 pigs, and 70,174 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 1,896 horses and mules, 1,202 asses, 13,851 cattle, 7,485 sheep, 14,433 pigs, and 127,287 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 2,943 horses and mules, 656 asses, 14,244 cattle, 14,303 sheep, 9,372 pigs, and 86,117 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 826 horses and mules, 58 asses, 3,265 cattle, 8,758 sheep, 1,307 pigs, and 12,830 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 1,882 horses and mules, 79 asses, 15,534 cattle, 58,536 sheep, 1,333 pigs, and 14,162 poultry. The totals of these classes of live stock, together with their respective estimated value, were, 7,910 horses and mules, £63,280; 2,428 asses, £2,428; 49,255 cattle, £320,153; 90,592 sheep, £99,532; 33,785 pigs, £42,231; and 310,650 poultry, £7,766. Grand total of estimated value of live stock, in the rural districts, £535,410. In the same year, there were within the civic districts of the county 296 horses and mules, worth £2,152; 12 asses, £12; 1,228 cattle, £7,982; 3,200 sheep, £3,520; 863 pigs, £1,079; and 1,929 poultry, £48. Grand total of value of live stock in the civic districts, £14,793.

Manufactures and Trade.—Excellent workmen, in all the ordinary departments of artisanship and domestic trade, are to be found in the chief towns

of the county; but, in all departments of common industry, and particularly in the very large and important one of field labour, the excess of numbers over the demand for their services is so great as to occasion a very large amount of idleness and distress. "Employment is scarce, and only a small portion of the peasantry have constant work. Wages are commonly 8d. or sometimes 10d. a-day without diet, or 6d. with diet in summer; and 6d. a-day without diet in winter. In busy times, and in the neighbourhood of the towns, higher wages are paid. The average yearly gains of a labourer are variously estimated, but commonly from £7 or £8, to £10 a-year. Women and children get little employment except at busy seasons, such as potatoe setting and digging, and in harvest when they earn 4d. or 5d., or even 6d. a-day without diet." The linen manufacture, at one time, arose to comparatively great importance in the county of Roscommon; but about the year 1815 it very seriously failed; and, in 1830, when Mr. Weld wrote his statistical survey, it had become nearly extinct. In 1811, when Mr. Wakefield wrote, large quantities of flax were cultivated in most districts of the county; but, in 1830, only a few patches, and these at remote intervals, were to be seen. Other domestic manufactures, such as the coarse stuffs for female apparel—some of which are rather skillfully dyed, in madder red and deep brown—have, for a considerable number of years past, been gradually yielding to the less costly articles of British manufacture which can be procured at the shops. A comparatively large manufacture of iron has fitfully, and at various periods, been conducted within the district of the Roscommon coal-field; and a large manufacture of tobacco-pipes—noticeable principally as a curiosity in economics—is carried on within the barony of Athlone.

We subjoin, as the best means of exhibiting the industrial condition of the county, a *vidimus* of the statistics of occupations as given in the Census of 1841:—Fishermen, 4; millers, 92; maltster, 1; brewers, 5; distillers, 4; bakers, 111; confectioners, 28; tobacco-twisters, 5; fishmongers, 5; egg-dealers, 68; fruiterers, 3; cattle-dealers, 15; horse-dealers, 3; pig-jobbers, 18; corn-dealers, 4; huxters and provision dealers, 140; butchers, 105; poulterers, 5; victuallers, 102; grocers, 14; tobaccoconists, 4; flax-dressers, 47; carders, 108; spinners of flax, 3,777; spinner of cotton, 1; spinners of wool, 3,636; spinners of unspecified classes, 7,837; winders and warpers, 16; weavers of cotton, 2; weavers of linen, 225; weavers of woollen, 103; weavers of unspecified classes, 948; manufacturer of linen, 1; dyers, 12; clothiers, 5; cloth-finishers, 7; skimmers, 6; curriers, 6; tanners, 2; brogue-makers, 263; boot and shoe makers, 732; tailors, 907; sempstresses, 384; dress-makers, 666; milliners, 30; lace-makers, 11; stay-makers, 7; comb-makers, 4; knitters, 384; hatters, 73; bonnet-makers, 38; cap-makers, 5; gloves, 10; button-maker, 1; hair-dressers and barbers, 10; leather-dealers, 4; wool-dealer, 1; haberdasher, 1; linen-draper, 2; yarn-dealers, 5; woollen-draper, 18; silk-mercers, 2; vendors of soft goods, 15; dealers in old clothes, 6; rag and bone dealers, 16; architects, 4; builders, 10; brick-makers, 2; potters, 23; stone-cutters, 60; lime-burners, 3; bricklayer, 1; stone-masons, 392; slaters, 47; thatchers, 35; plasterers, 15; quarrymen, 7; sawyers, 68; carpenters, 627; cart-makers, 54; cabinet-makers, 20; coopers, 198; turners, 11; mill-wrights, 13; wheel-wrights, 79; ship-wrights, 3; pump-borers, 6; lath-splitter, 1; reed-makers, 3; card-makers, 11; brush-maker, 1; basket-makers, 5; broom-makers, 14; miners, 55; blacksmiths, 491; white-smiths, 20; nailers, 172; cutlers, 4; gun-

smiths, 5; braziers and copper-smiths, 15; plumbers, 3; tin-plate workers, 14; tinkers, 13; machine-maker, 1; watch-makers, 8; goldsmith, silver-smith, and jeweller, 1; coach and car makers, 13; rarer and gilder, 1; saddlers, 38; harness-makers, 7; whip-maker, 1; rope-makers, 3; letter-press printers, 17; bookbinders, 4; mat-maker, 1; chandlers and soap-boilers, 11; painters and glaziers, 56; net-maker, 1; sieve-makers, 7; tobacco-pipe makers, 58; upholsterer, 1; feather-dealers, 14; print-seller, 1; booksellers and stationers, 3; ironmongers, 13; merchants of unspecified classes, 32; dealers of unspecified classes, 428; shopkeepers of unspecified classes, 147; shop-assistants, 126; tradesmen of unspecified classes, 8; and apprentices of unspecified classes, 2.

Fairs.—The principal fairs held within the county of Roscommon are the following:—Ardsallagh, Jan. 1, May 16, July 30, and Oct. 19; Athleague, July 11 and Sept. 24; Athlone—exclusively of two held in Jan. and March on the Leinster side of the town—Ascension-day, St. Bartholomew's-day, Aug. 24, March 21, and the first Monday of Sept.; Ballinlough, Sept. 29; Ballintobber, Aug. 25; Ballyfarnon, Feb. 7, April 12, May 21, July 6, Aug. 28, Sept. 19, Oct. 22, and Dec. 20; Ballyleague, June 11 and Oct. 29; Ballymurray, May 10, Aug. 15, Oct. 22, and Dec. 17; Ballinafad, Aug. 27; Belanagase, March 7, May 16, Aug. 1, Oct. 1, and Nov. 7; Belonagh, May 31, July 5, and Oct. 31; Boyle, March 6, April 3, May 30, July 25, Oct. 1, and Nov. 26; Brideswell, Feb. 13 and Aug. 8; Castle-Plunket, May 17, Aug. 13, and Oct. 11; Castlereagh, May 23, June 21, Aug. 23, and Nov. 7; Castle-Sampson, May 7, Aug. 6, Sept. 19, and Dec. 6; Cootehall, May 18 and Nov. 14; Croghan, June 13, Aug. 16-18, and Oct. 29; Dangan, May 25, Aug. 6, and Nov. 9; Elphin, May 3 and Dec. 8; Frenchpark, May 21, July 12, and Sept. 21; Fuerty, May 16, Aug. 4, and Nov. 21; Glinsk, Sept. 18; Greoisk, July 9 and Aug. 16-18; Keadue, Feb. 19, April 2 and 16, June 4 and 7, July 20, Aug. 24, Oct. 16, Nov. 14, and Dec. 24; Killecorkey, March 17, May 3, Aug. 3, and Sept. 29; Kilmelan, July 12 and Oct. 28; Knockroghery, Aug. 21 and Oct. 25; Leekarrow, March 17, June 27, Sept. 27, and Dec. 20; Lough-Glynn, May 25, July 30, Sept. 12, and Oct. 15; Milltown-Pass, May 1, July 23, Sept. 22, and Dec. 20; Mount-Talbot, May 8, June 14, Nov. 1, and Dec. 21; Newmarket, May 2, June 26, and Oct. 5; Rockfield, May 14 and Sept. 28; Roscommon, Whit-Monday, June 4, and Dec. 5; St. John's, July 5; Strokestown, May 15, June 19, Oct. 16, and Nov. 13; Tarmonbarry, Feb. 7, May 7, Aug. 17, and Nov. 2; and Tulske, the Friday before Whit-Sunday, April 6, June 1, and Aug. 18.

Communications.—The whole of the Upper Shannon navigation, and the part of the Middle Shannon navigation which extends from Athlone to the influx of the Suck, are in contact with the county of Roscommon; the Royal and the Grand Canals, though nowhere entering the county, and though having their termini on respectively its eastern boundary at Tarmonbarry, and its western boundary at Ballinasloe, offer to large districts of it the whole of their advantages of communication; the proposed improvements for rendering the Boyle river and Lough Key navigable to the vicinity of Boyle, wholly belong to the interior of the northern half of the county; and the proposed line of canal, to connect the Shannon with the great Connaught lakes and with the bays of Killalla, Westport, and Galway, is projected to pass across the northern interior. The mail-road from Dublin to Galway and Westport passes across the south from Athlone to

Ballinasloe; the mail-road from Dublin to Sligo passes across the north, through Boyle; a third main-road enters the county at Tarmonbarry, and forms a direct line from Dublin through the centre of Roscommon to Mayo; and all these three roads are excellent. Numerous roads connect the interior of the county with the several ports and landing-places on the Shannon, and with the canal-port of Ballinasloe; but, in general, they are much too limited in ramification, and not a little discreditable in condition. "In the northern parts of the county towards Lough Allen," says the statist to whom we have already been largely indebted for this article, "several roads have been opened in latter years to facilitate the communication with the port of Sligo, in the laying out of which Mr. Nimmo was employed; and their courses, as might be expected from so able an engineer, are judiciously planned. But whether the foundations of the roads and bridges were less perfectly executed than had been proposed, or to what other circumstances it may have been attributable, these roads do not continue in equally good repair in every place; and with floods many of the smaller bridges had given way shortly before I visited the county. Generally speaking, the roads amongst the hills in the northern parts of the county are by no means so good as those in the middle and southern parts of the county. The roads are very rough also, in some of the western parts of the county, beyond Castlereagh more particularly, where they pass beyond the limits of the limestone district. Limestone and limestone gravel, as generally known, afford materials of the finest quality for road-making; some of the harder silicious sandstone is also good; but where only the larger pebbles and boulders of quartz, greywacke, whinstone, &c., are found, tough and difficult to be reduced to a small size, the roads which have no other supply must, without a heavy outlay, remain of necessity in a rough state. The roads intersecting the county, and affording a communication with the town of Roscommon, are numerous, and many of them are in a state extremely creditable to those who have the superintendence. Pains have also been lately taken in several parts of the county to obviate the inconvenience of hills on the old lines, by turning the roads round their bases. But exceptions might be instanced, where there is still room for great improvements, and not only as to the general line, but as to the state of repair of the present surface. The general improvement of the roads of the county has been very remarkable, however, within the last twenty years, and markets and towns have increased in consequence." Only two of the projected railways, whose plans were made known by the Public Commissioners, enter or traverse any part of Roscommon: the Dublin and Galway line enters at Athlone, and leaves in the vicinity of Ballinasloe; and the Dublin and Sligo line enters a little above Carrick-on-Shannon, and passes up the left bank of the Boyle river and Lough Key, and down the right bank of Lough Arrow.

Divisions and Towns.—The county of Roscommon is divided into the five baronies of Boyle, Frenchpark, Castlereagh, North Ballintobber, and Roscommon, in the north, and the four baronies of Ballymore, South Ballintobber, Athlone, and Moycarne, in the south. A recent arrangement erected the present baronies of Boyle and Frenchpark out of the quondam barony of Boyle, and the present baronies of Castlereagh, North Ballintobber, and South Ballintobber, out of the quondam barony of Ballintobber; and the Acts 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 76, and 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred 4 townlands of the parish of Castlemore and 2 of Killecoleman from the barony of Costello, co. Mayo, to the barony of

Frenchpark, and 2 townlands of the parish of Creeve from the barony of Frenchpark to that of Roscommon. The barony of Athlone, as at present constituted, contains 11 whole parishes, and part of 2 other parishes; the barony of North Ballintobber contains 2 whole parishes, and part of another parish; the barony of South Ballintobber contains 3 whole parishes, and part of 2 other parishes; the barony of Ballymoe contains 2 whole parishes, and part of 3 other parishes; the barony of Boyle contains 8 whole parishes; the barony of Castlereagh contains 5 whole parishes; the barony of Frenchpark contains 4 whole parishes, and part of 3 other parishes; the barony of Moycarne contains 2 whole parishes; and the barony of Roscommon contains 12 whole parishes, and part of 3 other parishes.—The towns and principal villages are, in the barony of Athlone, Athleague, Clooneenbeg, Tromau, Curraghboy, Fuerty, Knockcroghery, Bellaugh, Bogangan, and part of Athlone; in North Ballintobber, part of Rooskey and of Hill-Street; in South Ballintobber, Roscommon, Ballyleague, and Cloontuskert; in Boyle, Boyle, Ballyfarnon, Keadue, Battle-Bridge, and part of Carrick-on-Shannon; in Castlereagh, Castlereagh, Castle-Plunket, Bellanagare, and Ballinlough; in Frenchpark, Frenchpark and Lough-Glynn; in Moycarne, part of Ballinasloe; and in Roscommon, Elphin, Strokestown, Tusk, and part of Hill-Street.—By far the greater part of the county of Roscommon is in the diocese of Elphin; and the remainder is distributed among the dioceses of Tuam, Clonfert, and Ardagh. Dr. Beaufort, stating the number of parishes and of churches at respectively 56 and 22, assigns 50 parishes and 20 churches to the diocese of Elphin, 3 parishes and 1 church to the diocese of Tuam, 2 parishes and 1 church to the diocese of Clonfert, and 1 parish to the diocese of Ardagh.

Statistics.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools within the county of Roscommon was 309, of scholars 14,646, of male scholars 8,937, of female scholars 4,968, of scholars whose sex was not specified 711, of scholars connected with the Established church 1,041, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic body 13,262, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 343; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 309, of scholars 15,459, of male scholars, 9,865, of female scholars 5,376, of scholars whose sex was not specified 218, of scholars connected with the Established church 1,032, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic body 14,254, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 173. The educational and ecclesiastical statistics of 1834 are returned according to the diocesan divisions, and may be proximately estimated for Roscommon by reference to the article *ELPHIN*: which see. In 1843, the National Board had in full operation within the county 45 schools, conducted by 39 male and 17 female teachers, attended by 3,633 male and 2,742 female scholars, and aided during 1843, with £460 10s. in salaries, £23 in free stock, and £49 17s. 5d. in school-requisites at half-price.—The total number of persons committed on charges of felony, during the year 1843, was 713; the number of cases before magistrates and petty-sessions was 159; and the number of persons committed for drunkenness under the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 38, was 28. Of the 713 committed on charges of felony, 190 were charged with offences against the person, 60 with offences against property, committed with violence, 103 with offences against property, committed without violence, 9 with malicious offences against property, 7 with offences against the currency, and 344 with offences not included in the above categories; 7 were

sentenced to transportation, 161 were sentenced to imprisonment, 146 were sentenced to pay fines, 217 were found not guilty on trial, 103 had no bill found against them, and 79 were not prosecuted.—The constabulary force of the county consisted, on Jan. 1, 1844, of 1 third-rate county inspector, 3 first-rate sub-inspectors, 2 second-rate sub-inspectors, 1 third-rate sub-inspector, 1 first-rate head-constable, 6 second-rate head-constables, 40 constables, 146 first-rate sub-constables, 28 second-rate sub-constables, and 8 mounted police; and the cost of maintaining this force during 1843, amounted to £13,354 6s. 5½d. The head-quarters of the whole constabulary of the county are at Roscommon; and those of the 7 districts into which they are divided are at Roscommon, Athlone, Boyle, Castlereagh, Elphin, Strokestown, and Lanesborough. Stipendiary magistrates are resident at Roscommon, Castlereagh, and Summerhill. The assizes are held at Roscommon; quarter-sessions are held at Roscommon, Athlone, Boyle, Castlereagh, and Strokestown; and petty-sessions are held at Athlone, Aughrim, Ballintobber, Bellanagare, Ballinlough, Ballyfarnon, Ballydangan, Ballyforan, Brideswell, Boyle, Castlereagh, Clooneen, Cootehall, Croghan, Curraghroe, Elphin, Four-Roads, Frenchpark, Keadue, Kilmore, Leckarrow, Rooskey, Roscommon, Strokestown, and Tusk. The county prison is at Roscommon; and bridewells are at Athlone, Boyle, Castlereagh, and Strokestown. The district lunatic asylum for Connaught, to which the county of Roscommon may send 40 patients, is at Ballinasloe; the county infirmary is at Roscommon; and dispensaries are at Athleague, Athlone, Boyle, Brideswell, Castlereagh, Cloghan, Cootehall, Croghan, Elphin, Frenchpark, Keadue, Leckarrow, Lough-Glynn, Roscommon, Rooskey, and Strokestown. A savings' bank is at Boyle; loan funds are at Ballyfarnon, Croghan, Fuerty, Kilkevan, Knockcroghery, Roscommon, and Tibohin; and workhouses are at Boyle, Castlereagh, and Roscommon. The annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate is £282,274; the annual amount of property valued under the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, is £289,364; and the amount of grand-jury presentment for 1841 was £20,015. The only borough now within the county is part of Athlone; but other boroughs wholly within it previous to the disfranchisements at the Legislative Union, were Roscommon, Boyle, and Tusk. The county at large sends two members to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1841, 1,050; of whom 211 were £50 freeholders, 60 were £20 freeholders, 14 were £20 rent-chargers, 690 were £10 freeholders, and 84 were £10 leaseholders.

Population of the county, in 1792, 86,000; in 1831, 249,613; in 1841, 253,591. Houses, in 1792, 17,137; in 1831, 41,369; in 1841, 44,087. The following statistics are all of the year 1841. Males, 127,016; females, 126,575; families, 46,387. Inhabited houses, 44,087; uninhabited complete houses, 926; houses in the course of erection, 55. First-class inhabited houses, 370; second-class, 4,212; third-class, 20,426; fourth-class, 19,079. Families residing in first-class houses, 436; in second-class houses, 4,733; in third-class houses, 21,447; in fourth-class houses, 19,766. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 36,739; in manufactures and trade, 6,206; in other pursuits, 3,442. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1,052; on the directing of labour, 8,513; on their own manual labour, 35,769; on means not specified, 1,053. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 58,734; to clothing, 3,318; to lodging, 2,856; to health, 62; to charity, 1; to justice, 393; to education, 295; to religion, 119; unclassified, 2,464; without any specified occu-

pations, 5,482. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 3,608; to clothing, 16,141; to lodging, 19; to health, 39; to justice, 2; to education, 96; to religion, 2; unclassified, 5,444; without any specified occupations, 50,311. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 31,369; who could read but not write, 16,336; who could neither read nor write, 61,830. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 11,799; who could read but not write, 17,304; who could neither read nor write, 80,764. Males of upwards of 4 years of age attending primary schools, 6,185; attending superior schools, 127. Females of upwards of 4 years of age attending primary schools, 4,533; attending superior schools, 67. Per-centage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 41; married, 54; widowed, 5. Per-centage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 34; married, 54; widowed, 12. Physicians, 22; surgeons, 22; apothecaries, 18; midwives, 16; nurse-tenders, 23. Barriers, 8; attorneys, 12; clerk of the peace, 1; law-clerks, 2; excise-officers, 77; bailiffs, 43; gaol-keepers, 15 males and 2 females. Inspector of schools, 1; school-teachers, 235 males and 64 females; ushers and tutors, 46 males and 3 females; governesses, 29; teachers of music, 8; teachers of dancing, 3; teachers of fencing, 2. Clergymen of the Established church, 38; Methodist ministers, 2; Roman Catholic clergymen, 53; minister of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 1; parish-clerks, 12; scripture-readers, 5; sextons, 10.

Antiquities.—The raths or hill-forts within the county of Roscommon, amount to upwards of 470 in number; they generally surmount natural eminences; and they contained, within their ramparts, the dwellings of chieftains and their families, usually constructed of earth and hurdles, but sometimes having walls of wood upon a mere basement of earth. "The people generally regard the raths with veneration, and it is held to be unlucky to plough or cultivate them; yet there have been found persons hardy enough to venture upon the trial, and who have derived excellent crops from the soil, without having hitherto suffered any of the calamities to which they may have exposed themselves by the audacious act." A very remarkable ruined fort, of ancient but unascertained date, occurs in the vicinity of Lough-Glynn. The principal existing ruins of the many old castles within the county are those of Ballintobber, Roscommon, Ballinacree, Athlone, and Castle-Island. The fragment or stump of a pillar-tower stands at Oran, between Roscommon and Castlereagh. The chief extant ruins of abbeys are those of Boyle, Roscommon, and Clonsilla;—the last near Frenchpark; yet ruins exist of not fewer than thirty-five old churches, some of which are surrounded with cemeteries still in use; and there were within the county at least the following monastic establishments,—regular canons of the order of St. Augustine at Clontuskert, Dorhan, Roscommon, Inchmacrin, Inchmore, Kilmore, Eadardruin, Clunincapthe, Lisduff, and Monasteren;—a nunnery of canonesses of the order of St. Augustine, at Killarought;—a monastery of Premonstratensians at Trinity Island in Lough Key;—a priory or hospital of crutched friars at Randon;—a Benedictine nunnery at Ardcarne;—a Cistercian or Bernardine abbey at Athlone;—Dominican friaries at Roscommon, Clonsilla, and Tusk;—Observantine monasteries at Bealaneney, Elphin, and Roscommon;—and friaries of the third order of Franciscans at Clonraghan, Knockvicar, Towemona, and Caldrywellagh.

History.—Part of the present county of Roscommon, as well as part of the present county of Gal-

way, was inhabited, at the dawn of record, by a tribe called Auteri, and mentioned by Ptolemy. At a later period, the district which nearly corresponds to the present barony of Roscommon, was inhabited by the sept of O'Conor Ruadh, Rough, or Roe,—meaning the Red O'Conor; the district which nearly corresponds to the present baronies of Castlereagh, North Ballintobber, and South Ballintobber, was inhabited by the sept of O'Conor Dhuine, Dunn, or Don, meaning the Brown O'Conor; the district which nearly corresponds to the present baronies of Boyle and Frenchpark was inhabited by the sept of Macdermot; and the district which nearly corresponds to the present baronies of Ballymore, Athlone, and Moycarne, was occasionally inhabited, and often overrun by the O'Dalys and O'Kellys of the county of Galway. The territories of the O'Conors were called Hy-Onach; those of the Macdermots were called Moylagh; and those of the O'Dalys and O'Kellys were called Hy-Maine or Maine. A small part of the present county of Roscommon, however, belonged to Clanconon, the territory of the Bourkes of the county of Galway; the northern part of the present barony of Boyle belonged to Corcullann, the territory of the O'Hanlys and O'Broonans; the small district of Dealbna-Nnadhath lay somewhere between the Sneek and the Shannon; the small district of Hy-Briun-Sinna lay somewhere on the right bank of the Upper Shannon; and a small district called originally Kierrigia-Ai, and afterwards Clan-Kethern, lay somewhere within the present county of Roscommon, though in what particular part is not known.—Seven years after the Anglo-Norman conquest, while the whole of the county of Roscommon formed part of the kingdom of Connaught, and lay under the sway of Roderic O'Conor, who was then recognised as monarch or supreme ruler of all Ireland, Milo De Cogan, one of the most energetic and warlike of the Anglo-Norman adventurers, advanced at the head of 40 knights, 200 other horsemen, and 300 archers to the town of Roscommon, and there was joined by Murrough O'Conor, son of the sovereign, at the head of a body of Irish insurgents; but, the natives having driven their cattle to a distance, and swept the country of almost all provisions and resources which could be available to an enemy, De Cogan and his army were in great hazard of perishing from famine, and were in consequence obliged to retreat. In 1204, the county was overrun and wasted by William De Burgho Fitz-Adelm, Lord of Limerick; in 1216, the castle of Athlone was erected to command the ford of the Shannon at that town, and to protect the southern districts of the county from invasion; and, in 1268, after the county had been included in a grant of Connaught to the family of De Burgho, and nominally or formally brought into complete subjection to the English power, the castle of Roscommon was erected to prevent insurrection, and to maintain the full sway of the English power. The native princes, however, though professedly recognising the supreme sovereignty of Ireland, were really insubmissive in their hearts; and they, in consequence, kept the county in a state of constant anarchy, and twice became masters of the castle of Roscommon, in a struggle with their Anglo-Norman masters, the De Burghos, for independence. In 1315, "Richard De Burgho, Earl of Ulster, and Fedlim or Phelim O'Conor, Irish prince of Connaught, advanced in conjunction from Roscommon to repel the invasion of the Scotch under Edward Bruce; but O'Conor, seduced by the offers of Bruce, entered into a secret treaty with him; and returned home to guard his own inheritance against his kinsman Roderic, who sought to usurp it. Fedlim, whose treaty with Bruce was

not known, was supported by the English, and by their aid they defeated Roderic, who fell in the battle. He now avowed his alliance with the Scots, but was entirely defeated by the English under William De Burgho, brother of Earl Richard, and Sir John Bermingham, at Athenry in Galway, A. D. 1316. The victory utterly broke the power of the O'Conors, who split into clans or septs, of which two have been noticed occupying portions of Roscommon. These two septs became rivals, and wasted their strength in mutual hostilities. Meanwhile, the inheritance of the De Burghos came by marriage to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III., whose descendants afterwards came to the throne in the person of Edward IV., except such of the territories of the family in Connaught as were usurped by some of the younger branches." Connaught was divided into counties, and Roscommon into baronies, in the reign of Elizabeth, and under the viceroyalty of either the Earl of Sussex, Sir Henry Sydney, or Sir John Perrot. During the rebellion in the reign of Elizabeth, the O'Conors remained attached to the English. In 1641, the Ulster insurgents besieged Boyle abbey, overran the county of Roscommon, and were joined by the sept of O'Conor Dhuine. The insurgents won several smart actions with the English party, and long retained possession of the county; but at the termination of the war the estates of their chiefs were confiscated, and given away in portions to immigrants from England and Scotland. The chief of the sept of O'Conor Dhuine, however, re-acquired part of his property at the Restoration, to transmit down to his posterity of the present day. The principal events in the war of the Revolution were the stirring and important ones of the siege of ATHLONE: see that article.

ROSCOMMON, a barony of the county of Roscommon, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north, by the baronies of Frenchpark and Boyle, and the county of Leitrim; on the east, by the county of Leitrim, the barony of North Ballintobber, and the county of Longford; on the south, by the barony of South Ballintobber; on the south-west, by the barony of Ballymoe; and on the west, by the barony of Castlereagh. Its length, east-south-eastward, is 15 miles; its greatest breadth is 13½; and its area is 82,610 acres, 3 roods, 39 perches,—of which 3,023 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches are water. The Shannon, though tracing the whole of the boundary with the counties of Leitrim and Longford, is scarcely 4 miles in contact with this barony, being excluded from by far the greater part of its eastern side by the intervention of the barony of North Ballintobber. Not fewer than forty lakes lie within the limits; but several of them are very small. The great turlough of Mantua lies at the north-west extremity. Mr. Weld, estimating the land within the barony of Roscommon at 55,419 Irish acres, exhibits 48,790 of these as arable land, and 6,629 as bog. The highest land, the most conspicuous object, and by far the most scenic feature, is the ridgy and lofty height of SLIEVERAWN: which see. The surface of the other parts of the barony is prevalently low and champaign, yet exhibits many and agreeable undulations, and wants only hedge-rows and hedge-row timber to present a generally pleasing appearance. "The finest place in the barony of Roscommon," says Mr. Weld, "is Strokestown, the seat of Lord Hartland, situated close to the town of the same name; none other approaches near it, whether in extent of demesne, or grandeur of mansion. There are, however, some gentlemen's seats in the same barony substantially built, and adorned with handsome demesnes well planted, besides many others on a minor scale.

The largest farms in the barony are devoted to grazing, and mostly to grazing bullocks, though many sheep are also fed; indeed, there are no large farms employed in any other manner than in grazing. Many of these farms contain from 300 to 500 acres Irish, and a very few extend beyond 100 acres. Grazing on the more extended system obtains principally towards the southern and western sides of the barony, although there are several large farms to the east and north-east." The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred the townlands of Carrownamaddy and Creeve, in the parish of Creeve, containing, in 1841, a pop. of 350, from the barony of Frenchpark to that of Roscommon.—This barony, as at present constituted, contains part of the parishes of Creeve, Kilbride, and Kilglass, and the whole of the parishes of Aughrim, Hunlin, Clooncruff, Cloonfinlough, Elphin, Kilcooley, Killukin, Kiltristan, Lissounuff, Ogulla, and Shankill. The towns and principal villages are Elphin, Strokestown, Tusk, and part of Hill-Street. Pop., in 1831, 41,450; in 1841, 43,494. Houses 7,518. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 6,356; in manufactures and trade, 1,062; in other pursuits, 542. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 204; on the directing of labour, 1,177; on their own manual labour, 6,516; on means not specified, 63. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,506; who could read but not write, 3,077; who could neither read nor write, 10,042. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,025; who could read but not write, 3,445; who could neither read nor write, 13,424.—The barony of Roscommon is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Roscommon, Boyle, and Carrick-on-Shannon. The total number of tenements valued is 6,500; and of these, 4,542 were valued under £5,—1,279, under £10,—300, under £15,—83, under £20,—62, under £25,—32, under £30,—43, under £40,—31, under £50,—and 128, at and above £50.

ROSCOMMON, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of South Ballintobber, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, west-north-westward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, 4½; area, 9,819 acres, 3 perches. Pop., in 1831, 8,374; in 1841, 8,191. Houses 1,330. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 4,894; in 1841, 4,752. Houses 826. The surface is low, flat, and bleak, yet fertile, and possessed of some beauty. The principal country residences are Hazelbrook, Englishtown, Martins-town, and Carrowroe,—the last the seat of Robert Goff, Esq.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Elphin. Both the vicarial and the rectorial tithes are compounded for £73 16s. 11d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Earl of Essex. The vicarages of Roscommon, KILTEVAN, and KILBRIDE (see these articles), constitute the benefice of Roscommon. Length and breadth, each 8 miles. Pop., in 1831, 18,615. Gross income, £292 14s. 11d.; nett, £270 2s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated in Roscommon, but is of unknown date of erection; and it was recently enlarged by means of contributions of £100 from private parties, and £647 17s. 10d. from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Sittings previous to the enlargement, 350; attendance 276. Two Roman Catholic chapels, and three private houses used as Roman Catholic chapels, have attendances of respectively 3,000, 500, 450, 400, and 30. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish, inclusive of 6 dissenters, amounted to 591, and the Roman Catholics to 8,240; the Protestants of the union to 737, and the Roman Catholics to 18,907; 18 daily schools in the parish had on their books 543 boys and 362 girls; and 28 daily schools in the

union had 970 boys and 523 girls. One of the schools in the parish was salaried with £52 a-year from funds left by the late Lord Ranelagh; one, with about £18 from parochial subscription; one, with £20 from the London Hibernian Society; one, with £10 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, and £5 from the London Hibernian Society; one, with £6 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, £3 from the London Hibernian Society, and £1 from Mrs. Day; and one with £10 from the Elphin Diocesan Society, and £2 10s. from the Irish Society. In 1843, two National schools in the town of Roscommon had on their books 127 boys and 145 girls.

ROSCOMMON.

A post and market town, the capital of the county of Roscommon, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of Roscommon, barony of South Ballintober, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It stands nearly in the centre of the county, and at the intersection of the road from Athlone to Castlereagh, with that from Lanesborough to Tuam, 4½ miles north-north-east of Athleague, 6½ west-south-west of Lanesborough, 10 south-south-west of Strokestown, 13½ south-east of Castlereagh, 15 north-west by north of Athlone, and 75 west by north of Dublin.

Site and Environs.—The immediate site of the greater part of the town is the slope of a broad-based or gently rising eminence, too low and spreading to be fairly designated a hill; the site of the two old monasteries, and of other parts of the outskirts, is a flat, bordering upon grounds which only a few years ago were little better than an expanse of morass, but which have been drained and improved into productive meadows; and the immediate environs are a portion of the great and rich plain of the county, remarkable alike for its fertility, its soft and long undulations of surface, its bleak denudation of wood, and the contrast between the opulence of its soil and the poverty of its cultivation. But 7 miles north of the town rises the beautiful and luxuriant hill of Fairmount still adorned with some of the wood which sheeted the demesne of the Mill's family; and away to the north-east, and connected with the hill of Fairmount, extends the more important sand-stone mountain-range of Slievebawn, forming a noble and well-defined background to the flowing and pleasant features of the great plain.

General Description.—Roscommon-castle stands on the northern margin of the municipal borough, a little detached from any actual part of the town. On approaching from the north, the relative position of the castle and the town is plainly observed, the former occupying low ground a field or two to the west of the road, and the latter commencing in the near distance, and extending up the slope of the hill; and on approaching from the west, by the road from Faerty, the castle is seen standing on the verge or at the head of the low expanse of meadow which was formerly morass, and the top of the gaol and some chimneys appear shooting up behind the skirts or shoulder of the eminence on which the body of the town is situated. Castle-street, or the longest and chief thoroughfare within the town, commences 250 yards east of the castle, and extends 650 yards south-south-westward to the centre of the town; it begins with poor and straggling cabins, and continues and terminates with dwellings of nearly the most miserable description; and, having reached very nearly the highest part of the hill, it slightly expands into a narrow oblong or slender square, of 130 yards in length, extending from north to south, and having in its centre the old gaol, and on its side the Roman Catholic chapel. The largest houses in the

old part of the town face the central oblong, and are in several instances three stories high; but, even 14 years ago, they had a time-worn appearance, and several were hastening to decay. A miserably poor street, edified with the most horrid hovels, extends 430 yards eastward from the south end or head of Castle-street, along the road to Lanesborough. Another street, also very poor, descends the slope from the south end of the central oblong, and extends 320 yards southward along the old road to Ballinasloe. Another street, greatly superior in the character of its houses to the former, yet narrow, winding, and with low edifices, extends 200 yards westward and west-north-westward from the upper part of the preceding street to the new court-house and the new gaol. Another street, also poor in character, deflects from nearly the middle of the preceding, and descends 320 yards, and past the parish-church, to the south-south-west. Another street, by far the best in the town, and the only one exhibiting much improvement or a tolerable amount of neatness, commences opposite the new court-house, and extends 300 yards south-westward, and 350 yards south-south-westward, to the vicinity of the barrack. "The only much improved part of the town," says Mr. Weld, "is that which lies on the slope below the new court-house, where some excellent houses of three stories, which would be creditable to any town, have been lately erected. These houses, which stand in a row on the opposite side of the way from the court-house, have areas and iron palisades in front, and in the rear small gardens with coach-houses and stables. The rents are about £45 a-year each; and from the readiness with which they have been let, as soon as finished, an inference might be drawn, that the general absence of improvement was rather attributable to the want of capital wherewith to build, than to the want of occupants willing to pay a fair price for good accommodation. These houses have been erected by Mr. Richards, the intelligent and skilful builder of the new court-house, who has left proofs of his taste and judgment in several of the country houses within the county of Roscommon, which he has designed or new-modelled."

In no part of Ireland, perhaps, is a much stronger contrast afforded than what this new part of the town presents, to the old and wretched hovels which may be seen in other quarters, more particularly in the outlets on the Lanesborough side. Nothing in the shape of human habitation can be conceived more abject; no chimneys; no windows; roofs junken and apparently ready to fall in; rags, misery, and filth, within side; and without, dunghills up to the very doors, deposited in trenches hollowed out in lines parallel and close to the walls of the houses, and which, by successive scraping, are rendered deeper and wider year after year. When cleared of the manure, these become so many receptacles for stagnant putrid water, emitting the most noisome effluvia, prejudicial, doubtless, in an eminent degree, to the health of the poor people who are exposed to breathe the contaminated air. In the lower part of the street which runs past the court-house, or rather indeed on the high road which is a continuation of it, yet still standing so immediately in the vicinage of the town as almost to be considered a part of it, there are several substantial country-houses or villas, with full-grown trees and orchards; but, excepting in this one direction, no good houses appear in the suburbs."

The Castle.—The castle of Roscommon, like that of Ballintober, is quadrangular; and it measures, inclusive of its towers, 223 feet in length, and 173 feet in breadth. Four towers defended the four angles; and two towers, in the longest side toward the

east, protected the principal entrance. "The towers are round on the outer side, formed on a radius of about 19 feet, with about two-thirds of the periphery of the circle advanced beyond the curtain-walls; whilst the inner parts towards the area or courts of the castle were terminated in various different styles. The towers of the gateway, for instance, were connected with a rectangular edifice on the inner side, which, to judge from the remains of the windows, must have contained the principal habitable apartments of the castle. Of the other towers deviating from the circle, some presented a straight front. In one respect, a similarity of plan appears to have been adopted in the construction of all the towers; the lower parts having been devoted to defence, and the accommodation of the garrison, and the upper parts to the officers and the superior inmates of the castle. In the former, the walls were reinforced, and inner bulwarks and narrow passages afforded a safe retreat from the shot which might have been poured in through the loop-holes. The roof of these parts consisted of thick vaults of stone, some of which remain entire to the present day; but others have been broken away, and the towers completely gutted, from the foundation to the battlements; yet the outer walls stand firm, bidding defiance to time and weather." The windows in the upper stories are airy and even spacious; the largest were in the story next the highest; all were rectangular; and most were divided simply by a Latin cross, while some possessed two, three, and even four uprights in the compartmented manner of the Elizabethan style. The grand entrance is placed, not in the centre of the east side of the castle, but about 11 feet nearer the north end; it exhibits a portal with a pointed arch, of medium sharpness in the angle, and still quite entire; and, from a few feet above the summit of the arch, it has been breached from tower to tower, so as to have lost all the portion of the wall usually pierced with machicolations. Another but smaller gateway stood on the western side of the castle, higher above the foundations, and constructed in a rectangular tower or bastion, 28 feet in width, and advanced 25 feet beyond the exterior wall. No traces exist of a barbican before either of the gateways; nor do any surviving marks appear of an encompassing fosse. Remains of field-works, however, exist at some distance; yet whether these were constructed to defend the castle, or thrown up by assailants to facilitate attacks upon it, is a question of not very easy decision. A large quadrangular enclosure, also, extends on the east side of the castle, parallel to its whole length; and is bounded by lofty walls, and has at the angles small, low, round towers or bastions, easy of access; but whether this enclosure, which is now called the orchard, was appropriated for military exercises and tournaments, or devoted to ordinary recreation or to the peaceful pursuits of horticulture, cannot now be ascertained. The ruins of the castle, though magnificent, imposing, and still comparatively entire, have suffered serious dilapidation both from intentional violence and Vandalic stone-stealing. The whole of the original walls on the north and south sides, though since built up to render the area an enclosure for cattle, were demolished; the curtain-wall between the grand entrance and the north-eastern angle, is rent by a very large breach; many of the mullions of the windows have been torn away, and destroyed; and enormous masses of masonry have been disrupted from the upper parts of the edifice facing the interior area, and thrown down in heaps at the base of the walls.

This Castle must evidently have been, at many periods, a formidable fortress, and a military post of

first-rate importance; yet it figures with marvellous indistinctness in authentic record. "The same dull and barren account," observes Mr. Weld, "is transmitted from one writer to another; and although the annals inform us that the castle was built at one period, raised at another, rebuilt, attacked, surprised, besieged, taken time after time, yet in none of the many histories which I have looked into are any particulars given, at least as far as I have been able to find, illustrative of the nature of the military defences or the manner in which the besiegers carried on their approaches; nor is a single incident mentioned in connection with its various destinies calculated to rouse or to interest the feelings. We are told that Sir Robert de Ufford, being Lord-justice, began to build the castle in the year 1268, but 4 years afterwards, in the year 1272, Maurice Fitzmaurice being Lord-justice, the Irish broke out into a *cruel* rebellion, and razed and destroyed the castle of Roscommon. Again we are informed in the same annals, that in the year 1276, that is 4 years afterwards, the castle of Roscommon was taken, and a great overthrow given to the Englishmen. But of getting repossession of the site, previously to this time, and rebuilding the castle, not a word is said; although it is clear, that after having been razed to the ground, there could have been no castle for the Irish to capture a second time, unless the English had built a new one in the interval. The annals of the next year, 1277, are not less extraordinary, for there it is stated, that Sir Robert de Ufford being Lord-justice a second time, another rebellion broke out, (not characterized, however, in this instance, as a *cruel* one,) in which the Irish drew such a draught of men, that Thomas de Clare, together with his father-in-law, Maurice Fitzmaurice, the late Lord-justice, and all their forces were closed up in Slew-bonny (Slieve-Bawn Mountain), and only escaped with their lives on giving hostages to make satisfaction to the Irish, and in the meanwhile to yield them up the castle of Roscommon; conditions which, as the compiler of the Annals observed, were deemed hard, and prejudicial to the King's interest. The castle, of course, must have been considered a place of importance, and its defences probably had been materially strengthened since the preceding year, when it fell into the hands of the Irish; but in what manner the English had contrived to force the Irish out of it between 1276 and 1277, we are not told. Again we are informed, that in the year 1506, Sir Henry Sidney, being Lord-deputy, took possession of the castle for Queen Elizabeth, after its having been for 140 years in the possession of the *rebels*. Yet in the very next sentence, the writer says, the Irish did not hold it all this time, because the Earl of Kildare, who was Lord-deputy in the year 1498, took the castle of Roscommon in an expedition he made to Connaught, and *strongly secured it*. Strongly, however, as it might have been secured, the Irish must have taken it again, and that perhaps ere much time had elapsed. From the year 1277, when the castle was surrendered to the Irish, to save the lives of De Clare and his English followers, who were hemmed up in the mountains, to the year 1498, when it was captured by the Earl of Kildare, there is a period of 221 years; and from 1498 to 1506, another period of 68 years, making in all a period of 287 years; yet when Sir Henry Sidney took it, the Irish are represented as having held it 140 years only. I have spent more time in researches amongst different authorities, with a view to reconcile these contradictions, and to fill up the gaps in the history, than the subject, in the opinion of some, will be thought perhaps to deserve; and yet at the end have found myself nearly where I began. The history of the castle after this

capture by Sir Philip Sidney is also still involved in obscurity. Sir Philip put Sir Thomas L'Estrange in command of it, with a garrison of infantry and twenty horsemen, and the castle made a very brave defence against the Irish in the year 1642. Yet it afterwards fell once more into the possession of the Irish, and continued in their hands until the year 1652, when it was delivered up to Colonel Reynolds, an officer of the parliamentary army, and to him probably was committed the task of demolishing its works, pursuant to the policy of Cromwell, not to leave any strongholds in the country of which the Irish might again possess themselves.—If a veil of obscurity hangs over the military and civil history of this castle, during a long series of years, its foundation, its progress, and its completion are not less involved in darkness and uncertainty. * * That the plan of the castle was brought over from England will admit, I apprehend, of no doubt; and whoever has paid any attention to the architecture of the castles of Conway,* Beaumaris, or Harlech, all built nearly about the same period, and in the reign of Edward the First, will find no difficulty in tracing many particulars in which the castle of Roscommon agrees with them."

The Abbey.—The ruin called Roscommon abbey is one of the most artistically interesting within the county. It stands behind some old villas and villa-grounds, and on a flat meadow or lawn on the southern outskirts of the town, 440 yards east of the barrack, and 480 south-south-west of the parish-church. It is the ruin, not of the whole series of a monastic pile, but only of the great church of a monastery; and like many other old ecclesiastical structures, it appears to have been built neither wholly at one period, nor strictly upon an uniform plan. It measures about 137 feet from east to west, by 23 feet in breadth; and both its transept and its western part—the latter comprising 54 feet of the total length—seem to be additions to the original edifice. The transept is wholly on the north side, and is connected by means of arches with a north aisle. "The arches of communication between the nave and the aisle, varying from 14 feet 7 inches to 15 feet 8 inches in span, are all of the broad lancet kind, and in pleasing proportion; they are 4 in number; the inner pair resting upon two intermediate circular pillars; and the outer pair, on the pillars on one side, and at the other on corresponding pilasters in the walls. The pillars are 8 feet 5 inches in circumference, and in height 10 feet from the base to the lowest moulding of the capitals. Like the circular pillars of Boyle and Tulse, they are composed of numerous pieces of stone, laid in regular horizontal courses, neatly jointed and accurately rounded; the capitals, which are also rounded, are formed of plain horizontal mouldings, varied by projections, and swelling out considerably at the top in graceful curves. On the side of the nave opposite to these arches, the wall is solid to the height of 20 feet; but, above that height, there are six extremely narrow and long lancet windows which still remain nearly quite perfect. Four narrow lancet windows, much of the same character, may also be observed in the northern wall of the chancel. The principal entrance appears to have been at the west; over which are the remains of a once superb window. The mullions indeed are lost, but from what exist of the ornamental mouldings and segments next the casings, there is reason to believe that the window was richly ornamented and beautifully divided. On the outer side, rising from the spring of the arch, at

either side of the window, as well as from its summit, slender spire ornaments, richly wrought, may also be still observed. No other part of the actual building exhibits, at present, any traces of embellished workmanship, except it be a small door, opening into the chancel on the southern side, with a pointed arch, above which there are carvings like those of the western windows. The eastern window was spacious, in proportion to the size of the building; but its mullions are all gone, and the shape of the arch alone visible. The same remark will apply to the window in the transept." Near the place of the high altar, and under a chapel-arch in the wall, is a very mutilated tomb, once elaborately sculptured, of the founder of the abbey, Phelim MacCassel Crovdearg O'Connor, king of Connaught, who died in 1265; and among various noticeable modern tombs, is a small marble sarcophagus, a simple and tasteful monument, placed in the chancel by Mr. Richards, to the memory of an infant and favourite child. The monastic buildings immediately connected with the church have all disappeared, and are supposed to have been carried away piece-meal as building material of the neighbouring modern dwelling-houses. Fine trees grow profusely in the vicinity of the church and of these houses, and are dispersed in graceful groups athwart the circumjacent meadow; and, besides giving variety and interest to the whole landscape, they render the view of the ruins far more agreeable than that of most old churches. A tradition prevails that a series of monastic buildings extended all the way from the abbey in the meadow to the site of the present parish-church on the hill; and this tradition is countenanced by the accidental discovery, not many years ago, of some old foundations and of some sculptured stones in gardens behind the houses at the base of the hill, and particularly in the vicinity of a rather remarkable well on the north margin of the meadow. The steeple of the parish-church, too, "contains an ancient door-case, with a pointed arch, which constitutes the principal entrance at present; and in the belfry story there are also ancient windows; but whether these belonged originally to the church, or were taken from some other building and placed as they at present stand, I was not able satisfactorily to ascertain. The steeple does not appear to belong to them, nor they to the steeple. The proportions are extremely pleasing; and it would be well if the builders or designers of our modern ecclesiastical edifices would be at the pains of looking at them with attention; or at other works of the same period not less worthy of imitation."

Roscommon abbey was founded in 1257, or about 11 years before the castle of Roscommon, by Phelim MacCassel Crovdearg O'Connor, king of Connaught, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and apporportioned to the use of a community of preaching or Dominican friars. In 1445, the building having fallen to decay, a papal bull was granted to encourage persons to contribute to its reparation. In 1678 and 1682, it was the meeting-place of provincial chapters of its order. In the 20th year of the reign of Elizabeth, the buildings and property of the friary, comprising the church, the cloister, the hall, the cellars, the orchard, the gardens, 60 acres of land, the advowson of two rectories, and other messuages and tenements, were granted to Sir Nicholas Malbye. A Franciscan friary also was founded at Roscommon in 1269; but, in the following year, it was totally destroyed by fire.—Another and much earlier ecclesiastical establishment, usually, though, we believe, improperly, called a monastery, is said to have been founded at Roscommon, in the 6th century, by St. Conan, Coeman, or Comanus, the son of Faol-

* Conway Castle was built in the year 1284, that of Beaumaris in 1295.

ehon, and a disciple of St. Finian, for regular canons of the order of St. Augustine; and this earlier edifice is conjectured—though we think not very soberly—to have furnished the foundations and sculptured stones recently dug up in the vicinity of the well upon the margin of the meadow. The name Roscommon is derived from ‘*Ross*’ or ‘*Ros*,’ ‘a pleasant place,’ or a ‘place enjoying a pleasant prospect,’ and the name of the saint who founded this early religious establishment; and it therefore means ‘the pleasant place of Coman.’ “Little could the saint have suspected that, in conferring his name upon the humble spot which he had chosen for his abbey, it would afterwards extend to the surrounding district, and finally be attached to a civil division of the kingdom; which, although small in reference to the whole island, would nevertheless, in the course of time, contain within itself more wealth, more intelligence, more power, than all Ireland could have produced at that early period.”

Modern Public Buildings.—The parish-church is now a sufficiently commodious building, with a square tower. The Roman Catholic chapel was originally the old court-house, and was afterwards used for a market-house, school-house, and other purposes; and it is now remarkable chiefly for its central and lofty site, and for its comparatively great capacity.—The old gaol stands adjacent to the Roman Catholic chapel, in the central quadrangle, and on the highest ground in the town; it is lofty, broad, and spacious; and it forms a remarkable landmark over a circuit of several miles, along the low grounds and bogs.—The county infirmary is a plain brick building, symmetrical in plan, pleasing in front, about 100 feet in length, and consisting of an original central house, and of subsequently added wings, less elevated than the centre. The structure, as is intimated by an inscription over the hall door, “was built for the poor of the county, at the sole expense of Mrs. Walcott, sister of the late Lord-chief-justice Cailfield, of Donamon, 1783.” It contains 44 beds, and cannot admit all the fit cases which apply; yet it is disposed, to a considerable extent, in apartments for the use of the surgeon and his family, and is rather seriously complained of in the official report of 1841. During the year 1839–40, the infirmary received £25 1s. from subscription, £1,183 1s. 10d. from public grants, and £131 14s. 4½d. from other sources, expended £219 15s. 3½d. in salaries to medical officers, £128 12s. 8½d. for medicines, and £932 17s. 7d. for contingencies, and admitted 524 intern patients. The dispensary of the town serves for a district of 34,795 acres, with a pop. of 14,990; and, in 1839–40, it expended £169 2s. 0½d., and made 5,129 dispensations of medicine. The new court-house was built about the year 1830, and is a very commodious edifice. “The principal front, facing towards a large enclosed area common to both court-house and gaol, is under a portico, with four pillars set in pairs; intended, apparently, for the ancient Doric order; but the entablatures are not correct, and the triglyphs are omitted, although the stone was peculiarly favourable for their being represented.” The two courts, devoted to respectively the criminal and the civil business, are of one size, and constructed pretty nearly in one style. The grand-jury room, in an upper story, is a superb apartment, of about 45 feet by 30, finely lighted, and commanding an extensive view over the country; and it is occasionally used for balls and public assemblies. The new gaol has a symmetrical front; but its outer walls form an irregular polygon, which might be inscribed within a square of about 250 feet on each side. It is constructed on the semicircular plan, and has 8 divisions, appropriate yards and work-rooms, a separate

hospital and chapel, and 64 cells, with 19 other apartments containing 46 beds. During the year 1843, the average number of prisoners was 103; the highest number was 152; the total number, inclusive of debtors, was 663; the number of recommitments was 60; and the total cost was £1,009 2s. 7d. “An extensive flat space was purposely levelled to receive the new gaol and the new court-house, on the western side of the hill and close to its brow; and the fronts of each building face towards a large open area common to both, the gaol standing in the most distant part, and the court-house on the left or western side, near the entrance. A strong iron pallisade separates this open space from the street, and on the other sides it is bounded by lofty walls.”

Poor-law Union.—The Roscommon Poor-law union ranks as the 72d; and was declared on Sept. 13, 1839. It lies partly within co. Galway, but chiefly within co. Roscommon; and it comprehends an area of 176,775 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 80,608. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop., in 1831, are, in co. Galway, Kilbegnet, 4,867; in cos. Galway and Roscommon, Donamon, 2,885; and in co. Roscommon, Kiltrustan, 4,918,—Elphin, 3,778,—Tulsk, 3,995,—Cloonigormican, 3,978,—Killukin, 3,122,—Cloonfinlough, 5,021,—Strokestown, 5,294,—Lisonuffy, 4,188,—Cloonuskert, 4,248,—Kilgofin, 4,778,—Kilbride, 4,199,—Roscommon, 9,316,—Kilkevan, 2,614,—Knockcroghery, 4,815,—Athleague, 4,001,—and Furry, 4,631. The number of ex-officio guardians is 7, and of elected guardians 23; and 3 of the latter are elected by the division of Roscommon, 2 each by the divisions of Kiltrustan, Cloonfinlough, and Strokestown, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The divisions of Roscommon, Kiltewan, and Kilbride, lie in the barony of South Ballintobber; the divisions of Kilgofin, Cloonuskert, Cloonfinlough, and Killukin, lie in the baronies of South Ballintobber and Roscommon; the divisions of Kiltrustan, Elphin, Tulsk, Strokestown, and Lisonuffy, lie in the barony of Roscommon; the division of Cloonigormican lies in the barony of Ballymoe, co. Roscommon; the divisions of Knockcroghery, Athleague, and Furry, lie in the barony of Athlone; the division of Kilbegnet lies in the barony of Ballymoe, co. Galway; and the division of Donamon lies in the baronies of Athlone, Ballymoe-Roscommon, and Ballymoe-Galway. The number of valued tenements within the barony of Athlone districts is 2,807,—within the South Ballintobber districts, 4,124,—within the barony of Roscommon districts, 4,475,—within the Ballymoe-Roscommon districts, 720,—within the Ballymoe-Galway districts, 1,035,—in all, 13,161; and of this total, 9,993 were valued under £5,—1,912, under £10,—451, under £15,—135, under £20,—147, under £25,—72, under £30,—96, under £40,—64, under £50,—and 291, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is 186,661 16s. 2d.; the total number of persons rated is 13,161; and of these, 3,206 were rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—2,468, not exceeding £2,—2,240, not exceeding £3,—1,513, not exceeding £4,—and 1,028, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Oct. 3, 1840,—to be completed on Dec. 31, 1841,—to cost £7,500 for building and completion, and £1,488 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 7 acres, 1 rood, 6 perches, obtained for £12 of compensation to occupying tenant, and an annual rent of £48 12s. 7d.,—and to contain accommodation for 900 paupers. The total expenditure of the union up to Feb. 6, 1843,—at which date the workhouse continued to be unopened—was £698 4s. 5d. The Board of Guardians meet on every Tuesday. The medical charities within the union are the county

infirmary at Roscommon, and dispensaries at Roscommon, Athleague, Ballaghleigue, Leckarrow, and Strokestown; and, in 1839-40, they received £305 12s. from subscription, £1,415 6s. 10d. from public grants, and £200 17s. 1½d. from other sources; and expended £551 15s. 3d. in salaries to medical officers, £319 4s. 10d. for medicines, and £974 10s. 11½d. for contingencies.

Trade.—The principal sorts of articles manufactured in Roscommon or its vicinity, and exposed to sale in its markets, are friezes, coarse woollen stuffs, coarse flannels, brogues, strong shoes, and coarse pottery-ware. Numerous shops line the principal street, and contain goods for the supply of all the ordinary wants of life. The general aspect of business is somewhat inferior to that of Boyle, and very much inferior to that of Athlone. Yet the ordinary markets have improved with the increase of the town, and are somewhat crowdedly attended; and the corn market, in consequence of the improvement of the roads, and the facility of conveyance from the Shannon by the Royal Canal, has very considerably increased, and now sends a large supply of cereal produce for shipment at Lanesborough. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on March 1, May 16, Aug. 1, and Dec. 5. The town has two inns, and a branch office of the National Bank of Ireland. The only public conveyance in 1838 appears to have been a car to Killashee, there to communicate with the canal boats to Dublin; but previously a car ran also to Athlone, there to communicate with the numerous public vehicles from Dublin along the great road to Connaught. Two newspapers have the word Roscommon in their title, the one being called the Roscommon Journal, and the other the Roscommon and Leitrim Gazette; but both are published at Boyle. The lower classes of the town of Roscommon have an unprepossessing appearance; and previous to the establishing of the poor-law arrangements, mendicity was fearfully prevalent, and received no public check in the form of any provision or public aid for paupers. Mr. Weld sees occasion to say respecting the noble proprietor of the town, "Whoever enters the town of Roscommon may learn from the first person he meets, that the whole of it belongs to the Earl of Essex, and the inference is naturally drawn, that the wretched hovels without chimneys or windows which he sees before him contribute their miserable pittance, and so in fact they do, to swell the income of an absentee landlord." Mr. Weld also states an appalling fact respecting the prevalence of vice, which is nearly or wholly without a parallel or resemblance in all the other second-rate towns of Ireland; and he adds a horrible circumstance respecting it, which we hope has disappeared from Roscommon, and which we believe to be paralleled nowhere else in the kingdom. A pleasing series of contrasted facts is, that the pious, amiable, and benevolent Mr. Carson, a gentleman long and most favourably known in the town, promoted various schemes for wiping away the disgraces, vices, and poverty of the town; and, in particular, established a charitable loan fund, built a row of neat slated cabins for the gratuitous use of the poor, greatly aided the support of two houses for widows, and assisted in various ways the spread of education, and the advancement of social moralization and well-being. In 1841, the Roscommon loan fund had a capital of £2,311, circulated £6,404 in 1,836 loans, and realized a net profit of £8 7s. 6d.

Municipal Affairs.—Roscommon was incorporated by charter of Edward I. but existed as a modern borough by charter of James I. The borough limits were reputed to extend about two Irish miles around the town, but were not defined by charter. The

corporation was entitled "The Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Roscommon;" and consisted of a provost or portreeve, 12 free burgesses, and a commonalty of all the inhabitants. Lord Mount-Sandford, however, was so entirely "the patron" of the borough as to do with it what he pleased; and he received the whole of the £15,000 of compensation for disfranchisement at the Legislative Union, and did not afterwards see occasion to keep up the form of a corporation. A manor court for the manor of Roscommon, which is of much greater extent than the quondam borough, was created by patent to Lord Viscount Ranelagh, in the 16th year of Charles II.; it was long defunct, but was revived in 1814 by Lord Essex, Lord Henry Fitzgerald, and Lady De Roos; and it is held once a-month, and proceeds by civil bill, or by attachment of the goods of the defendant, on an affidavit of the debt. The assizes for the county, a court of quarter-sessions for a district of the county, and a weekly court of petty-sessions every Monday, are held in the town. "Since the office of deputy-portreeve has been discontinued," says the report of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in 1833, "there has not been any resident magistrate or officer having municipal authority in the town, and the consequent inconvenience and mischief have been and continue to be considerable. The internal police of the town, particularly in the regulation of its markets, weights and measures, &c., has been entirely neglected; the county constabulary stationed in the town are without a properly-constituted authority to enable them to act with effect in cases of riot, which sometimes happen at the fairs and markets. The county purchased the new standard weights and measures at an expense of £230, which remain useless in the possession of the clerk of the peace, from there being no efficient person to take charge of them, and enforce their use. The town is not watched or lighted. There is a great scarcity of water. The inhabitants pay a small sum, from 1d. to 3d. per week, for a scanty supply from two wells in the town. Market juries were formerly appointed, but have latterly been unable to act, from the absence of an authorized municipal officer. The streets are repaired by county presentment. An attempt was made to introduce the provisions of 9 Geo. IV., cap. 82, for the purpose of lighting the town, but it was resisted by the majority of the inhabitants, and failed. The tolls are the property of the Earl of Essex, the proprietor of the town; they are the subjects of complaint and dissatisfaction on the part of the inhabitants, from their collection being, as they conceive, prejudicial to trade, without conferring any benefit on the town, no part of the income derived from them being expended on objects of public utility. The present lessee, however, stated, that he had on several articles reduced them to the one-half."

Statistics, &c.—Area of the town, 330 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,303; in 1841, 3,439. Houses 540. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 148; in manufactures and trade, 322; in other pursuits, 199. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 69; on the directing of labour, 339; on their own manual labour, 207; on means not specified, 54. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 830; who could read but not write, 103; who could neither read nor write, 444. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 561; who could read but not write, 317; who could neither read nor write, 735.—Roscommon gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Dillon. The reputed remote ancestor of the family was Logan Delune, or the valiant, a son of one of the

O'Neills, kings of Ireland, a refugee to the continent of Europe in consequence of killing his father's nephew in single combat, and subsequently the husband of the heiress of Aquitaine, and the ancestor by her of the Dukes of Aquitaine. Sir Henry Delune, Delion, or Dillon, son of Thomas Duke of Aquitaine, accompanied John Earl of Morton, afterwards King John, to Ireland; and obtained a grant of extensive territories in the counties of Westmeath and Longford, long afterwards known as Dillon's country, and now partly identified with the barony of Kilkenny-West. In 1619, Sir James Dillon was created Baron Dillon and Kilkenny-West; and, in 1622, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Roscommon. In 1684, Wentworth, the fourth Earl of Roscommon, nephew of the great Earl of Strafford, and a distinguished poet, celebrated by both Pope and Dryden, died, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. In 1816, at the death of James the eleventh Earl, the earldom passed into abeyance; and, in 1828, it was revived by decision of the House of Lords, in the person of Michael James Robert Dillon, Esq., descendant of the Hon. Patrick Dillon of Rath, the seventh son of James the first Earl.

ROSCOMROE, a parish in the barony of Ballybrit, $\frac{6}{11}$ miles south-east by east of Birr, King's co., Leinster. Length, north-westward, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; extreme breadth, $\frac{2}{4}$; area, 5,965 acres, 2 roods, 11 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,287; in 1841, 1,387. Houses 225. All the eastern district is part of the Slievebloom mountains, and chiefly waste or pastoral; and even the western district contains but a small proportion of good arable land. One summit of the Slievebloom range on the eastern boundary has an altitude above sea-level of 1,411 feet; and another at the south-eastern extremity has an altitude of 1,332 feet. A stream which descends from near the summit of the mountains, and traces the north-eastern boundary, has, when about midway down that boundary, an elevation above sea-level of 505 feet. The chief residence is Roscomroe-cottage; and the only hamlet is Boherephuca. The principal antiquities are ruins of a church and a court. The road from Roscrea to Frankford passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KINNITTY [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £55 7s. 8½d.; glebe, £23 1s. 6½d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £33 4s. 7½d., and are inappropriate in the representatives of Joseph Curtis, Esq. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 650; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Letterluna, Clonee, and Kinnitty. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 110, and the Roman Catholics to 1,237; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 96 boys and 65 girls.

ROSCON. See ROSCOM.

ROSCONNEL, a parish, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north by east of Ballyragget, and partly in the barony of Fassadinig, co. Kilkenny, partly in the baronies of Cullenagh and Clarmallagh, Queen's co., Leinster. Length of the Fassadinig section, south-south-westward, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; extreme breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$; area, 761 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches. Length of the Cullenagh section, south-westward, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile; extreme breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$; area, 214 acres, 20 perches. Length of the Clarmallagh section, east-south-eastward, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; extreme breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$; area, 1,214 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 795; in 1841, 804. Houses 146. Pop., in 1841, of the Fassadinig section, 393; of the Cullenagh section, 23; of the Clarmallagh section, 478. Houses in these, respectively, 67, 3, and 76. The surface consists of land of second-rate quality; and is drained by a tri-

butary of the Nore, and traversed by the road from Ballyragget to Ballinakill. Two old castles formerly stood in respectively the Fassadinig section and the Clarmallagh section. The highest ground occurs near the centre of the Fassadinig section, and has an altitude of 407 feet above sea-level.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of ATTANAGH [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £143 1s. 6½d.; glebe, £123 15s. In 1834, the parishioners, with only one exception, were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 14 boys and 13 girls.

ROSCREA, a parish, partly in the barony of Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, Munster, and partly in the baronies of Ballybrit and Clonlisk, King's co., Leinster. The Ikerrin section contains the town of ROSCREA [see next article]; the Clonlisk section consists of two mutually detached districts, the most southerly part of the one situated 1 mile north-north-east of the most northerly part of the other; and the Ballybrit section, though contiguous with the Ikerrin section, lies $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east by north of the nearest part of the northern division of the Clonlisk section. Length of the Ikerrin section, south-westward, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; extreme breadth, $\frac{2}{4}$; area, 4,829 acres, 3 roods, 2 perches. Length of the Ballybrit section, south-south-westward, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; extreme breadth, $\frac{2}{4}$; area, 3,642 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches. Length of the northern district of the Clonlisk section, westward, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; extreme breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$; area, 1,076 acres, 3 roods, 6 perches. Length of the southern district of the Clonlisk section, west-north-westward, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; extreme breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$; area, 1,105 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according to the Census, 9,199, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 9,058; in 1841, 9,647. Houses 1,588. Pop. of the rural districts of the Ikerrin section, in 1831, 1,995; in 1841, 2,677. Houses 463. Pop. of the Ballybrit section, in 1831, 1,058; in 1841, 1,012. Houses 166. Pop. of the Clonlisk section, in 1831, 634; in 1841, 672. Houses 113. The surface of the Ikerrin section is, for the most part, low; consists, in general, of tolerably good land; and is diversified and adorned with the seats of Glengilbert-house, Millpark-house, Monte-Video-house, Streamstown-house, Mount-Dalley, Game-house, Ashbury-house, and Corville-house,—the last, the seat of the Hon. F. A. Prittee, Esq. This section is traversed by the mail-road from Dublin to Limerick; and its principal rural antiquity is the ruin of a castle. The Ballybrit section consists, to a main extent, of a portion of the Slievebloom mountains; has, respectively on its north-east boundary and near its south-eastern border, two summits of 1,332 and 757 feet of altitude above sea-level; is traversed by the road from Birr to Borris-in-Ossory; and contains, within its south-western district, the seats of Dungar-park, Dungar-house, and Killavilla-house. The northern division of the Clonlisk section consists, in general, of good land; is largely disposed in demesne ground; contains the seats of High-park, Hillsborough, and Mount-Heaton; and is traversed by the road from Roscrea to Portlanna. The southern division of the Clonlisk section consists, to a considerable extent, of waste ground; is almost everywhere bleak; has, at its southern extremity, the ruins of a church; and is traversed by the road from Roscrea to Barna.—Roscrea parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £484 12s. 3½d.; glebe, £5. The rectories of Roscrea and KYLE [see that article], constitute the benefice of Roscrea. Pop., in 1831, 10,868. Gross income, £201 9s. 1½d.; nett, £509 7s. 11½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated in Roscrea; and was built in 1812, by means

of a loan of £3,230 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 600; attendance, from 500 to 600. A schoolhouse at Kyle is also used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of from 50 to 60. The Wesleyan meeting-house is attended by from 30 to 100; the Primitive Wesleyan meeting-house, by from 30 to 150; and the Quakers' meeting-house, by from 15 to 40. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Roscrea and Kyle, have an attendance of respectively 6,000, and from 400 to 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 1,323 Churchmen, 38 Protestant dissenters, and 7,755 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 1,493 Churchmen, 42 Protestant dissenters, and 9,437 Roman Catholics; 2 classical schools and one other daily school in the parish made no return of their attendance; 7 other daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £18 a-year from local subscription, one with £27 18s. 10d. to the master, and the same sum to the mistress, from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and one with £15 and occasional gratuities from the London Hibernian Societies—had on their books 251 boys and 162 girls; and there were also 2 daily schools in Kyle. In 1843, one National school at Roscrea was salaried with £9 a-year, and had on its books 150 boys; and one at Airhill was salaried with £16, and had on its books 196 girls.

ROSCREA,

A post and market town in the parish of Roscrea, barony of Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands at the intersection of the mail-road from Dublin to Limerick, with the roads from Frankford to Templemore, and from Birr to Rathdowney. 4½ miles east by south of Shinnone, 5½ west of Borris-in-Ossory, 6½ north-east of Moneygall, 9 north of Templemore, 9½ south-south-east of Birr, 12 west-south-west of Mountrath, 14½ south-east by east of Portumna, 35 north-east of Limerick, and 59 south-west by west of Dublin.

General Description.—The site of the town is in the midst of a tract of very fertile country, interposed as a wide dingle or transverse valley between the south end of the Slievebloom range of mountains, and the north end of the Devil's-Bit range of mountains, spreading away eastward and westward to respectively the champaign country of Ossory and the brilliant plain of Ormond, and very thickly powdered over and beautified with villas, mansions, gardens, groves, and demesnes. A view of the town from a hill near Drumakeenan, on the road to Birr, is singularly picturesque, reveals old ruins and modern buildings in fine combination with one another and with surrounding objects, and suggests high promise of a feast to the eye of artistic, antiquarian, and general taste in the interior. A visitor, however, who sees and enjoys this view on occasion of his first approach to the town, may afterwards fully adopt the language of a description which appeared in a recent periodical,—“I own I was both disappointed and disgusted on entering the town, through a long and dirty lane, skirted on both sides with wretched and unseemly cabins, and having on the left hand a deep fosse, well-calculated to overturn the hapless traveller that might enter the town by night. From this lane I proceeded through a wide street leading towards the Market-house. The appearance of this street convinced me that individual industry and uncombined exertion, without the aid of general design, or the fostering hand of a landlord, had produced what I beheld. Although many of the

houses were good, there was neither regularity nor order. Some of the edifices were high and well built—others low and homely. Here was a paved footway—there a ragged declivity ready to snatch the feet from the unwary. On this side lay rubbish and heaps of manure, and on that drays and logs of timber; while the highway in the centre was scarcely passable for innumerable large stones, ruts, and pigs. On inquiry I found that the town had the misfortune to belong to absentee landlords. I was told that it had been the property of the late Lady Caroline Damer, who devised it and her other County Tipperary estates to a nobleman residing abroad, who in a short time sold or mortgaged the whole to either London Jews or bankers, for a sum of £400,000. Several of the houses in the town being out of lease, the mortgagees cannot give encouragement for improvement, and the present ground landlord, if he had the mind, has not himself the power to do so. At present, Roscrea is inhabited by a most deserving and industrious race of people, worthy a benign and encouraging landlord.”

Public Buildings.—An abbey for regular canons is said to have been founded on the site of Roscrea, between the years 606 and 626, by St. Cronan, and to have served as the nucleus of the town, or of what Archdall calls “a celebrated city.” St. Cronan is called a native of the territory of Fly O'Carroll, within what now constitutes the county of Clare; and he is alleged in popular, but most unauthentic hagiology, to have been a thaumaturgist. “The present church,” says Archdall, “is dedicated to St. Cronan; the front of it is very old, and consists of a door and two flat niches on either side of Saxon architecture, with a mezzo-relievo of the patron saint, much defaced by time; at a little distance is a cross in a circle, with a crucifix on one side, adjoining to which is a stone carved in various figures, and at each end a mezzo-relievo of a saint; both are called, if we mistake not, the Shrine of St. Cronan.” The only part of the church now remaining is a curious gable end, pierced by an archway, serving as an entrance to the churchyard, and displaying over the archway a full-length figure of the patron saint, and at the sides several arched niches ornamented with chevrons. The modern parish-church stands adjacent. “Heretofore,” says the periodical writer already quoted, “a grave-stone used to be pointed out in the churchyard as the tomb of St. Cronan. However, when I saw it, it was broken, and there did not appear any thing to identify it as such; and I was also shown another monumental stone at the neighbouring monastery of Monaincha as commemorative of the same person, but when I came to examine it, the inscription in the Irish language and character was to the following effect, “Pray for Black Bran.” The latter, therefore, is certainly not the tomb of St. Cronan, but that of Bran MacColman, who was abbot of Roscrea, and died in 926.” See MONAINCHA. Most of the stone cross popularly called by the inhabitants of Roscrea “the Shrine of St. Cronan,” still stands in the churchyard; and part of it is also built into the churchyard wall.—A Franciscan friary was founded at Roscrea in 1490, either by Muirruary na Feasoige O'Carroll, or by his widow Bibiana, the daughter of O'Dempsey. “The cloister, however,” says Archdall, “could not have been built till after that time, as appears from an inscription which was formerly on this friary. This building was situated on the river, at the north-west part of the town; and the remains are in good preservation.” But the friary was really situated toward the Limerick end of the town; and its steeple still stands, and serves for a belfry to the present Roman Catholic chapel.—On the opposite side of

the road to the remains of St. Cronan's abbey; and on the brink of a mill-pond, stands a fine and in some respects unique specimen of the ancient pillar-towers of Ireland. This tower has two steps round it at the bottom, and measures 80 feet in height, and 15 feet in diameter. At 15 feet from the ground is a window with a regular arch; and at an equal height is another window with a pointed arch. "If," says a criticism which crowds of topographers have copied—"if this latter is not a more recent addition, which it probably is not, it certainly reduces the date of this tower to the 12th century, which is rather earlier than the time generally allowed for the use of this arch." The tower terminates in a projecting, polygonal, umbrella-shaped roof, surmounted by a vane.—A large square castle was built at Roscrea, in the reign of Henry VIII., by the Ormond family; and it now serves as a store-house for the military, and stands in front of the barrack,—formerly the residence of Damer, ancestor to the late Earl of Dorchester. Another and much earlier castle was built at Roscrea, in the reign of King John, as a protection against the natives by the English, who, after some contests with Murtagh, king of North Munster, had taken possession of the town and the surrounding country; and this castle is of a circular form, stands also adjacent to the barrack, and on the street leading along the river, and has recently been repaired and roofed.—The only noticeable modern public buildings, additional to the places of worship, are a barrack, a court-house, a bridewell, a market-house, a fever hospital, and an union workhouse; and all these are very plain.

Poor-law Union.—The Roscrea Poor-law union ranks as the 38th, and was declared on May 8, 1839. It comprises parts of co. Tipperary, King's co., and Queen's co.; and comprehends an area of 155,374 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 64,374. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop., in 1831, are, in co. Tipperary, Roscrea, 10,435.—Borrisnafarney, 1,877.—Rathnaiveoge, 1,387.—Killea, 2,126.—Bourney, 4,061.—and Killevinoge, 3,000; in King's co., Rosemore, 2,345.—Aghacomb, 1,335.—Ettagh, 2,123.—Kilmurphy, 1,504.—Shinrone, 2,517.—Dunkerrin, 2,811.—Kilcommon, 1,769.—and Cullenwaine, 3,637; in Queen's co., Eirke, 2,582.—Rathdowney, 6,806.—Donamore, 3,906.—Borris-in-Ossory, 6,198.—and Kyle, 1,810. The number of ex-officio guardians is 9, and of elected guardians 28; and 5 of the latter are elected by the division of Roscrea, 3 each by the divisions of Rathdowney and Borris-in-Ossory, 2 by the division of Bourney, and 1 by each of the other divisions. All the co. Tipperary divisions lie in the barony of Ikerrin; the division of Rosemore lies in the barony of Ballybrit; the divisions of Abancon and Ettagh, lie partly in the barony of Ballybrit and partly in that of Clonlisk; the divisions of Kilmurphy, Shinrone, Dunkerrin, Kilcommon, and Cullenwaine, lie in the barony of Clonlisk; the divisions of Rathdowney, Borris-in-Ossory, Kyle, and Eirke, lie in the barony of Clandonagh; and the division of Donamore lies partly in the barony of Clandonagh and partly in that of Clarnallagh. The number of valued tenements in the Ikerrin districts is 3,539,—in the Ballybrit districts, 443,—in the Clonlisk districts, 1,937,—in the Clandonagh districts, 2,002,—in the Clarnallagh districts, 38,—in the entire union, 7,959; and of this total, 3,836 were valued under £5,—1,657, under £10,—842, under £15,—477, under £20,—272, under £25,—130, under £30,—193, under £40,—116, under £50,—and 367, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £102,517 4s. 6d.; the total num-

ber of persons rated is 8,200; and of these, 1,149 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,013, not exceeding £2,—735, not exceeding £3,—435, not exceeding £4,—and 514, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Aug. 3, 1840,—to be completed in June 1841,—to cost £6,700 for building and completion, and £1,296 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 6 acres, obtained for £304 of purchase-money and £100 of compensation to occupying tenant,—and to contain accommodation for 700 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was May 7, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £2,103 10s. 2d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,596 9s. 9d. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 288. The medical charities within the union are fever hospitals at Roscrea and Shinrone, and dispensaries at Borris-in-Ossory, Bourney, Clandonagh, Moneygall, Rathdowney, Roscrea, and Shinrone; and, in 1839, they received £374 3s. 3d. from subscription, £809 11s. 7d. from public grants, and £14 8s. 9d. from other sources, expended £624 in salaries to medical officers, £195 16s. 9d. for medicines, and £615 6s. 2d. for contingencies, and administered to 603 intern and 11,097 extern patients. The Roscrea fever hospital is a well-managed institution, admits patients gratis within a circle of 2 miles, and charges 10s. 6d. each for the admission of patients beyond that circle; and, in 1839, it expended £580 9s. 1d., and admitted 457 patients. The Roscrea dispensary serves for a district containing a pop. of 16,575; and, in 1839, it expended £64 17s. 0d., and administered to 4,101 patients.

Trade, &c.—The trade in corn is extensive; and the general retail trade supplies a large and important district of country. The manufacture of coarse woollen cloths is carried on to a small extent. Fairs are held on March 25, May 7 and 13, June 21, Aug. 8, Oct. 9, and Nov. 29. The principal fairs are Brown's and Smalluran's. The town is the headquarters of a constabulary district, and has two loan funds, a savings' bank, and offices of the National Bank of Ireland, and the Tipperary Joint-Stock Bank. In 1843, one of the loan funds had a capital of £1,520, circulated £7,594 in 2,875 loans, cleared a nett profit of £114 8s. 11d., expended for charitable purposes £127, and had 8 depositors or proprietors of its capital; and the other loan fund had a capital of £3,531, circulated £15,575 in 5,800 loans, cleared a nett profit of £103 18s. 5d., expended £315 16s. for charitable purposes, and had 45 depositors or proprietors of its capital. Courts of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions are held in the town,—the latter on every Monday. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a car to Clonmel, a car to Neagh, a mail-car to Thurles, a mail-car to Ballinasloe, a caravan to Dublin, a mail-car to Portlanna, and a coach and a mail-coach in transit between Limerick and Dublin. The nearest point of any projected line of railway occurs at the distance of 8 statute miles, in the main trunk from Dublin to Limerick, Cork, and Castletown-Berehaven.

Statistics.—Area of the town, 134 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,312; in 1841, 5,275. Houses 846. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 278; in manufactures and trade, 519; in other pursuits, 286. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 65; on the directing of labour, 558; on their own manual labour, 434; on means not specified, 26. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,035; who could read but not write, 438; who could neither read nor write, 638. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 763; who could read but not write, 718; who could neither read nor write, 1,028.

History.—Roscrea, according to the orthography of the name in a patent of the 29th year of Henry VIII., granting the town to the Ormond family, was formerly called Roskree; and this name is supposed to have been formed from the two words *riase* and *cré* signifying 'a marsh,' and 'the creed.' The author of the Life of St. Cronan calls it *Stagnun-Crê*, which signifies the same thing as *Riase-Crê*; Usher calls it *Insula Roscreæ*; and Burke calls it *Fluminus Insulam Roscreensem*. An early bishopric, probably of the Cullen kind, is said to have had its seat at Roscrea, and to have been united, about the end of the 12th century, to the bishopric of Killaloe. St. Canice, who was born in 516, and who died in 599, is currently said to have written at Roscrea a copy of the Four Gospels, called *Glass-Kennic*, or the *Chain of Canice*. Archbishop Usher says that this manuscript was preserved at Roscrea till his time. "There was also a copy of the gospels written by Dinna, a scribe, the son of Engus son of Carthin, which possibly is the manuscript in the possession of Sir William Betham, which latter certainly was preserved at Roscrea in a most curiously wrought and ornamented box. The reader may consult a paper by Henry Joseph M. Mason, Esq., published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, and in the Irish Antiquarian researches, by Sir William Betham, and a letter from Mr. Cooke to that author published in the Dublin Philosophical Journal, for much information relative to Roscrea, as well as on the subject of the copy of the gospels just mentioned, which found its way to Sir William Betham in the following manner. The late Philip Moagher, formerly parish priest of Birr, found it amongst the books of an uncle who had been a clergyman in Roscrea, and handed it to a Dr. Harrison of Nenagh, since dead, who sold it to Mr. Mason, librarian to the King's Inn's Society, and he parted with it to Sir William Betham." In the year 942, when a concentrated force of Danes from Limerick and Galway had approached Roscrea with the intention of surprising and plundering the natives, the Irish assembled at a celebrated annual fair in the town, arranged themselves in military order against the invaders, offered them battle, and inflicted on them a signal defeat. "On that occasion, all who resorted to the fair, although congregated from different parts of the county, and of course strangers to each other, did not wait to be attacked in the town, but sallied out, and after a sanguinary conflict which took place near Carrick-Hill, defeated the invaders, killing Olfin the Danish chieftain, and 4,000 of his men. The line by which the Danish plunderers retreated may be easily traced from the skeletons at the present day. They fled towards Moneygall, on the road to Limerick, and most of the townlands in the line of their flight appear to derive their names from the transaction. Thus numbers of human bones have been found in pits between Cloneganna and the high road, and more of them in the bog between Moneygall and Cullinawain. It is curious that the bones found have been principally wherever there was either a dry sandy soil or bog. The absorbing nature of the sand preserves them in the one case, and the antiseptic quality of the bog in the other; but wherever the bodies were interred in rich earth, they were sooner decomposed. The route they followed was by the stream called *Owris*, as if from the Irish *oiris*, 'a stop, delay, or hindrance,' because it interrupted the Danish flight, thence by Cloneganna, from *Chuan*, 'a retired place,' and *geannam*, 'a sword,' or *geangyd*, 'a mauling or beating,' by Chashagad, from *glas*, 'a field,' and *godad*, 'a wounding,' by Finglas, *fion*, 'troops,' and *glas*, 'green,' and by Loughawn (*Locc*,

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'a pool,' and *un*, 'evil') to Moneygall, where the battle is said to have ended."

ROSDAGH, a quondam parish on the right bank of the river Blackwater, 2½ miles south-east of Castletownroche, barony of Fermoy, co. Cork, Munster. It was a rectory in the dio. of Cloyne.

ROSDROIT, a parish in the barony of Bantry, 4 miles west-south-west of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 8,166 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,976; in 1841, 2,258. Houses 370. The surface consists almost wholly of profitable land, worth from 18s. to 32s. per plantation acre per annum. The highest ground is in the north-west, and has an altitude of 616 feet above sea-level. The Boro river traces a considerable part of the southern boundary; and a principal affluent of it waters the interior. The chief seats are Ballyhighland-house and Ballynaclessy-house. The road from Enniscorthy to New Ross passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £590 15s. 4½d.; glebe, £21. Gross income, £611 15s. 4½d.; nett, £470 9s. 6½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1796, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and the sum of £184 12s. 3½d. raised by subscription. Sittings 200; attendance 45. The Davidstown and Courtacuddy Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 760 and 520; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 144, and the Roman Catholics to 1,867; and 4 daily schools—one of which was aided with £1 10s. a year from subscription, and another with from £26 to £30 and other advantages from the Board of Erasmus Smith—were usually attended by about 149 children.

ROSDUFF, a tiny parish in the barony of Gualtier, 2½ miles north by west of Dummore, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, south by eastward, 7 furlongs; extreme breadth, 5 furlongs; area, 196 acres, 3 roods, 16 perches. Pop., in 1831, 88; in 1841, 111. Houses 18. Two-thirds of the land are of good quality; and the remaining third is of indifferent quality.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILLURE [which see], in the dio. of Waterford. Tithe composition, £10. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 80; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

ROSENALLIS, a parish in the barony of Tinnehinch, Queen's co., Leinster. It contains the village of Rosenallis, and part of the town of MOUNTMELICK: which see. Length, south-west by southward, 6 miles; breadth, from 1 to 4½; area, 41,118 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches. Pop., in 1831, 8,463; in 1841, 8,505. Houses 1,417. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 5,166; in 1841, 4,907. Houses 858. The river Barrow runs along the northern boundary; the Owenass rivulet flows along the southern boundary; the Murglash rivulet flows in the interior; and all the three streams pursue, while here, an easterly course. The range of mountain called the Ridge of Cappard stretches its summit-line along the western boundary, and lifts there its loftiest ground, Antonian mountain, to the altitude of 1,114 feet above sea-level. A considerable district in the south-west is morass. Quarries of soft stone, composed of siliceous white sand, and much used for coving, hearths, and chimney-pieces, exist in the vicinity of the village of Rosenallis. The principal seats are Cappard-house, Summergrove, Nut-grove, and Crabtree-farm. A worsted manufactory is situated on the eastern border. The

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road from Dublin to Birr traverses the interior; and the village of Rosenallis stands on this road, 3 miles west-north-west of Mountmellick. The village contains the present parish-church, the ruins of an old church, some vestiges of a pillar-tower, and a burying-ground belonging to Quakers; and in its southern vicinity stands a Roman Catholic chapel. The site of the church at the village has an altitude of 409 feet above sea-level. Parts of two round towers occur respectively on the hill over the village and on the lands of Rynn; but they are only the remains of modern windmills. Area of the village, 17 acres. Pop., in 1831, 101; in 1841, 239. Houses 45.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of OREGAN [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. Vicarial tithes composition, £132 18s. 5½d.; glebe, £91 4s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £265 16s. 11½d., and are impropriate in General Dunn of Brittas. The church at the village of Rosenallis was built in 1797, at the cost of £923 1s. 6½d. provided by the parish; and received the addition of a tower and spire in 1816, by means of a loan of £230 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitings 250; attendance 250. A chapel-of-ease in the Rosenallis section of Mountmellick was built in 1828, by means of a loan of £1,384 12s. 3½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and the sum of £184 12s. 3½d. raised by the sale of old materials. Sitings 370; attendance 350. Three Methodist meeting-houses have an attendance of respectively 35, 40, and 250. The Quakers' meeting-house has an attendance of 140. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,150 and 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the former of these is united to the chapel of Castlebrack, and the latter has two officiates for itself. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,724 Churchmen, 193 Protestant dissenters, and 6,391 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 185 children; and 18 daily schools—5 of which were salaried with respectively £12, £12, £20, £20, and a sum not named, from subscription, and three with respectively £6, £10, and £10, from the National Board—had on their books 490 boys and 398 girls. In 1843, the National Board had two schools at Mountmellick, one at Rosenallis, and one at Derlamogue.

ROSERK, ROSSERK, or ROSSERICK, an old abbey in the parish of Balisakeery, barony of Tyrnawley, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the left bank of the river Moy, 3½ miles below Ballina, and occupies a romantic site, in a sequestered dell, among the waving grounds which extend for several miles along the river. It was founded by the family of Joyce, who, about the commencement of the 15th century, possessed high distinction; it belonged to a fraternity of the third order of Franciscans; and it acquired a comparatively large degree of monastic celebrity. "Here," says Archdall, "is a tower, built on the same plan with that of Moyne, but exactly on the middle of the gable end. It is remarkable, that in each of these monasteries there is a closet of hewn stone for two confessors to sit in, with a hole on each side for the persons who confess to speak through." "This monastery and church," says Dr. MacParlan, are one of the handsomest monuments of this species of antiquity. The church measures 99 feet long by 20 broad; in the eastern gable are the remains of a very fine window, looking over the river Moy, and some of the best lands of Tírénagh, in Sligo. Almost commensurate with the centre of the church is a grand arch of singularly exquisite workmanship and beauty; it is composed of two curved columns 6 feet asunder, and each 3 broad, both bending as they rise, into two arches 30 feet high, and connected

at the top by two cross arches, and other very elegantly carved stone-work, over and upon which is erected a very fine steeple, about 60 feet high. On one side of this church are the ruins of a very fine and very extensive monastery; and out of the other side issues a small church, divided from the large one by very fine arches. Mr. Grose, in his Irish Antiquities, and in his description of this church, which he had taken from Cocking's views, for Col. Conyngham, places and depicts the steeple of this church in one of the gables, instead of its rising, as it really does, off the middle of the church, supported, as mentioned, by that noble arch, which makes part of the nave."

ROSETREVOR. See ROSTREVOR.

ROSSLASS, a small boat-harbour in the parish of Rathmullen, barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. It is situated on the east side of Dundrum bay, a little within St. John's Point. It has 9 feet of water at flood; but is dry at ebb. Mr. Nimmo, at the time of making his coast survey, reported Rosglass to have three snacks and several yawls, and recommended it as a suitable and desirable site for a small pier.

ROSGUIL, a wild and inhospitable peninsula in the parish of Mevaghy, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It lies between Sheephaven and the lower part of Mulroy bay; and extends from its isthmus at the village of Carrickart to the terminating headland of Pointahomash. Its length, from the isthmus northward, is 4 miles; and its extreme breadth is 2. A large part of its surface consists of accumulations of blowing sand; and its southern part in particular is identical with the sandy wilderness of ROSAFENNA; which see.

ROSHIN, a small headland in the parish of Ballymacward, barony of Boyleagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is situated on the north side of the upper or inner part of the estuary of the Guibarra, 5½ miles north by east of Ardara; and in its east-north-eastern vicinity are the church and glebe-house of Lettermacward, popularly called the church and glebe-house of Roshin.

ROSINAN. See ROSSINAN.

ROSKEEN, or RUSKEEN, a parish in the barony of Duhallow, 3½ miles south-east of Kanturk, co. Cork, Munster. It contains part of the village of GNEEVES; which see. Area, 1,675 acres. Pop., in 1831, 591; in 1841, 691. Houses 106. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 552. Houses 81. The surface lies on the north bank of the Blackwater; and is traversed by the road from Kanturk to Malin.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of CLONMEEN [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. The vicarial and rectorial tithes are each compounded for £43 15s. 3½d.; and the latter are impropriate in Robert Phair, Esq. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 607; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

ROSKELTON, a hamlet in the parish of Clonagh and Clonagheen, 3 miles south-east of Mount-rath, barony of West Maryborough, Queen's co., Leinster. A chapel-of-ease is situated here, and was built in 1820, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d., and a loan of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and the sum of £63 13s. 10½d. raised by parochial assessment. Sitings 200; attendance 120. The chaplain receives a salary of £90. Pop. of the hamlet not specially returned.

ROSLARE, a parish on the coast of the barony of Forth, 4 miles north by east of Broadway, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, north by eastward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, 1¼; area, 2,532 acres, 8 perches. Pop., in 1831, 897; in 1841, 978. Houses 170. The northern half of the entire length is a

low, sandy, meagre peninsula, of only a perch or two in medium breadth, extending north-north-eastward between Wexford Harbour and St. George's Channel, and terminating in Roslare Point, which screens the south side of the entrance of Wexford Harbour, and has an altitude above sea-level of only 37 feet. Even the southern and broader half of the parish is chiefly peninsular, and to a great extent sandy; and the parish as a whole presents a singularly bleak and sterile appearance. Yet it borrows a little warmth of aspect from the presence of Roslare-house, and of a number of recently erected bathing cottages. At Roslare Point are a coast-guard station, a boat-house, and the site of Roslare Fort; and on the shore, at the north end of the broader half of the parish, are a grave-yard, a ruined church, and St. Mary's Well.

—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of TACUBHANE [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £192 8s. 9½d.; glebe, £24 7s. 5½d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilrane. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 106, and the Roman Catholics to 831; and 2 daily schools—one of which was aided with subscriptions from the Roman Catholic clergyman and two other persons—were usually attended in summer by about 75 scholars.

ROSLER, or ROYSLER, a village in the parish of Clones, barony of Clonkelly, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It stands on the eastern border of the county, on the river Finn, and at the intersection of the road from Clones to Scotstown with that from Smithsborough to Lisnaskea, 3 miles west-north-west of Smithsborough, 4 north-north-east of Clones, 9½ east by north of Lisnaskea, and 17 east-south-east of Enniskillen. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel, a dispensary, and one or two school-houses. A fair is held on the 8th of every month. A Roman Catholic parish, in the dio. of Clogher, takes name from Roslea. The dispensary in the village is within the Clones Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £44 12s. 8d., and administered to 1,565 patients. Within about a mile of the village are the lakes of Inshinagh, Nart, Crawford, Black, Killyvilly, Lyons, Shankill, Cam, Annashanico, Drumbarrow, Inver, and Drunymarkin, and the residences of Spring-grove, Lakeview, and Lakefield. Area of the village, 27 acres. Pop., in 1831, 355; in 1841, 414. Houses 68. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 21; in manufactures and trade, 44; in other pursuits, 9. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 4; on the directing of labour, 45; on their own manual labour, 22; on means not specified, 3.

ROSLEE, or ROSSEZ, a parish in the barony of Carra, 6½ miles south-south-east of Castlebar, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, south-south-westward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 3,700 acres, 2 roads, 7 perches,—of which 68 acres, 3 roads, 14 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 889; in 1841, 1,283. Houses 211. The surface is part of the district called the Plains of Mayo, consists of excellent land, and is traversed by the mail-road from Castlebar to Dublin. Lough Frank lies on the south-west boundary; and Lough Ballinfad lies on the north-east boundary; and a small fluviatile lake lies in the centre. Part of Ballinfad demesne is in the north.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of BALEA [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £80. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 3, and the Roman Catholics to 947; and a pay daily school had on its books 33 boys and 18 girls.

ROSMINOGUE, a parish in the barony of Gorey, 3½ miles west by south of the town of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, southward, 4 miles;

extreme breadth, 2½; area, 4,549 acres, 1 road, 10 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,211; in 1841, 1,425. Houses 239. The townland of Lower Clonamona was transferred by the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, from the barony of Scarewalsh to that of Gorey. Pop., in 1831, 78. A small district in the north is upland, and of comparatively little value; but the rest of the surface consists, for the most part, of good arable land. The rivulet Lask runs along the north-eastern boundary, and descends while there from an elevation of 390 feet to one of a little upwards of 200 feet; the river Banna flows along the south-eastern boundary, and has an elevation while there of between 175 and 152 feet; and a tributary of the Banna descends southward, within the interior, from an elevation of 344 feet. The principal hamlets are Big-Bawn and Cranford. The road from Gorey to Newtownbarr passes through the interior. The late Right Hon. George Ogle of Bellevue, well known for his odes and for the brilliancy of his wit, spent in Rosminogue some of his early years, under the tuition of the rector, the Rev. Mr. Miller, and wrote here his two popular songs, 'Shepherds, I have lost my love,' and 'Molly Ashtore.' —This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of TOMB [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £165 4s. 7½d.; glebe, £10 10s. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Camolin, Ballyguntra, and Kilnebhue. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 88, and the Roman Catholics to 1,173; and 2 pay daily schools were usually attended by about 100 scholars.

ROSMERE, or ROSMIRE, a parish, partly in the barony of Upperthird, but chiefly in that of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. The Decies section contains part of the town of KILMACHTOMAS: which see. Length, south by westward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 3. Area of the Upperthird section, 143 acres, 2 roads, 12 perches; of the Decies section, 8,017 acres, 5 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according to the Census, 2,387, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 2,484; in 1841, 2,866. Houses 442. Pop. in 1841, of the Upperthird section, 31; of the rural districts of the Decies section, 2,302. Houses in these respectively, 6 and 341. Part of the surface, particularly in the north, is hilly and either pasture or waste; and the remainder consists of land of aggregately middle-rate quality. The two highest grounds occur in the north and the south, and have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 474 and 430 feet. The river Mahon flows along the south-west boundary. The chief hamlets are Newtown and Carrol's-Cross. The principal seat is Ballyvaddy-cottage. The mail-road from Waterford to Cork passes through the interior. —This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £200; nett, £188 15s. 6d. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £300; and are inappropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. A curate receives a salary of £60. The church is situated about ¼ a mile east of KilmacThomas, and was built in 1826 by means of a loan of £750 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 35. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilbarrymeaden. In 1834 the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 2,570; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 10 scholars; and 2 pay daily schools were patronized by the Roman Catholic clergyman, and had on their books 95 boys and 70 girls.

ROSMORE, a narrow glen, commanded by Castle-Clonagh, in the parish of Kilsoran, barony of Glenahiry, co. Waterford, Munster.

ROSMORE, or **ROSSMORE-PARK**, a demesne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Monaghan, parish, barony, and county of Monaghan, Ulster. It is well-wooded; is impinged upon by the Ulster Canal; is connected with the villa-grounds of Camla and Ballyleek; and is the property and residence of the noble family of Westera, Barons Rossmore. In 1796, General Robert Cunningham was created Baron Rossmore of Rossmore-Park, with reversion to the heirs-male of two of the sisters of his lady, the daughter and co-heiress of John Murray, Esq.; and one of these sisters was the wife of Henry Westera, Esq., the descendant of Warner Westera, Esq., who immigrated to Ireland in the reign of Charles I.; and in 1801, at the death of the first Baron Rossmore, Warner William Westera, the son of that lady, succeeded as second Baron.

ROSMORE, or **WOODFORD (THE)**, a rivulet in the parish of Ballinakill, barony of Leirrim, co. Galway, Connaught. It rises among the Slieve-Baugh-ta mountains in the vicinity of Knockaunacagh, and pursues an easterly course of about 7 or 8 miles past the village of Woodford, to the head of a small bay of Lough Derg about 6 miles below Portumna. Its lower course is very sinuous, and winds through low callows, and through bogs and meadow-lands; and the stream is there from 34 to 60 feet in width, and might easily be made navigable for canal-vessels. A very fine sandstone rock occurs on the top of the Ben mountain, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Woodford, and is of such compactness, such delicate colour, and such capacity of being cut into blocks, of any reasonable magnitude, that it might be found of great value for columns, fronts of public buildings, mansions, and other architectural purposes; and it could be conveyed down hill at small expense to the commencement of the navigable part of the Rosmore stream, and might therefore become a profitable article of commerce, and a useful subject of employment to the poor.

ROSNACKILL, a hamlet in the parish of Clondoyadcock, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the east shore of one of the interior ramifications of Mulroy bay, 6 miles north of Millford, and 8 north-west by north of Rathmullen. It contains the parish-church. Pop. not specially returned.

ROSNAREE, a hamlet in the parish of Knockcommoun, barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the river Boyne, and on the road from Slane to Duleek, 2 miles south-east of Slane. Within a mile of it are the seats of Cullen-house, Newtown-house, Knuwth-house, Newgrange-house, Jauville-cottage, and Mill-lodge. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Meath takes designation from Rosnaree, and has chapels here and at Donover. Pop. of the hamlet not specially returned.

ROSNOWLAGH, a quoad sacra parish, in the quoad civilia parish of Drumholm, barony of Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, Ulster. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,463 acres, 2 rods, $21\frac{1}{2}$ perches. Pop. in 1831, 1,006. The average value of the land is 18s. per acre per annum.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Glebe, £8 8s. 9d. Gross income, £108 8s. 9d.; nett, £88 8s. 9d. Patron, the incumbent of Drumholm. The church was built in 1831, by means of a gift of £800 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 220; attendance, from 150 to 250. A school-house is also used as a parochial place of worship. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 356, and the Roman Catholics to 433; a Sunday school was

usually attended by about 64 scholars; and 3 daily schools had on their books 92 boys and 67 girls. One of the daily schools was parochial; one was salaried with £11 1s. 6d. a-year from Robinson's Fund, and £4 from Col. Conolly; and one was aided with £4 a-year from Mr. Foster, and grants of books from the Kildare Place Society.

ROSS, co. Cork, and **ROSS** (DIOCESE OF). See ROSCARRERY.

ROSS, a beautiful piece of land, alternately a peninsula and an island, in the Lower lake of Killarney, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the town of Killarney, co. Kerry, Munster. It lies nearly in the middle of the east side of the lake; and extends from the vicinity of Pigeon, Crow, and Coarse Islands on the south-east, to the vicinity of Lomisfallen on the north-west. Its upper or north-east end is much broader than its lower end; and its lower end is much broader than its middle. Its length is 1 mile; its extreme breadth is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; and its area is about 100 acres;—so that it is the largest island in the Killarney lakes. But a morass which separates its upper end from the mainland is dry in summer and overflowed in winter, so as to render the tract a peninsula in summer and an island only in winter; and this morass is traversed by a causeway and bridge, permanently connecting the tract, whether peninsula or island, with the mainland. The small sheet of water enclosed on three sides by respectively the mainland, the morass, and the island, is called Ross bay; and is partially closed across even its mouth or north-east end by Cherry-Island. The shores of Ross-Island are singularly interesting and beautiful; they possess a rich variety of commanding promontories, and deeply indenting bays; they exhibit bold limestone cliffs, and fantastically outlined protruding rocks; and they are, in several places, flanked by curious and picturesque groups of rocks, one of which bears the appropriately descriptive name of the Books. The island now forms part of Lord Kenmare's demesne; and, besides being extensively sheeted with the arbutus, the holly, the juniper, and other beautiful evergreens, it contains one of the principal nurseries for the supply of shrubs and trees. "Here the native arbutus may be seen in the greatest perfection, intermingled with the holly and yew in the wildest luxuriance, and covering even the most exposed cliffs of the far-projecting promontories, as well as the deep receding bays of the highly varied shores." Walks and drives have lately been formed both through the interior and along the shores; and they have been tastefully conducted over a series of the best vantage-grounds for commanding exquisite panoramic views of the scenery of the gorgeous lake and its majestic and sublime mountain screens. A most charming cottage on the island is the residence of the head forester of the demesne. A little wharf has been erected as a convenient landing-place for tourists; and immediately opposite this, is kept, in Lord Kenmare's boat-house, a number of boats for the public use, large, sheltered, well-preserved, and in excellent order. On the south-west corner of the island are abundant though now deserted lead and copper mines. These mines were worked at a very early period, and continued to be worked till a comparatively recent date; and they now lie in an abandoned and unproductive state, in consequence rather of want of sufficient capital in the proprietors, than of a deficiency of ore. Some of the rude implements used at an early period for breaking down the ore are still to be found on the island; they are large oval stones, quite smooth, and having round the centre a mark evidently caused by the fastening on of a convenient handle; and they are popularly called Dane hammers, the peasantry

battering that they were used by communities of Danish invaders. Some high walls were built by the modern mining company, to protect the mines from the south-west storms; and as these considerably disfigured the natural scenery, Lord Kenmare a few years ago resolved to remove them, and to restore the natural features of their site.

Ross-castle, an artificial object of much historical interest and considerable scenic romance, stands upon a rock, on the shore and spot of the island nearest the mainland. It is a lofty quadrangular building with embattled parapets; and was formerly enclosed by a curtain-wall, with circular flankers at the corners, some ruins of which are still visible. Its interior contains several well-proportioned apartments; and its battlements command one of the best views anywhere to be obtained of Mangerton, Turk, Glenna, and all the other mountains and principal grounds within the periphery of the immediate basin of the lakes. A small building was a considerable number of years ago erected against one of the side-walls of the castle for the accommodation of a company of soldiers; but this has now become so stripped of its roof, and broken in its walls, as to harmonize with the general ruin. The castle was built by the family of O'Donoghue-Ross, who adopted the appellation of the island as a surname to distinguish them from the family of O'Donoghue-More; and, in connection with their claiming and wearing the title of kings, it may be regarded as having been a sort of royal residence. This castle is celebrated for having, in 1652, made an obstinate stand under Lord Muskerry, against the English under General Ludlow. "Upon the 26th of July in that year, at Knoeknialachy, in the county of Cork, a battle was fought between Lord Muskerry, at the head of the Irish, and the Lord Broghill, commander of the English forces, in which the former were defeated with great slaughter, and Colonel MacGillivuddy, a native of Kerry, and greatly beloved by the Irish, slain. Upon this defeat, Lord Muskerry withdrew to Ross-castle, whither he was followed by General Ludlow, with a body of 4,000 foot and 200 horse. This experienced officer and upright statesman thus describes the siege of Ross-castle:—"In this expedition I was accompanied by the Lord Broghill and Sir Hardress Waller, major-general of the foot. Being arrived at this place, I was informed that the enemy received continual supplies from those parts that lay on the other side, and were covered with woods and mountains; whereupon I sent a party of 2,000 foot to clear those woods, and to find out some convenient place for erecting a fort, if there should be occasion. These forces met with some opposition, but at last they routed the enemy, killing some and taking others prisoners; the rest saved themselves by their good footmanship. Whilst this was doing, I employed that part of the army which was with me in fortifying a neck of land where I designed to leave a party to keep in the Irish on this side, that I might be at liberty with the greatest part of the horse and foot, to look after the enemy abroad, and to receive and convey such boats and other things necessary, as the commissioners sent us by sea. When we had received our boats, each of which was capable of containing 120 men, I ordered one of them to be rowed about the water, in order to find out the most convenient place for landing upon the enemy, which they perceiving, thought fit, by a timely submission, to prevent the danger that threatened them, and, having expressed their desires to that purpose, commissioners were appointed on both parts to treat." The garrison of Ross-castle was greatly intimidated and urged to a surrender, by the appearance of an armed vessel floating on Lough

Lein (the lower lake of Killarney); for there was a prophecy amongst the inhabitants, that the castle would not be taken until a vessel of war was seen to swim on the lake. The fact is, that nothing would have been more improbable than that a ship of war should ever have appeared upon the Lake of Killarney; and had it not been for the unerring energy of Ludlow, in the discharge of his trust, the long-boats, sent by the parliament to Castlemaize, had never been hauled up shallow streams, and carried over rugged tracts of land. The surrender of this castle terminated hostilities in Munster, and induced about 5,000 of the Irish to lay down their arms. The conditions of the treaty of Ross-castle were accurately fulfilled by parliament, by which Lord Broghill was granted £1,000 yearly out of the estates of Lord Muskerry."

ROSS, a bog in the barony of East Maryborough, 1½ mile west by north of the town of Maryborough, Queen's co., Leinster. Length, north-westward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 3,607 acres. It is bounded, on the north and east, by ridges of high land which are separated by valleys carrying down streams from the bogs; and on the south and west, by gently rising grounds of little elevation, having outlets through which the water of a chief part of the bog passes to the Nore. The bog contains part of the summit-line between the basins of the Nore and the Barrow, extending from north-west to south-east; and it has a considerable declination to the Blackwater stream on the north-east, and to the Cloncoos rivulet on the south-west. "Ross bog," said Mr. Aber officially in 1814, "consists principally of very soft fibrous peat; and the summit, which is fluid peat or quagmire, is so thickly interspersed with small pools of water that they form a greater area than the tufts and soft matings of grasses, rushes, and heath, that are scattered over its surface, which render it almost impassable in dry weather. The southern and eastern edges have been long used as turbary, in consequence of which several acres have been cut away for a few feet in depth, leaving the underneath part from five to eight feet in depth. Where this new surface has been left undisturbed, and not torn up or broken by horses and cars passing to the turbary, it produces naturally a tolerably good growth of grass; and near Gurteen there are several acres of compact black bog, from seven to ten feet in depth, in as good a state of pasturage as any part of the adjacent upland." The highest and the lowest points on the surface of the bog have elevations of respectively 404 and 313 feet above sea-level; and the maximum and mean depths are respectively 32 and 20 feet. Estimated cost of reclamation, £3,473 7s. 4d.

ROSS, a barony in the north-west of the county of Galway, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north and the east, by the county of Mayo; on the south, by the barony of Moycullen; and on the west, by the barony of Ballinabinech. Its length, west-north-westward, is 15½ miles; its greatest breadth is 10; and its area is 98,630 acres, 2 roods, 18 perches,—of which 21,610 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches are water. The surface is nearly identical with Joyce-Country, and forms the north-west portion of the largely-understood district of CUNENARA [which see]; and it comprises a considerable proportion of the most alpine and sublimely beautiful scenery of the highlands of Connaught. The limits include a portion of the upper part of Killery Harbour in the north-west, the whole of Lough Nafucoy in the centre, a large part of Lough Mask in the north-east, and a large part of Lough Corrib in the south-east; and by far the greater portion of the interior is drained by several rivulets to Lough Mask, and by the Beulna-

brack river and its affluents to Lough Corrib. Some of the chief scenes of the barony will be found noticed under the words MAAM, LEENAKE, SALRUC, KILLERY, CORRIB, and MASK.—This barony contains the whole of the parish of Ross, and part of the parishes of Ballinculla, Ballinrobe, and Cong. The chief villages are Derry, Cloghbrack, and Leenake; but they are mere hamlets; and not one of them has twenty houses. Pop. of the barony, in 1831, 8,685; in 1841, 9,758. Houses 1,809. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,593; in manufactures and trade, 162; in other pursuits, 68. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 184; on their own manual labour, 1,612; on means not specified, 19. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 344; who could read but not write, 180; who could neither read nor write, 3,640. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 118; who could read but not write, 104; who could neither read nor write, 3,943.—The barony of Ross lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Ballinrobe. The total number of tenements valued is 1,694; and of these, 1,363 were valued under £5,—167, under £10,—25, under £15,—15, under £20,—10, under £25,—5, under £30,—2, under £40,—3, under £50,—and 5, at and above £50.

ROSS, a parish in the barony of Ross, 12½ miles north-west of Oughterard, co. Galway, Connought. Length, westward, 12½ miles; extreme breadth, 8; area, 59,651 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches, of which 5,430 acres, 20 perches are in Lough Mask, 226 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches are in Lough Corrib, 630 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches are in Lough Nafooe, and 106 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 4,361; in 1841, 4,804. Houses 895. About 1,000 acres on the east side of the parish are good land; but all other parts of the parish are prevalently mountainous, extensively waste and inaccessible, and very scantily available for the purposes of productive tillage. The Devil's-Mother mountain on the northern boundary has an altitude above sea-level of 2,131 feet; a mountain on the north-west boundary has an altitude of 2,218 feet, and flings down an alpine waterfall; a mountain on the western boundary has an altitude of 1,536 feet; Letterbrickan, on the western boundary, has an altitude of 2,193 feet; a height on the western border has an altitude of 2,052 feet; two heights on the south-western boundary have altitudes of 2,307 and 2,128 feet; Bunnacummen, in the central district, has an altitude of 1,902 feet; two heights on the southern border have altitudes of 1,383 and 1,370 feet; and a height on the eastern border, overhanging Lough Mask, has an altitude of 1,290 feet. Lough Nafooe extends from west to east in the centre of the parish, and has a surface-elevation of only 96 feet above sea-level. The Strahulung rivulet flows along most of the northern boundary. The Glenlosh and the Joyce rivulets rise in the north-western district; the latter makes a large waterfall not far below its source; and the two combine near Maam Inn, to form the Beahabrack river, which thereforth constitutes the principal drain of the parish toward Lough Corrib. The western arm of Lough Mask extends up the north-eastern boundary; and the south-western arm extends wholly within the interior. The principal isles and islets of Lough Mask belonging to the parish are Lasteenbeg, Lasteenmore, Carrigeen, Imishowen, Scattered-Rock, Carrigeenawecallan, Carrigenagar, Rock-Island, Red-Island, Rig-Island, White-Island, Kilbride-Rock, Lussenmore-Rock, and Oyster-Rock. The chief of the numerous hamlets, or tiny clusters of miserable huts, are Toulgeee, West-Crumlin,

East-Maam, Raigh, Curr, Griggin, Shanafaragh-aunbeg, Shanafaragh-aunmore, Drin, Finny, Fox-hillmore, Kilmore, East-Glenbeg, Shanadullaun, Coolin, Upper Killeg, Lower Cloghbrack, Upper Cloghbrack, America, Boocuan, Cahirgall, Benlevy, Cormoor, Fairhill, East-Rusheen, and West-Carrick. In the year 1431, a monastery was founded at Ross or Ross-Trilly, upon Lough Mask, in the county of Galway, for Conventual Franciscans; and, in 1470, it was reformed by the Observantines.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILMOLARA [which see], in the dioc. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £430. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Fairhill and Finny, and a private house used as a Roman Catholic chapel at Maam, have an attendance of respectively from 800 to 1,000, from 500 to 600, and about 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Currana-mona, in the parish of Cong. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 38, and the Roman Catholics to 4,663; and 2 daily schools at Ballinonagh and Fairhill—the former of which was salaried with £10 a-year from the Tuam Diocesan Education Society—were usually attended by about 75 scholars. In 1843, a boys' school and a girls' school at Carrow-keel were salaried with £8 each from the National Board, and had on their books 107 boys and 64 girls. ROSS, barony of Clare, co. Galway. See ROSS-REILLY.

ROSS, a village in the parish of Kilballyowen, barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. It stands at the head of a creek or small bay of its own name, on the coast of the Atlantic, 1¼ mile north-north-east of Kilbaha, and 5½ miles west of Carrigaholt. In its vicinity are an ecclesiastical ruin called Templemanoeve, two burying-grounds, the ruins of Clogh-na-savaun-castle, a cave, Kiltrellif-lodge, and the hamlet of Fodry. Area of the village, 5 acres. Pop., in 1841, 184. Houses 26.

ROSS, a small harbour in the parish of Kilcom-mon, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connought. It is situated on the east side of Broadhaven, or rather consists of the mouth or lower part of Strawwaddacon bay, an eastward ramification of Broadhaven, 7½ miles north-east by east of Belmullet. Strawwaddacon bay penetrates the land 2½ miles south-eastward, with a mean breadth of about 3 furlongs; and receives at its head the rivulets Glenamoy and Muingnahoy. The bar at the mouth of the bay, usually called Ross bar, has never less than 3 feet of water in even the lowest tides; and the space immediately within it, usually called Ross harbour, affords a secure asylum to small vessels. A ferry, called Ross ferry, is stationed on the harbour to keep up the communication between Belmullet and Portacloy.

ROSS, a demesne in the parish of Killanin, barony of Moycullen, co. Galway, Connought. It extends along the north-east side of a lake of its own name, between Lough Corrib on the east, and the great road to central and northern Connemara on the west, and is situated 4½ miles south-east of Oughterard, and 9 north-west of Galway. It is a well kept and naturally romantic place; and, in combination with the waters and the rocky shores of Lough Corrib, and with the isolated position of its own large lake, it presents features as curious as they are beautiful. Its proprietor is James Martin, Esq. Ross lake is 2 miles in length, and 5 furlongs in extreme breadth; and it extends along the mutual border of the parishes of Killanin and Moycullen.

ROSS, a lake, partly in the parish of Donagh-moyne, barony of Farney, co. Monaghan, but chiefly in the parish of Creggan, barony of Upper Fews, co. Armagh, Ulster. It lies 1½ mile west by north of Crossmaglen, and 3½ south-east of Castle-Blaney.

Its length is 7 furlongs; its breadth is $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; and its surface-elevation above sea-level is 286 feet. Not far from its centre is an islet.

ROSS, or ROSSE, a hamlet in the parish of Tara, barony of Skreen, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dunshaughlin to Navan, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of the village of Tara, and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Dunshaughlin. Either this place, or, as some say, the town of New Ross, gives the title of Earl in the peerage of Ireland to the noble family of Parsons. In 1020, Sir William Parsons, the first distinguished figurant of the family in Ireland, was created a baronet; in 1681, Sir Richard, great-grandson of the first baronet, was created Baron Oxmantown and Viscount Rosse; in 1718, the second Viscount, the son of the first, was advanced to the dignity of Earl Ross; and, in 1746, at the death of Richard, the second Earl, the titles became extinct. But Sir William Parsons, Bart. of Birr, the descendant of the brother of the first baronet of the elder branch of the Parsons family, and the possessor in his own right in his own descent of another baronetcy, inherited the family estates of the deceased Earls; and the descendants of this gentleman now enjoy the revived titles of the peerage. The present Earl, William Parsons, was born in 1800, and succeeded to the earldom in 1841; and he possesses a distinguished name in literature and science. The family seat is Birr-castle, adjacent to the town of Birr, in King's county.

ROSS (NEW), or ST. MARY'S OF NEW ROSS, a parish on the western border of the barony of Bantry, and of the county of Wexford, Leinster. It contains the town of New Ross, and the village of Maudlins. Length, south-eastward, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; extreme breadth, 24; area, 4,922 acres, 1 rood, 27 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 7,901, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 7,523; in 1841, 9,131. Houses 1,395. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,719. Houses 283. Area of the village of Maudlins, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 289. Houses 48. The town of New Ross will form the subject of next article. The river Barrow flows in majestic and beautiful sinuities along most of the northern and the whole of the western boundaries, from a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the influx of the Nore, to a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the town of New Ross. The banks of the river are comparatively bold, and very picturesquely varied; and the whole parochial surface, in a general view, is finely diversified in surface, not a little beautiful in natural features, aggregately rich in soil, and profusely ornate in artificial dress and embellishment. Among the numerous rural residences are Maryville, Oaklands-house, Arnestown-house, Belleview-cottage, Newtown-house, Erin-vale, Ardross-cottage, Bawnmore-house, Shanballyroe-house, Castleview, Macmurrough-cottage, Macmurrough-house, Rosemount-lodge, Rosemount-house, and Talbot-hall,—the last the seat of the well-known J. H. Talbot, Esq. The principal antiquities within the rural districts are the ruins of Macmurrough-castle, Arnestown-castle, Mountgarret-castle, and a monastery.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Ferns. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £110 ls. 24d., and the rectorial for £220 5s. 5½d.; and the latter are impropriate in the corporation of Kilkenny. The vicarages of New Ross and Templeudigan, the impropriate curacy of BALLYBRAZIL, the appropriate curacy of KILSCANLAN, and the rectories of OLD

ROSS, BALLYANE, CLONLEIGH, CARNAGH, and TULLERAGHT [see these articles], constitute the benefice of New Ross. But within the benefice lies the perpetual curacy of Templeudigan; and the statistics of that curacy are, in consequence, not included in those of the benefice. Length of the union, 13 miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 12,525. Gross income, £1,148 9s. 0½d.; nett, £1,030 8s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. One stipendiary curate for New Ross parish receives a salary of £75, and the surplice fees; and one for Old Ross receives £69 4s. 7½d. The church of New Ross was built in 1813 by means of a loan of £2,676 18s. 5½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and the sum of £2,861 10s. 9½d. raised by subscription. Sittings 1,000; attendance, about 400. There is a church also in Old Ross. The Protestant dissenting meeting-house is attended by 130; the Quakers' meeting-house, by 18; the Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, by 50; and the Primitive Methodist meeting-house, by 100. The New Ross parochial Roman Catholic chapel has 3 officiates, and an attendance of about 2,500. The Roman Catholic nunnery chapel is under the care of the parochial Roman Catholic clergyman, and has an attendance of about 90. The Roman Catholic friary chapel is under the care of 4 friars, and has an attendance of 1,500. The Cushenstown and Tullyrath Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,000 and 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the inhabitants of New Ross parish consisted of 809 Churchmen, 73 Protestant dissenters, and 6,519 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 1,139 Churchmen, 76 Protestant dissenters, and 11,292 Roman Catholics; 3 daily schools in the parish—one of which was a ladies' boarding school, and another was conducted by the inmates of the nunnery, and salaried with £25 a-year from the National Board—were usually attended by about 240 scholars; 10 other daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £32 a-year and other advantages from bequest by Mr. Ivory, one with £15 from the National Board and local subscriptions and donations, and one with £10 from legacies by Mr. Hughes, £3 3s. from Mrs. Paul, and about £37 from subscription—had on their books 487 boys and 174 girls; and there were 4 other daily schools in the other parishes of the union.

ROSS (NEW).

A post, market, and sea-port town, and a parliamentary borough, in the parish of New Ross, barony of Bantry, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on the left bank of the river Barrow, and at the intersection of the road from Waterford to Wexford, with that from Fethard and Arthurstown to Thomastown and Carlow, 83 south by east of Graigueanamanagh, 9 south-east of Innistigue, 91 north of Arthurstown, 91 south-west of Stone-Pound, 10 north-north-east of Waterford, 12 south-east of Thomastown, 15½ south-west by west of Enniscorthy, 16½ west by north of Wexford, 19 south-south-west of Newtownbarry, and 67 south-south-west of Dublin.

[Approaches and Environs.]—New Ross is so peculiarly situated as to have been, till quite recently, approached from Dublin by four different routes, all hilly and circuitous, and each encumbered with sufficient disadvantages to occasion a constant competition among the routes for eligibility. One was by way of Enniscorthy, 77½ miles in length, and offered, between that town and New Ross, no more striking feature of natural or artificial scenery than a profusion of small field enclosures, fenced by furze hedges; another was by way of Newtownbarry, 67

* The discrepancy appears to be produced by the Census including within St. Mary's of New Ross the parish of Tulleraght, which, besides being a distinct parish, really lies considerably detached from St. Mary's, and within the barony of Shelbourne.

miles in length, and ran so closely along the base of the Mount-Leinster and Blackstairs mountains as to command a prolonged series of interesting and powerful views; another was by way of Enlow and Borris, 68½ miles in length, and conducted, through a poor, bleak, and dreary tract of land between the sublimities of Mounts Leinster and Blackstairs, and the grandeur of Mount Brandon and the course of the Barrow; and the fourth was by way of Thomastown and Innistigue, 72 miles in length, and ran along the beautiful and highly varied valley of the Nore, down to the confluence of that river with the Barrow. Of these four routes, the last was, upon the whole, the most convenient; but a totally new line of road has just been formed from Tullow to New Ross, while the old line from New Ross to Waterford has been amended, and this will henceforth be the principal and most facile road from Dublin to both New Ross and Waterford. The immediate environs of New Ross, on both sides of the Barrow, are much diversified, and aggregately very beautiful. "There are in Ireland few towns more auspiciously situated than that of New Ross; the goodly Barrow is here a river of great width; the adjacent scenery is of exceeding beauty; the majestic river runs between the two rich counties of Wexford and Kilkenny; its banks are thickly planted; and its surface is almost literally covered, at low water, by cots of the salmon fishers."*

General Description.—The Barrow, while passing the town, flows in a south-south-westerly direction, and has a width of from nearly 200 to about 350 yards, the minimum width being at the bridge, and the maximum width at the lower extremity of the town. The immediate site of the town is partly a narrow belt of low ground along the margin of the river, partly the acclivitous face or rapid slope of a hilly ridge which extends parallel with the river, and partly a sort of tabular ground at the general elevation of the summit of the ridge. The strictly compact and the business districts occupy the belt of low ground; the more retired, but still strictly town districts, occupy the sloping ground; and the eastern and north-eastern outskirts and suburbs occupy the tabular ground. A suburb on the right bank of the Barrow consists principally of a single, straggling, and irregularly edified street, extending about 500 yards westward, or rather west-north-westward, from the end of the bridge; but this, though included within the borough limits, stands in a different county from New Ross, and bears the separate and distinctive name of Rosbegone, which see. New Ross proper consists principally of a terrace or one-sided street extending 500 yards along the river, south-south-westward from the end of the bridge; a street somewhat parallel with the terrace, and about the same length, at the mean distance of about 90 yards to the east; five or six streets and lanes running east-south-eastward, and parallel to one another, from the terrace to the preceding street; two principal and one or two subordinate streets climbing eastward, but somewhat curvingly, up the face of the hilly ridge; a street of about 450 yards in length, extending southward along nearly the highest ground, from the vicinity of the parish church; and a miserably edified suburb called Irishtown, extending about 700 yards east by northward from the vicinity of the church. One of the cross streets,

east-south-eastward from the terrace, extends on a line with the bridge, and is spacious and a chief seat of business; and two of the streets parallel with it, and of course farther to the south, are also spacious. The lower parts of the town are of easy thoroughfare, and present three facile outlets toward respectively Goresbridge and Thomastown up the river, Ballyhack and Arturistown down the river, and Waterford and the baronies of Ida and Iverk across the river; but the higher or eastern parts possess very inconvenient approaches from Wexford, Ennisconry, and other places to the east; and the streets down the face of the declivity are not a little difficult for wheeled carriages, and far from agreeable even to pedestrians. Part of the former town was destroyed, and much of the remainder greatly damaged, during the rebellion of 1798; and many of its present and modern buildings have been very irregularly erected.

Public Buildings.—In 1333, a monastery was founded at New Ross, by Hannon or William Le Gras or Grace, for eremites following the rule of St. Augustine; and, at the dissolution, this establishment, together with its appurtenances, was granted in *capite* to Richard Butler; at the annual rent of 1s. 5d. Irish. Some vestiges of the building still exist. At some date now unknown, a crouched friary, or friary for conventual Franciscans, or quite as probably an ecclesiastical establishment of unrecorded character which a community of Franciscan friars were permitted to appropriate to their use, was built on the summit of the hilly ridge, at the north-east corner of the town, on the spot now occupied by the parish church; but in consequence either of one of the friars having killed one of the inhabitants, or of some other real or suspected immorality perpetrated by one or more of the monastic community, the town's people pulled down all the buildings of the monastery, and either unmercifully expelled the inmates. A reddish appearance on some stones in the vicinity is still pointed out by the common people as the friars' blood; but it is distinctly seen by a mineralogist to be the mineral called hematite. The monastery of St. Saviour, for conventual Franciscans, was built by Sir John Devereux, on the site of the destroyed crouched friary; and in consequence of the east end of its church having long been used as the parochial place of worship of the parish of St. Mary's of New Ross, this came to be called the Abbey of St. Mary. The monastery does not appear to have been richly endowed; and, at the general dissolution, it was granted to the Earl of Ormond. The church of the monastery was so well preserved as to serve for the parochial place of worship so late as the year 1811 or 1812; and then the west end was judiciously taken down to make room for the erection of the present church. The other parts of the abbey church are still standing; and though unroofed and much dilapidated, they present to the artist a not uninteresting specimen of the ecclesiastical pointed style of architecture of the period at which they were erected. A cemetery exists under the pile; and, with great absurdity, is popularly asserted to extend under the greater part of the town. "Yet certain it is," says a recent narrator of the popular whim, "that archways have been discovered stretching in the direction of the abbey, and persons are somewhat deterred entering the cemetery, from the story of a soldier who once entered 'the Black-Hole,' as the entrance is called, provided with a lantern, and accompanied by a dog. The dog returned, but his ill-fated master affords a lesson to the incautious antiquarian. Another story, equally believed, is told of some persons who attempted to take down the cross from the chancel wing, but whose brains were dashed out for their impious temerity. Under-

* These cots are of a very primitive character, not unlike canoes; they are propelled by paddles, resembling the common spade; each boat contains two men. Their net is small and square; it is drawn up the instant the fisher feels a salmon strike against it. There are no fewer than 400 boats on the river, giving profitable employment to 800 men, principally small farmers, who thus occupy their time when the seed is in the ground.

neath the cross are two slabs, of rude sculpture, supposed to represent these persons. Stone coffins have been found; but the most perfect monument, and the best specimen of bygone days, is the tomb of Rose Macroom, which is in the northern wing. Two other curious and interesting tombs in the same wing are a beautifully sculptured one of the date 1648, to the memory of Matthew Dorner, and an altar-tomb, sculptured in relief, abundant in devices, and with an ingeniously interlaced cross in relief, to the memory of Peter Butler, the descendant of the founder of Mountgarret castle. The modern parochial church, attached to the old abbey, is a neat edifice faced with cut stone, ornamented with a low square tower, and commanding a fine view over the town and the adjacent parts of the valley of the Barrow. The parochial Roman Catholic chapel is remarkable only for its spaciousness. The chapel of the modern friary is a handsome edifice, erected after spirited designs. The modern convent or nunnery is situated in the eastern outskirts of the town. The town was formerly surrounded with strong walls, which are traditionally asserted to have been built about the year 1310, and which were in military requisition during the civil wars of the 17th century, but which—greatly to the regret of the loyal population in 1798—were so far destroyed in the latter part of the 18th century, as to be rendered completely unserviceable. On the north side of the town, near the river, stood the North Gate; on the east side, were the Maiden Tower, the Market Gate, Bunion Gate, Weavers' Tower, and Broguesmakers' Tower; and on the south side, were the Three Bullet Gate, Mary's Tower, and the Priory or South Gate. The bridge across the Barrow, connecting New Ross with Rosbercon, is approached by a causeway of 150 feet in length, and is itself a wooden erection of 358 feet in length, having footpaths, a portcullis, and ornamented railings. The other public buildings are the dissenting meeting-houses, the school-houses, the union workhouse, the fever hospital, the sessions-house, the bridewell, the market-house, the corn-market, and the barrack.

Poor-law Union.—The New Ross Poor-law union ranks as the 100th, and was declared on March 23, 1840. It comprises parts of the counties of Wexford, Kilkenny, and Carlow, and comprehends an area of 186,596 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 67,944. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop. in 1831, are, in co. Carlow, St. Mullins, 6,844; in co. Kilkenny, Graigue, 5,819,—the Rower, 2,725,—Innistigue, 1,807,—Dysertmoone, 3,845,—Rosbercon, 2,382,—and Woodstock, 3,498; and in co. Wexford, Fethard, 4,029,—Tintern, 4,976,—Dunbrody, 5,131,—Whitechurch, 3,055,—Carnagh, 1,680,—Old Ross, 1,724,—New Ross, 8,883,—Adamstown, 1,643,—Newbawn, 1,952,—Clongeen, 2,853,—Horetown, 2,047,—and Templedugan, 3,131. The number of ex-officio guardians is 10, and of elected guardians is 30; and 4 of the latter are elected by the division of New Ross, 3 by the division of St. Mullins, 2 each by the divisions of Fethard, Tintern, Dunbrody, Graigue, Dysertmoone, and Woodstock, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The division of St. Mullins is in the barony of Lower St. Mullins; the division of Rower is in the barony of Ida; the division of Woodstock lies in the baronies of Ida and Gowran; the divisions of Innistigue and Graigue lie in the barony of Gowran; the division of Dysertmoone lies in the baronies of Ida and Knocktopher; the rural part of the division of New Ross lies in the barony of Bantry; the division of New Ross, including the chief part of the borough of New Ross, lies in the barony of Bantry; the division of Rosbercon, including a small part of the borough

of New Ross, lies in the barony of Ida; the divisions of Fethard, Tintern, and Dunbrody, lie in the barony of Shelburne; the divisions of Whitechurch, Carnagh, and Newbawn, lie in the baronies of Shelburne and Bantry; the divisions of Old Ross, Adamstown, and Templedugan, lie in the barony of Bantry; and the divisions of Clongeen and Horetown lie in the barony of Shelmalier. The number of valued tenements in the borough of New Ross is 1,275,—in the Bantry districts, exclusive of the borough of New Ross, 1,007,—in the Shelburne districts, 2,784,—in the Shelmalier districts, 725,—in the Gowran districts, 1,119,—in the Ida districts, exclusive of the borough of New Ross, 1,339,—in the Knocktopher district, 116,—in the Lower St. Mullins district, 910,—in the entire union, 9,825; and of this total, 3,945 were valued under £5,—2,208, under £10,—1,289, under £15,—809, under £20,—503, under £25,—268, under £30,—292, under 40,—109, under £50,—and 347, at and above £50. The total net annual value of the property rated is £410,187; the total number of persons rated is 9,899; and of these, 980 were rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,528, not exceeding £2,—784, not exceeding £3,—597, not exceeding £4,—and 493, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Nov. 10, 1840,—to be completed in Feb. 1842,—to cost £7,600 for building and completion, and £1,550 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 10 acres, 3 perches, obtained for £150 of compensation to occupying tenant and an annual rent of £43 6s. 3d.,—and to contain accommodation for 900 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was July 6, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £1,081 6s. 3d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,416 13s. 10d. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 360. The medical charities within the union are fever hospitals at New Ross, Arthurstown, and Ida, and dispensaries at Arthurstown, Fethard, Newbawn, New Ross, Templedugan, Glanmore, Graigue-namunnagh, Ida, and Innistigue; and, in 1839-40, they received £361 5s. 0½d. from subscription, £801 12s. 3d. from public grants, and £640 13s. 8d. from other sources, and expended £773 10s. 10d. in salaries to medical officers, £279 10s. 11½d. for medicines, and £947 4s. 9d. for contingencies. The New Ross fever hospital serves also as an infirmary, contains 72 beds, and is a well-managed institution; and, in 1839-40, it received £863 5s. 11d., expended £652 18s. 11½d., and admitted 455 patients. The New Ross dispensary, in 1839-40, received £115 8s. 0½d., and expended £175 10s. 7½d., but made no returns of its dispensations of medicine.

Trade.—New Ross, even in spite of the comparatively near vicinity and the very powerful competition of Waterford, is most advantageously situated for almost every department of trade, and might easily be raised to a perfect equality with the best and most flourishing towns of Ireland, with the exception of Dublin and Belfast. It hitherto has prospered meagerly in proportion to its advantages; and for some time it even appeared quite stationary, and somewhat menaced with decay; but of late years, it has assumed some activity, and now it gives a little promise of smartly contesting general trade with Waterford. The quay extends 650 yards along the left bank of the Barrow, from the bridge downward; it is, at present, blocked up at both ends with houses, which seem to forbid extension of the scene of trade, but of course it could easily be increased at the expense of their demolition; and it admits vessels of 200 tons at the lowest stage of the lowest tide, and vessels of 600 tons at high spring tides. Vessels of smaller tonnage can also proceed above the town by

the Nore to Innistigue, and by the Barrow to St. Mullins; and barges even ascend to Athy, there to communicate, through the ramifications of the Grand Canal, with the city of Dublin and the river Shannon. The port of New Ross was formerly a dependency of Waterford; but in 1840 it was made an independent shipping port. In 1835, the tonnage sailing from the port did not exceed 500 tons. In 1843, it possessed 3 small sailing vessels of aggregately 94 tons burden, 9 larger sailing vessels of aggregately 2,025 tons, and 1 steam vessel of 63 tons. In the same year, 377 sailing vessels, of aggregately 30,110 tons, entered the port coastwise; 119 sailing vessels, of aggregately 6,860 tons, departed coastwise; 8 sailing vessels, of aggregately 2,508 tons, entered from the colonies; 9 sailing vessels, of aggregately 3,119 tons, departed for the colonies; and 1 sailing vessel of 85 tons, entered from a foreign port. The import duties paid at New Ross, in 1835, were £3,906; in 1839, £14,998; and in 1844, £22,708. The principal exports are grain, flour, wool, butter, and bacon. Two steamers ply regularly to Waterford. Weekly markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs are held on Jan. 10, Feb. 10, March 17, Easter Monday (or on April 10, if Easter Monday occur in March), May 3, Whit-Monday (or on June 10, if Whit-Monday occur in May), July 10, Aug. 10, Sept. 10, Oct. 18, Nov. 10, and Dec. 8. The town has 3 loan funds, and branch-offices of the Bank of Ireland, the Provincial Bank of Ireland, and the National Bank of Ireland. The principal manufactures in the town are breweries, distilleries, and a tan-yard. The public conveyances are the mail-coach in transit between Waterford and Wexford, and mail or stage cars to Waterford, Wexford, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Innistigue, Fethard, Arthurstown, Duncannon-Fort, Enniscorthy, and Carlow.—Railways are projected for connecting this thriving town with Carlow on the one hand, and Kilkenny on the other. One of these lines will commence at the town of New Ross, and passing through or near Graigue, Borris, and Bagnalstown, will terminate at Carlow, where it will form a junction with the South Western railway and other lines, giving a direct communication with Dublin. The other line will pass from New Ross, through or near Innistigue and Thomastown, and will terminate at the city of Kilkenny.

Municipal Affairs.—Numerous early and public documents—some of which, however, concern only certain commercial privileges which were, for a long period, in contest between the inhabitants of New Ross and the citizens of Waterford—make mention of the town, the port, and the borough or burghesses of New Ross. The principal of the general class of these, are documents of 14 and 51 Henry III., 3 and 5 Edward I., 11 Edward II., 14 Edward III., 1 Richard II., 28 Henry VI., and 2 and 8 Philip and Mary; and the principal of those which possess the character of charters or letters-patent, are documents of Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, 49 Edward III., 1, 13, 15; and 18 Richard II., 1, 4, 9, and 10 Henry IV., 1 Henry V., 20 Henry VI., 9 Edward IV., 1 Richard III., 1 Henry VIII., 2 Edward VI., 1 and 18 James I., and 3 James II.. New Ross is one of the boroughs named in the New Rules of 25 Charles II.; so that its corporate officers required to be approved by the Lord-Lieutenant and the Privy Council of Ireland. The old borough limits extended one mile beyond the town walls, within the city of Wexford, excepting in one place where the Mountgarret property nearly adjoins the walls, and they are distinctly delineated in the Down Survey, and are there exhibited as including 58 acres within the walls, and 3,799 acres within the liberties. The land within and around the present suburb of

Rosbercon, appears to have been the site of an ancient borough of the name of Rosbercon or Rosbargon; and this borough is mentioned in a charter of 28 Edward II., in which Gilbert De Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, granted to his burghesses of Rosbargon all such liberties and free customs as his grandfather had granted to his burghesses of Kilkenny. The boundaries of the present parliamentary borough of New Ross materially differ from those of the ancient borough; and they extend a little beyond the walls on the east, and include the suburb of Rosbercon and some adjacent ground on the west. The corporation, according to charter, was called "The Sovereign and Free Burghesses of New Ross;" consisted of a sovereign, and an indefinite number of free burghesses and freemen; and had, for its officers, a sovereign, a deputy-sovereign, a coroner, a capital burghess, a recorder, a bailiff, a town-clerk, a water-bailiff, and several inferior officers. A court of record was formerly held, and exercised unlimited jurisdiction; but, about 45 years ago, it was discontinued. No criminal courts were held under the authority of the corporation. The courts now held are merely quarter-sessions and petty-sessions, the latter every alternate Wednesday. At a meeting held on Oct. 18, 1840, the lighting, cleansing, and watching of the streets were vested in 21 Commissioners. The number of houses valued from £5 to £10, and rated at 3d. in the pound, for the purposes of these Commissioners, was 276; the number valued from £10 to £20, and rated at 4d. in the pound, was 174; and the number valued at £20 and upwards, and rated at 6d. in the pound, was 79. New Ross proper, or the town on the Wexford side of the Barrow, is the head-quarters of a constabulary district, which includes the stations of New Ross, Adamstown, Ballinabolla, Ballylane, Ballywilliam, Berkeley, Clonroche, and Killane; and Rosbercon is the head-quarters of a constabulary district in co. Kilkenny, which includes the 6 stations of Rosbercon, Glanmore, Innistigue, Listerlin, Rower, and Slieverue. The only charitable institution under the control of the corporation of the borough is Trinity Hospital, founded in the 30th year of Queen Elizabeth, by Thomas Gregory. "We find on record," report the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, "the Queen's letter for a grant to the master, brethren, and sisters of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity of Rosse, in the county of Wexford, founded by the ancestors of Sir Patrick Welsh, but incorporated anew by the Queen, of St. Saviour's chapel and St. Michael's chapel in Rosse, as also eleven messuages and five gardens in the same town, commonly called St. Saviour's Lands, to which the corporation of Rosse had a claim, but which they relinquished in favour of the hospital. It possesses a revenue of more than £200 a-year, which seems to be fairly managed, and equally divided among the inmates, consisting of 14 widows. It is unnecessary to enlarge on this object, as a particular return of its revenues, &c., has been ordered by the House of Commons, and was in progress at the time of the inquiry. However, it must be observed that the inmates have been selected exclusively from Protestants, there not being a single instance of a Catholic being admitted. There is a sum of 10s. a-year, and a barrel of wheat, claimed as a rent out of the land of Maudlins, and which, although paid, as far as we could learn, for upwards of a century, is now disputed." The landed property belonging to the corporation, was at one time very extensive, but is now reduced, nobody knows how, to less than 400 acres. The rental of the existing property amounts to £181 9s. 7d.; and is not likely to experience any considerable rise, as most of the property is let for lives

renewable for ever. The borough formerly sent two members to the Irish parliament, and it now sends one to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1841, 277,—of whom 7 were freemen, and 270 were £10 householders.

Statistics.—The following statistics of the town, excepting those of tenements valued for poor-rate, are all exclusive of the suburb of Rosbercon. Area, 373 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,001; in 1841, 7,133. Houses 1,064. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 318; in manufactures and trade, 800; in other pursuits, 461. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 38; on the directing of labour, 783; on their own manual labour, 654; on means not specified, 84. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,409; who could read but not write, 419; who could neither read nor write, 914. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 688; who could read but not write, 794; who could neither read nor write, 1,574. Number of valued tenements within the Wexford district of the borough, or New Ross proper, 1,245; of which 868 were valued under £5,—121, under £10,—77, under £15,—43, under £20,—75, under £25,—7, under £30,—20, under £40,—19, under £50,—and 15, at and above £50. Number of valued tenements within the Kilkenny or Rosbercon district of the borough, 30; of which 5 were valued under £5,—8, under £10,—5, under £15,—4, under £20,—2, under £25,—1, under £40,—1, under £50,—and 4, at and above £50.

History.—Tradition ascribes the founding of New Ross to a lady of the name of Rose, daughter of Crume, king of Denmark; and the surrounding of it with walls to another lady of the name of Rose, sister of Earl Strongbow. A curious poem, commemorative of the building of the walls and fortifications, was written in Norman-French, about the year 1309, by a friar named Michael of Kildare; the manuscript of it, consisting of 64 leaves of vellum, and written in a good style of penmanship, is preserved among the Harleian manuscripts in the British Museum; and a copy of it, along with a translation by Miss Landon, is given by Crofton Croker, in his *Popular Songs of Ireland*. "The object of the writer was to give a detailed narrative of the erection of the fortifications and walls of Ross, occasioned by the dread felt by the inhabitants, lest the unprotected and open situation of the place might cause them, to suffer from a feud, then raging with violence between two powerful barons, Maurice Fitz-Maurice, the chief of the Geraldines, and Walter de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, whose deadly wars in the year 1204, wrought bloodshed and trouble throughout the realm of Ireland. The poet proceeds to relate that the burgesses established a bye-law, such as was never heard of in England or France, 'that on Monday, the vintners, mercers, merchants, and drapers should go and work at the fosse, from the hour of prime till noon; on Tuesday, their places were to be taken by the tailors, &c.; on Wednesday, by the butchers, &c.; on Thursday, by the fishermen, &c.; on Friday, by others; and on Saturday, by the masons, &c. Lastly, on the Sunday, assembled in procession the ladies of the town! Know, verily, that they were excellent labourers, but their numbers I cannot certainly tell; but they all went forth to cast stones and carry them from the fosse. Whoever had been there to look at them, might have seen many a beautiful woman—many a mantle of scarlet, green, and russet—many a fair folded cloak, and many a gay-coloured garment. In all the countries I ever visited, never saw I so many fair ladies. He should have been born in a fortunate hour, who might make his choice among them.

The ladies also carried banners, in imitation of the other parties; and when they were tired of the duty assigned to them, they walked round the fosse, singing sweetly to encourage the workmen. When the work shall be completed,' adds the poet, 'they may sleep securely and will not require a guard; for if forty thousand men were to attack the town, they would never be able to enter it, for they have sufficient means of defence; many a white hauberk and haubergeon—many a doublet and coat of mail, and a savage garcon—many a good cross-bowman and good archers.' This singular account of the building of the walls of New Ross is not more curious than the account given by Stonihurst:—"There repaired one of the Irish to this towne on horseback, and espieing a peece of cloth on a merchant's stall, tooke hold thereof and bet the cloth to the lowest price he could. As the merchant and he stood doding one with the other in cheaping the ware, the horseman considering that he was well-mounted, and the merchant and he had growne to a price, made wise as though he would have drawne out his purse to have defraid the monie. The cloth in the meane while being tucked up and placed before him, he gave the spur to his horse, and ran away with the cloth, being not imbarred from his posting pase, by reason the towne was not perclosed either with ditch or wall. The townesmen being pinched at the heart that one rascal in such scornful wise should give them the shamaine, not so much weieing the slenderness of the loss, as the shamefulness of the foile, they put their heads together, consulting how to prevent the sudden rushing or the post-hast fleeing of anie such adventurous rakehell hereafter." The building of the walls and gates accordingly took place; the project being suggested by "a chaste widow, a politike dame, a bountifull gentlewoman, called Rose," who "withal opened her coffers liberallie to have it farthered."

The town of New Ross does not figure in any prominent or important event previous to the year 1642, when it underwent a siege from the Marquis of Ormond. The Lords-justices of Ireland tardily ordered the raising of an army for the reduction of this town and Wexford; and when Ormond, much against their secret inclinations, placed himself at the head of that army, they withheld the complement of provisions requisite for its success. "The Marquis drove the enemy from several posts, and, relying on the arrival of stores, which the Justices had engaged to send by sea to Duncannon, he formed the siege of Ross. Repulsed in an assault on the town, into which the enemy had thrown 2,000 men, and having only three days' provisions, as he had been totally disappointed by the Justices, he was necessitated to raise the siege; but his situation at the distance of about 70 miles from Dublin would have been totally desperate, if General Preston, who occupied a defile with a much superior army of 6,000 foot and 650 horse, and was thus enabled to prevent his escape, had maintained his position. Preston, in full confidence of an easy victory over an enemy enfeebled by scantiness of food, and the cold of winter, rushed from his strong post into the plain. Ormond availed himself of this opportunity by a skilful disposition and spirited attack. The Irish troops thrown into confusion, and vigorously pressed without being allowed time to rally, were defeated with the loss of 500 of their number, and all their ammunition and baggage. The defeated army was saved from destruction by the behaviour of the English cavalry, who, under Lord Lisle, abandoned the foot as soon as the victory was gained, leaving Ormond to his shifts, who might have been again attacked by Preston, if the latter

had not prevented his own return across the Barrow, by demolishing the bridge on that river in his flight.

In the disastrous year 1798, New Ross sustained a very severe attack from a large body of rebels, nominally under the command of Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey; and witnessed the most sanguinary battle, and some of the most fruent and disgusting scenes which occurred during the whole period of the rebellion. On the 4th of June, the chief division of the rebel forces changed its position from Carrickburn mountains, distant 6 miles from Ross, to Corbet-hill, a mile from that town, which was the object of attack for the next morning. On Carrickburn, these forces had been reviewed and organized under the inspection of Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey, whom they had liberated from the gaol of Wexford, and chosen for their generalissimo. The seizure of Ross, when it might have been effected without opposition, on the 20th of the preceding month, had been vehemently urged by a chief named Hay, and a great number had agreed to accompany him for that purpose, but the scheme was postponed, on the arrival, already related, of Coleclough and Fitzgerald. Harvey, neither deficient in courage nor intellect, possessed not that calm intrepidity which is necessary in the composition of a military leader, nor those rare talents by which an undisciplined multitude may be directed and controlled. He formed a plan of an attack on three separate parts of the town at once, which in all probability would have succeeded if it had been put in execution. Acting as if engaged in regular warfare, Harvey sent a summons, with a flag of truce, to the commander of the garrison, requiring a surrender for the prevention of bloodshed; but the bearer, named Furlong, was shot by the troops. Whilst this general of the rebel army was arranging his men in three columns for the triple assault, they complained that they were galled by a fire from the outposts of the garrison, and demanded the removal of this annoyance. To dislodge the outposts, 500 men were assigned to a brave young man named Kelly, who quickly performed this service, but was utterly unable to restrain his irregular band. These followed, by a multitude in defiance of orders, fierce, and ungovernable, many of them intoxicated, rushed headlong forward, forced back the cavalry with slaughter on the foot, seized the artillery, and drove the troops posted in that quarter to the bridge, and the opposite side of the river. From a full persuasion of a decided victory in favour of the assailants, some officers fled, without stopping, twelve miles to Waterford with this alarming intelligence. But as if plunder were their only object, these victorious rebels pursued no further their advantage, while the royal troops posted in other parts, maintained their stations unassailed by the columns destined to attack their quarters. These columns had not been completely formed, when a premature onset was made by the third; and by the premature flight of some of their leaders afterwards, with unaccountable timidity, they were totally deranged and ineffective. While in Waterford, the fugitives of the royal army announced the undoubted conquest of Ross by the rebels; in Wexford, the fugitives of the latter asserted, before it happened, the total defeat of their forces by the garrison. The advantage offered was with ardour seized by General Johnson, who, to rally the discomfited troops, made the utmost exertions, aided with equal ardour by two townsmen of Ross, Devereux, a Catholic, and MacCormick, a Protestant, who had formerly been in military service. The latter rushing from post to post, conspicuous with a brazen helmet and lofty stature, might strike

with the semblance of the Grecian Ajax, a man of classic reading. Led back from the bridge, the troops of Johnson assailed and drove back the confused rabble from the town, the outskirts of which were now in flames. Tumultuous destruction prevailed in the rebel host, regardless of commands or plans, and exertions arose only from individual spirit, which prompted men to volunteer for the fight, and to stimulate others by exhortation. By a column thus formed, the combat was renewed, and the royal troops twice driven from the ground; but the latter were a third time rallied; and the insurgents, dispirited by the mishap of Kelly, who was disabled by a wound, left to their opponents by a final retreat and indubitable victory. In this irregularly fought battle, which ended at two o'clock in the afternoon, and had, with the intervention of long pauses, a duration of ten hours, the loss of the garrison, whose number was 1,200, has been supposed by some to have been greater than it appeared in the official account, where it was stated at 230 in killed, wounded, and missing, of whom 90 were found dead on the scene of action. To ascertain the loss of the adverse party, is impossible. Their force on Corbet-hill is supposed to have consisted of 20,000 men, mostly unprovided with instruments of war, even serviceable pikes. Of these not more than one-half, or perhaps a fourth, descended to the combat. Doubtless the slaughter was prodigious, as they repeatedly withstood, with undaunted resolution, the discharges of musketry and cannon; and probably not less than 1,000, perhaps 1,500 fell; but I fear, as is asserted, that not a few inhabitants of the town, and refugees from the country, neither engaged in battle nor bearing arms, were numbered with the dead; since the soldiers treated as enemies alike all whom they found without military uniform. From a foresight of this, all the Protestant loyalists, unfurnished with military dress, had been commanded to surrender their arms and quit the town. Those who, by disobedience to this order, avoided the danger of being massacred by the rebels abroad, took post in some houses, and poured such a fire on the insurgents, that one of the lanes was almost filled with dead bodies. As hy cowards on both sides had false reports been propagated of a total defeat sustained by their own party; so men of this description on both sides were eager to massacre defenceless people in cold blood. The guard-house in Ross had been filled with prisoners, among whom were many loyalist refugees confined through mistake and malice. The whole would have been massacred by the runaway soldiers, if they had not been prevented by the undaunted spirit and dignified reproof of one Culliner, a quaker. Unfortunately the runaway rebels had more leisure than the soldiery of this description to perpetrate a deed of horror. In the dwelling-house and barn of Mr. King of Seullabogue, at the foot of Carrickburn mountain, a number of loyalists of both sexes, among whom were at least seven Catholics, were confined, collected from the neighbouring country as hostages for the safety of such rebels as should become prisoners to the royalists. Urging that the bearer of their flag of truce had been shot, that the prisoners of their party had been massacred at Dunlavin and Carnew, by the royal troops, and that a similar scene was now acted in Ross, a body of fugitives from the battle forced the guard, shot thirty-seven confined in the dwelling-house, and setting fire to the barn, caused all who were within it to perish in the flames. The number of the burned, stated by some at 184, is reduced by others to 80. The prime actor in this tragedy is said to have hitherto remained unaccused and unsuspected, while some have been hanged for the deed, who were at

too great a distance to take any part in its instigation or execution. Struck with horror at such atrocity, and disgusted by the insolent insubordination of his troops, Harvey resigned his command, and retired to Wexford." [Gordon's History of Ireland.] See **SEULLABOGH** and **WEXFORD** (COUNTY OF).

ROSS (OLD), or **ST. MARY'S OF OLD ROSS**, a parish in the barony of Bantry, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of New Ross, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, south-westward, 6 miles; extreme breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$; area, 10,653 acres, 22 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,402; in 1841, 2,571. Houses 402. The surface descends in one place to the Barrow; exhibits a diversified and beautiful outline; consists of land of a good quality for tillage, pasturage, and meadows; and is traversed by the roads from New Ross to Enniscorthy and Wexford. Lackin-hill, on the north-western border, has an altitude above sea-level of 629 feet; the site of the church has an altitude of 253 feet; and a water-level on the north-eastern border has an elevation of 249 feet. The principal hamlets are Old Ross, Mylerspart, and Moor's-cross-roads; the principal residences are Palace-house, Ballylane-house, Ballylane-cottage, Creakan-house, Erinvale, Castle-quarter, Heath-park, Springpark-house, Bushpark-house, and Robinstown-house; and the principal antiquities are Old Ross mount, the site of Old Ross castle, the site of Palace-castle, and the ruins of Goldentown-house.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of New Ross, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £522 16s. 11d. A curate for Old Ross receives a salary of £60 4s. 7½d. The church is of unknown cost and date; and was re-roofed and repaired in 1800, by means of parochial assessment. Sitings 150; attendance 100. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated at Cushinstown, and has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Tullyrath. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 276 Churchmen, 3 Protestant dissenters, and 2,171 Roman Catholics; a pay daily school at Cushinstown was usually attended by about 60 scholars; and a parochial daily school was salaried with £2 a-year from the rector, £7 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and £5 from Lord Carey, and had on its books 10 boys and 3 girls. In 1843, a National school at Cricken was salaried with £8 a-year from the Board, and had on its books 82 boys and 48 girls.

ROSSANA. See **ROSANNA**.

ROSSBERCON. See **ROBERCON**.

ROSSCARRERY. See **ROSCARRERY**.

ROSSCLARE. See **ROSLARE**.

ROSSCLOGHER. See **ROSCLOGHER**.

ROSSDROIT. See **ROSDROIT**.

ROSSDUFF. See **ROSDUFF**.

ROSSE. See **ROSS**, co. Meath.

ROSSE. See **ROSLIA**.

ROSSERELLY. See **ROSS-REILY**.

ROSSERICK. See **ROSSER**.

ROSSES (THE), a wild maritime district in the north of the barony of Boyleagh, and not far from being identical with the parish of Templecrone, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by the Guindore river; it extends southward to the village of Dunglo and the little bay of Maghera; it includes the island of Rutland, and the numerous other small islands of the adjacent archipelago; and it comprises a total area of about thirty square miles.

"The district called the Rosses," says Mr. Fraser, "consists in the interior of bog and lake in almost constant alternations. The bleak surface is covered with peat, and intersected in every direction by streams issuing from the little boughs which fill every hollow. Annagerry hill, 388 feet high, near the head of the Gweedore estuary, is the principal elevation. The

coast of this district, which extends from the little bay of Maghera northward to the estuary of the Gweedore, is, following generally the sinuosities, at least twenty miles in length; and, from the nature of the shores, vast accumulations of sand have been formed along the greater part of the line; and as in similar situations exposed to the fury of the Atlantic sea, the sands are continually drifting and advancing inland. The whole presents an extraordinary appearance from the numerous islets of rock and sand, smooth beaches, bays, and coves, into which the permeable surface has been formed by the ceaseless action of the heavy Atlantic waves." The district is the property of the Marquis of Conyngham; and, in spite of its singularly desolate aspect, it possesses a considerable sprinkling of population, and has begun to attract some notice from tourists.

ROSSES (UPPER AND LOWER), two mutually adjacent hamlets, in the parish of Drumecliffe, barony of Carberry, co. Sligo, Connaught. They are situated between the Pool of Sligo and the bay of Drumecliffe, 5 miles north-west by west of the town of Sligo. At Bownmore, in the vicinity, subscription races are occasionally held. Area of the hamlets, 9 acres. Pop., in 1831, 170; in 1841, 155. Houses 31.

ROSSENALLIS. See **ROSENALLIS**.

ROSSGLASS. See **RUSGLASS**.

ROSSGUIL. See **ROSGUIL**.

ROSSINAN, a parish in the baronies of Ida and Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It lies 5½ miles north-north-west of Waterford; and is traversed by the road thence to Kilkenny. Length, south-west by southward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½. Area of the Ida section, 1,705 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches; of the Knocktopher section, 2,628 acres, 39 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,130; in 1841, 1,183. Houses 176. Pop. of the Knocktopher section, in 1841, 811. Houses 121. A large proportion of the surface is rocky and boggy ground; and the remainder is arable and pasture land. The rivulet Blackwater flows along the western boundary. The principal residence is Ballyquin-house; and the chief hamlets are Rossinan, Rahewd, Carrickanane, Farnogue, Ballintine, and Ballyquin. The ruin of the old church stands at the hamlet of Rossinan.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILBEACON (which see), in the dio. of Ossory. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £60, and the rectorial for £138; and the latter are inappropriate in the vicars choral of St. Canice cathedral. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 1,145; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

ROSSINVER, a parish, 9 miles north-north-west of Manor-Hamilton, and partly in the barony of Carberry, co. Sligo, but chiefly in the barony of Rosclogher, co. Sligo, Connaught. The Leitrim section contains the village of KINLOUGH; which see. Length of the Leitrim section, west-north-westward, 13 miles; extreme breadth, 6½; area, 48,843 acres, 21 perches,—of which 4,460 acres, 3 roods, 10 perches are in Lough Melvin, and 71 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches are in small lakes. Length of the Sligo section, south by westward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 3½; area, 7,932 acres, 3 roods, 14 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 13,370; in 1841, 14,841. Houses 2,555. Pop. of the Sligo section, in 1831, 1,215; in 1841, 1,275. Houses 207. Pop. of the rural districts of the Leitrim section, in 1841, 13,289. Houses 2,306. Lough Melvin lies partly on the north-east boundary, but chiefly within the north-east border of the Leitrim section; and it constitutes a principal feature to all that side of the parish. See **MELVIN** (LOUGH). All the portion of sea-board

belonging to the county of Leitrim lies within Rossinver. See LEITRIM (COUNTY OF). Belts of good land lie along Lough Melvin and the sea, and the western and south-eastern margins of the Leitrim section of the parish; but nearly all the other vast districts of that section consist of moorish and mountainous land of a very bad and unprofitable description. Dartree mountain on the lower screen of Lough Melvin has an altitude above sea-level of 1,712 feet; a height on the southern boundary of the Leitrim section has an altitude of 1,375 feet; and a height on the western boundary of that section has an altitude of 2,007 feet. Loughs Glénade and Cloonty lie on respectively the southern and the western boundaries of the Leitrim section; the Kilcoo rivulet flows along the south-western boundary of that section to Lough Melvin; the rivulets Glénaniff, Hattoo, and Ballagh, water the south-eastern interior districts of that section within the catchment basin of Lough Melvin; the Drowes river flows partly in the north-eastern interior, but chiefly along the north-eastern boundary, from Lough Melvin to the sea; and the Duff river flows on the mutual boundary between the Leitrim and the Sligo sections. The principal hamlets in the Leitrim section are Tullaghan, Carrickmore, Carricknautiagh, West Cubacreeny, East Cubacreeny, New-Island, Forgetown, Fortview, Cloontygarry, Carrickduff, Unshinagh, Lisnagall, Derrreenavoggy, Balloor, Woodville, Lisacall, Drumnagran, Crockmahoyge, Timycullen, Drummacreehy, Ballinwillin, Drumnarevagh, Ballinlig, Cloontybane, Bolebaun, Ballygan, and Eagle. The principal seats are Wardhouse, Castle-cottage, Tint-lodge, Star-lodge, Duncarby-castle, Woodville, Garrygowly, Brookhill, Cottage-grove, and Mount-Prospect. The islands of Lough Melvin belonging to the parish are Inisheher, Inishmeen, Inishtemple, and Bushkeen. The Sligo section, to even a larger proportional extent than the Leitrim section, consists of wild, lofty, and unprofitable upland; and it has, upon its southern and its south-eastern boundaries, two summits which rise to altitudes above sea-level of respectively 1,905 and 2,113 feet. The Ballaghantirrellick rivulet rises on the southern border, and runs northward through the interior to the Duff river. The only seat in the Sligo section is Hollyfield-house. The new or northern road from Sligo to Manor-Hamilton passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Vicarial tithe composition, £170; glebe, £170. Gross income, £340; nett, £290 17s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Donard in union with the curacy of Cryhelp, in the dio. of Dublin; but is resident in Rossinver. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £280; and one moiety of them is appropriated to the see of Kilmore, and the other moiety is inappropriate in Owen Wynne, Esq. of Hazlewood. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church in use at the date of the Report of the Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Revenues and Patronage, contained 450 sittings, and was of unknown date of erection. The present church contains only 280 sittings; and was quite recently built by means of contributions of £807 14s. 6d. from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £50 from private sources. Attendance, from 90 to 300; the fluctuation being occasioned by the summer influx of families for the purpose of sea-bathing. The Roman Catholic chapel at Lecklesher has one officiate and an attendance of 800; and the Roman Catholic chapels at Kinlough and Ballyhamreen, have jointly two officiates, and a respective attendance of 2,000 and 1,700. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 1,044, and the Roman Catholics

to 13,044; a Sunday school at Kinlough was usually attended by about 38 scholars; and 17 daily schools at Ballintrellick, Rossinver, Glénaniff, Ballochameehan, Tullaghan, Gortnasella, Tully, Boylan, Kinlough, Cordiver, Corraduff, Sessmore, Wardhouse, Dubbully, Buckode, Derryduff, and Cornagee, had on their books 760 boys and 359 girls. The school at Ballintrellick was salaried with £25 and other advantages from Sir Robert Gore Booth; that at Rossinver, with £6 from the rector; that at Kinlough, with £10 from subscription, and books from the Kildare Place Society; that at Corraduff, with £2 and other advantages from Mr. Latouche; and that at Cornagee, with £3 from subscription. In 1843, one National school at Loughmarren had on its books 83 boys and 97 girls; one at Cordiver had 63 boys and 30 girls; one at Buckode had 49 boys 30 girls; and one at Tullaghan had 39 boys and 67 girls.

ROSS-ISLAND. See ROSS, co. Kerry.

ROSSLARE. See ROSLARE.

ROSSLEA. See ROSLEA.

ROSSMANOGUE. See ROSMENOGUE.

ROSSMERE. See ROSMERE.

ROSSMORE. See ROSMORE.

ROSS (New). See ROSS, co. Wexford.

ROSSNOWLOUGH. See ROSNOWLOUGH.

ROSSORY, a parish, partly in the barony of Glenawley, but chiefly in that of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. The Magheraboy section contains part of the town of ENNISKILLEN: which see. Length of the parish, north-north-westward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½. Area of the Glenawley section, 2,302 acres, 34 perches,—of which 180 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches are in the river Erne and in small lakes. Area of the Magheraboy section, 5,331 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches,—of which 163 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches are in the river Erne and in small lakes, and 150 acres, 4 perches are a small district called Lurgandarragh-Beg, lying isolated within the parish of Rossory, but belonging to that of Cleeenish. Pop. of the whole parish of Rossory, in 1831, 4,338; in 1841, 3,846. Houses 650. Pop. of the Glenawley section, in 1831, 1,065; in 1841, 902. Houses 147. Pop. of the rural districts of the Magheraboy section, in 1831, 2,485; in 1841, 2,197. Houses 375. The surface extends along the left bank of the river Erne; it presents a low, flat, and meadow-like appearance; and it consists, in the aggregate, of very good land. The river Sillies runs eastward to the Erne, partly through the interior of the Glenawley section, and partly on the mutual boundary of the two sections. Lough Laragh lies on the southern boundary; Lough Rossole lies on the eastern border of the Magheraboy section; Lough Lankill lies on the mutual boundary of the two sections; and Lough Ballaghmore lies east of the centre of the Magheraboy section. The principal hamlets are Lomaghan and Clonbunniagh; and the chief rural residences are Killyhowen-cottage, Oldcastle, and Lisgoul-abbey,—the last the seat of M. Jones, Esq. The principal antiquity is the ruin of Lisgoul-abbey. An ecclesiastical establishment, most probably Culdean, was founded here in the early ages of Christianity, and is alleged to have been presided over by a St. Aid or Hugh, who was designated of Lisgovel or Lisgoul; this establishment was succeeded, in the 12th century, by an Augustinian monastery, founded by MacNoellus Mackenlef, king of Ulster, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and this second edifice having gone to decay, a third began to be erected, in a most agreeable situation, by the toparch Maguire, but, before being completed, was overwhelmed at the general dissolution of monasteries, and given to Sir

John Davis. The parish of Rossory is traversed by the various roads from Enniskillen to Connaught.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £240; glebe, £136 10s. Gross income, £376 10s.; nett, £327 3s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church in use a few years ago was of unknown date, and had only 250 sittings. The present and recently-erected church was built by means of contributions of £1,460 1s. 10d. from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £350 from private sources. Sittings 600; attendance 200. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 2,232 Churchmen, 31 Presbyterians, and 1,833 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 80 scholars; and 7 daily schools had on their books 245 boys and 94 girls. One of the daily schools was salaried with £8 a-year from the National Board; one, with £4 from subscription; and one was a royal endowed school, supported by a very large sum from endowments, and by fees of from £1 1s. to £8 18s. per quarter from the pupils, and producing £500 a-year, a house, and 33 acres of land to the head-master; £250 to the first assistant, £100 to the second assistant, and £400 for distribution into 10 scholarships. In 1843, the National Board had schools at Laragh and Ashwoods.

ROSS-REILLY, or ROSSERELLY, an old abbey in the parish of Killursa, barony of Clare, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands on the right bank of the Black river, and on the verge of the county, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west by west of Headford. It was founded in the year 1498, by Lord Granard, for Franciscans of the strict observance; and was repaired by the Roman Catholics in the year 1604. "This place," says an old monasticon quoted by Dutton, "is very lonesome, encompassed on all sides with water, and is only one way accessible, and was not many years since preserved entire by the interest of the Earls of Clanricarde." The Rev. Caesar Otway, who visited the abbey in 1839, says, "It certainly is the most entire of the Irish abbeys—the walls are all standing, not a breach in any one of them. One chapel even has its flagged roof still remaining. The whole covers, I am sure, an acre and a half of ground—and every accommodation that any monastery ever had seems here to be provided. It is a great burying-place; but, luckily for it, the choir, nave, and transepts, comprising the different side chapels, are, I suppose, only considered as holy ground, and are therefore used only for sepulture, and consequently they are the only places that are dilapidated and purposely dismantled—their ornaments, as usual, all torn away. * * * The whole of this cemetery forms one immense rabbit burrow; I think I have seldom seen a warren that exhibited so many holes. In this uncouth habitation for conies, bones, skulls, and coffins lay around, that the creatures had tossed about, and by their thus rooting up, they seemed desirous to anticipate the usual short time allowed for bodies to lie entombed; and, therefore, besides the common quantity of these remains tossing all about, there was an immense heap lying outside the church, and as these bones seemed to have accumulated for ages, and as the place from the vicinity was very damp, this immense ossuorum, if I may so name it, was covered with all sorts of verdure, mosses, lichens, sedums, saxifrages, and wild strawberries just showing their fruit between jaw-bones. It was curious to see skulls like wren's nests, and thigh bones as green as cabbage-stocks; the dry bones had, as it were, assumed a new mode of existence, and again served as the bases of a new life. It really was a scene on which a person might

ponder and phrenologise; and I confess no collection of human bones I ever saw interested me more—no, not even that far-famed congeries which, at Cologne, assumes to be the remains of St. Ursula's eleven thousand virgins.—The cloisters of Ross are quite perfect, as perfect as those at Muckross or Quin; but they have not the picturesque accompaniment, like those at Killarney, of a magnificent yew-tree in the centre. The dormitories, the chapter-house, the cellars and kitchens, are all, as far as walls go, perfect. There the friars, living in a low and damp situation, had need of fires, and they took care to have them. I never saw such huge fire-places. The kitchen hearth would not disgrace the largest at Oxford or Cambridge. In one of the corners of a huge apartment, which seemed to be a scullery, there is a circular excavation, cased with cut stone, too large for a well—in all likelihood a place for holding live fish, which, taken out of the adjoining river, no doubt were kept here for ready use. Altogether, this abbey seemed to have formed a little town in itself; having no entrance but the one, and its walls high and thick, it was a sort of stronghold, and, no doubt, in the lawless times before the Reformation, afforded an asylum for the weak and persecuted, as well as a sanctuary for the criminal. If any one wishes to see an Irish monastery in perfection, with all its menage, they will, before passing on to Cong, and before visiting the western high lands of Ireland, take a view of Ross-Reilly."

ROSTELLAN, a parish in the barony of Imokilly, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west by west of Cloyne, co. Cork, Munster. Length and breadth, each 2 miles; area, 2,258 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,163; in 1841, 1,110. Houses 175. The surface lies on the east side of Cork Harbour, includes a beautiful little peninsula south-east of the south-eastern extremity of Great Island, and largely partakes of the magnificence of landscape, for which the general sea-board of Cork Harbour is so eminently distinguished. Rostellan-castle, the seat of the Marquis of Thomond, is delightfully situated on the peninsular part of the parish, and presents a striking object to vessels entering Cork Harbour. The ancient castle, from which the seat acquires its designation, was a residence of the Fitzgeralds, built by Robert Fitzstephen de Marisco; and, during the wars of the year 1645, it was twice assailed and captured. The present mansion was built on the site of the ancient pile, and has been considerably enlarged and improved by at least two of its most recent noble proprietors. The demesne which surrounds it is exquisite in situation, and commands an unequalled view of the animated, picturesque, and grand harbour. The grounds are well planted, display a profusion of luxuriant evergreens, and present many delightful indications of the mildness of the climate, and the fertility of the soil. An elevated terrace extends along the vicinity of the water's edge, and discloses inspiring and peculiarly attractive views of the harbour, and its shipping, its fortifications, and its brilliant and superb shores. "On this terrace," remarks Mr. Crofton Croker, "is a statue of Lord Hawke, chiefly remarkable from its position, the admiral's face being turned away from the element on which he had acquired his fame. Sir Richard Hoare, in his Irish tour, relates the following anecdote as the cause: 'Upon the defeat of the French fleet commanded by Comdars, in the year 1759, the city of Cork ordered a statue to be cast of the English Admiral Hawke, but, in its completion, some objection was made by the citizens, upon which the noble Inchiquin said that he would pay for it, which he did, and, as a rebuke, placed the admiral's figure on a pedestal with his back turned towards the ungrateful city.'" In April 1768,

one of the former Earls of Inchiquin received from Queen Anne, along with many privileges, to the manor of Rostellan, a grant of a considerable portion of adjoining land which his lordship had banked from the tide. Some notice of the ancestral history of the Marquis of Thomond will be given under the word THOMOND; which see. Fairs are held at Rostellan on Feb. 2, March 25, Aug. 15, Nov. 7, and Dec. 23.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition and gross income, £288 7s. 3d.; nett, £273 1s. 5d. Patron, the Crown. Previous to the passing of the Church Temporalities Act, Rostellan rectory formed part of the benefice of Aghada. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Aghada and Gurrane. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 75, and the Roman Catholics to 1,134; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 a-year from the Bishop of Cloyne, and £10 from the Marquis of Thomond—had on their books 58 boys and 31 girls.

ROSTREVR, or ROSESTREVR, a small seaport and post town, and a most beautiful watering-place, in the parish of Kilbroney, barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands at the south base of the Mourne mountains, on the north shore of the upper part of Lough Carlingford, and on the road from Newry to Kilkeel, 2 miles east of Warrenpoint, $\frac{3}{4}$ by water north of Carlingford, 7 south-east by south of Newry, $\frac{7}{8}$ west-north-west of Kilkeel, $1\frac{1}{4}$ north-east of Dundalk, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ north of Dublin. The town is delightfully situated on a gentle acclivity, which rises from a little cove of Lough Carlingford, and commands thrilling views of the woods, mountains, and waters of the lough's basin. "Behind, picturesque and broken hills screen it from the east and north; and fine oak woods fill their ravines, and climb almost to their summits; the little cove is in front of the village, opening out into the wide circular bay, with its elevated, dark, and abrupt mountain boundaries; while on either side, the village is flanked by the happiest combination of wood and lawn, copse and garden, villa and cottage." Mr. Inglis, from whom we have made this quotation, declares Rostrevor to be "one of the most beautiful spots in Ireland," and concludes his notice of it with the remark, that "nature has certainly done much for it, and art enough." Slieve-Bane, which rises immediately east of the town, has an expressive and powerful contour, attains an altitude of 1,505 feet above sea-level, is overhung on the north-east and north-north-east by far loftier and more imposing summits of the alpine mountain group of Mourne, commands a singularly extensive, varied, and magnificent expanse of landscape, and often bears the names of Rostrevor mountain and Cloghmore mountain, the former in consequence of its close adjacency to the town, and the latter from the circumstance of its bearing upon a shoulder about half-way up the ascent a huge, detached, and most singularly situated stone. See CLOGHMORE. All the immediate environs of the town are surpassingly beautiful; glens, hills, and tumulated grounds are marked by intricacy and power of feature, and by opulence and taste of sylvan and verdant dress; villas and cottages ornées, displaying every kind of rustic architecture, crown almost every lower and secondary eminence; and roads run around the mountain, and penetrate the secluded glens. The Lodge, the seat of David Ross, Esq., the proprietor of the town and the circumjacent lands, is situated on the south-eastern out-kirt of the town, and is distinguished from the smaller rural residences by the extent of its

grounds and the superior munificence of its plantations. "Three miles to the east of Warrenpoint," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "is beautiful Rostrevor. There are few places in Great Britain that offer stronger temptations to visitors—who love the picturesque, enjoy the magnificence of nature, or desire tranquil and healthful retirement. Although completely open to the sea, it is approached only by mild southern breezes; the adjacent hills protect it completely on the north and east; and a promontory, covered with luxuriantly grown trees, juts between it and the west; villas, mansions, and cottages ornées surround it on all sides, wherever the mountains have left small nooks of verdure, and streamlets innumerable are rippling down into the valley from the hill sides. Under the fostering care of its owner, David Ross, Esq., the village has, within the last few years, grown to the magnitude and importance of a town; its natural beauties have been appreciated—it seems the very temple of health—and persons from all the northern and midland counties of Ireland have made it their place of residence—at least for a season. Consequently, neat, clean, and well-built cottages have sprung up along the banks of the bay, which are furnished for and let to lodgers. It is difficult to conceive a spot that looks more happy and prospering than this—so beautifully situated, nestling at the foot of a mighty mountain, and bordering upon the ocean, into which its gardens absolutely run." A delightful walk, completely covered over by trees, conducts from the quay for nearly a mile along the margin of the bay, giving to view at almost every step some prospect which had not previously challenged the stranger's attention. Nearly in the centre of the town stands the present parish-church of Kilbroney; a little way up the hill are a neat schoolhouse, and the Roman Catholic chapel,—the latter commanding a charming view of the town; and about a mile to the north-north-east, on the roads to Castlewellsan and Rathfriland, are a large bleaching-mill and the ruins of the old church of Kilbroney. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile south-west of the town, on the point of a small peninsula or promontory, stands a handsome and very conspicuous obelisk, to the memory of the late General Ross. It is situated in the midst of a field, which is enclosed by a deep fosse and embankment; it consists of cut stone, and rests on a base, which forms a number of steps composed of the same material; and it bears on its four sides, the record of the various engagements in which the General acted a distinguished part, and particularly of that in which he lost his life. In the vicinity are the ruins of an old ivy-mantled castle, said to have been built by one of the lords of Iveagh, but at so remote a period, or in such circumstances of comparative obscurity, that the very personal name of its founder has become lost to history. The town—or rather, in the first instance, the castle, which originally bore the appellation of Castle-Rory—is said to have acquired its name in honour of the marriage of the heiress of Sir Marmaduke Whitchurch to Viscount Dungannon, the lady's own name being Rose, and the patronymic of her husband being Trevor; and the castle was, at one time, the seat of the Viscounts Dungannon, and continued, till its demolition, to bear the name of Rose-Trevor. The town carries on no trade, beyond the supply of its own immediate neighbourhood; yet a few fishing-boats seek shelter at the small quay, and an occasional sloop comes up with coals. Fairs are held in the months of Feb., April, June, Aug., Sept., Nov., and Dec.; but the days for holding them vary every year. The principal rural residences within a mile of the town are Arnos-Vale, Richmond, Rosetta, Scapoint-cottage, Carpenham, Corregbawn, Green-

park, the Vicarage-house, Fairy-Hill, Craigfield, and the Lodge. Area of the town, 58 acres. Pop., in 1831, 990; in 1841, 683. Houses 118. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 24; in manufactures and trade, 74; in other pursuits, 54. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 16; on the directing of labour, 74; on their own manual labour, 53; on means not specified, 9.

ROSTRUNK, a small island in the parish and barony of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies in Clew bay, 2 or 3 perches from the north shore of that bay, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Newport-Pratt. It measures about 3 furlongs in length, contains a coast-guard station, and has on its north-east side a well-sheltered harbour.

ROUGHAN, a lake in the southern district of the parish of Donagherry, 2 miles south-west by south of Stewartstown, barony of Dunganannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It measures about half-a-mile in length, and has, on its south-west side, the demesne of Roughan-castle.

ROUGHFORT, a village in the parish of Templepatrick, barony of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands a little south of the road from Belfast to Antrim. Fairs are held on May 31 and Nov. 29. Pop., in 1831, 195. Houses 29.

ROUGHTY (THE), a rivulet of the county of Kerry, Munster. It has its whole course within the barony of Glanerought; and, in consequence of tracking a glen somewhat centrally through that district, gave occasion for the name of Glanerought. It rises on the eastern verge of the barony, 6 miles west by north of Inchigeelagh, and runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward, 2 north-westward, and 7 west-south-westward, to the head of the Kenmare estuary, a little above the town of Kenmare. One side of the glen or vale traversed by the stream has a fine limestone soil, is the best land in the barony, and presents a well-planted and beautifully improved appearance.

ROUNDFORT, a hamlet in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Kilmairno, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-east of Hollymount, on the road thence to Tuam. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel; and in its vicinity are the residences of Roundfort-cottage, Mount-Jennings, Bushfield, Mountview, Cloucockmick, and Carravilla. Pop. not specially returned.

ROUNDHILL, a village in the parish of Ballymodan, south-western vicinity of the town of Bandon, barony of Kinnalea, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 25 acres. Pop., in 1841, 254. Houses 40.

ROUNDSTONE, a bay or natural harbour in the parish of Moyrus, barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. It is properly the western wing or branch of BIRTERHUY BAY [which see]; and consists of the channel which commences at the island of Innislacken, and extends 3 miles northward, with a maximum breadth of 1 mile, between the island of Innisnee and the mainland. The entrance is sheltered from the south-west storms by Innislacken; the interior is well sheltered by circumjacent grounds from most winds which blow; the harbour has a stretch of nearly 3 miles of clear, good ground, with from 2 to 5 fathoms of water; and the upper end of the sound, or that which connects with the other ramifications of Birterhuy bay, is fordable at low water, but rocky. The east side of Innislacken offers better access to the harbour than the west side.

ROUNDSTONE, a sea-port village in the parish of Moyrus, barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands on the west shore of Roundstone bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Innislacken, 8 miles south-east of Clifden, 25 miles west of Oughterard, and

144 miles west of Dublin. The road to it from Galway—or, in fact, from nearly all the world except from Clifden—deflects from the Galway and Clifden road about 8 miles west of the Halfway-house, and goes past Mr. Martin's fine mountain demesne of Ballinahinch-castle. The mountain Urrisbeg, whose summit has an altitude of 987 feet above sea-level, immediately overhangs the west or landward side of the village, and possesses great interest both in the rareness of its flora, and in the singularity of its panoramic prospect. "I ascended Urrisbeg," says Mr. Inglis, "the evening after my arrival in Roundstone. There is a mountain-path about half-way up; and the remainder of the ascent is through heathy slopes and over rocks, with scarcely any bog-land intervening. Cunnemara is remarkable for the variety of flowers and plants which grow wild upon its mountains. I gathered on Urrisbeg many very beautiful, and some of them rare, wild flowers: amongst others, the Irish heath, or bell-heather; the beautifully pink-streaked water pimpernel; the eye-bright, with its little yellow eye; the bright tinted tormentilla; gentiana; the red bear-berry; London-pride, though not then in flower; innumerable heaths,—amongst others, the erica limeria, adiantum, capillus, Veneris, or maiden hair; the bilberry, dwarf juniper; the silver leaf, &c. The Mediterranean heath (erica Mediteranea), is also found on these mountains; as well as the Menziesia polifolia. The view from the summit of Urrisbeg is more singular than beautiful. Here, Cunnemara is perceived to be truly that which its name denotes,—'bays of the sea.' The whole western coast of Cunnemara is laid open with its innumerable bays and inlets; but the most striking and singular part of the view is that to the north, over the districts called Urrisbeg and Urrismore. These are wide level districts spotted by an almost uncountable number of lakes; and mostly entirely uncultivated and uninhabited. I endeavoured, from my elevated position, to reckon the number of lakes; and succeeded in counting upwards of 160. Shoulders of the mountain, however, shut out from the view some of the nearer parts of the plains; and other parts were too distant to allow any very accurate observation; so that I have no doubt there may be 300 lakes, great and small, in this wild and very singular district. Several of the lakes have islands upon them; and by the aid of a good telescope, which I carried with me, I perceived that many of these islands were wooded." The author of the 'Angler in Ireland' speaks, in the following enthusiastic terms, of the scenery of the village and its vicinity:—"The white cottages of Roundstone, clustering round the base of the hill of the same name, the broken rocky shores that on all sides encircle the bay, the gigantic arms that it extends deep into the land, the fishing-boats idly rocking in the little port, with the many others skimming across the blue water in every direction, and, beyond and above all, the lofty chain of the Twelve Pins piercing far into the azure vault of heaven, unstained by a single cloud,—these several objects of beauty alternately engaged my eye and charmed my mind, as our tiny frigate shot across the bosom of this fine harbour."—"The village of Roundstone is as yet only about 20 years old; and it was built by the late Alexander Nimmo, on lands which he had leased from the proprietor, Mr. Martin of Ballinahinch. But though hitherto prosperous, and ranking as the seat of population in the great district of Cunnemara, next in bulk to Clifden and Oughterard, it has been pronounced by many intelligent persons to be built so ineligibly as to site that it will never, in any probability, rise to any great importance. It contains a temporary place of worship in connection with the

Established church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a monastery, a National school, and a small court-house. The pier at the town was begun to be built by day-labour in 1822, and was, in that season, raised to spring-tide level, in rough granite; and being situated within Slyne Head, at a convenient place for some of the districts of Connemara to communicate with Galway, it immediately became the scene of some business in curing herrings, and shipping turf and kelp. The quay is now a wharf along the side of a bight of 150 feet, with a jetty of 60 feet long, at the head of which there is 5 feet of water; and about 8 or 10 years ago, it was frequented by 30 sailing boats, averaging 10 tons, and by 40 rowing boats, of each 4 tons. The principal trade consists in the exporting of turf, sea-weed, and corn to Galway and the ports of Clare. Fairs are held on June 29 and Oct. 20. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Thursday of every month. Area of the village, 16 acres. Pop., in 1841, 396. Houses 63. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 26; in manufactures and trade, 39; in other pursuits, 8. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 4; on the directing of labour, 38; on their own manual labour, 28; on means not specified, 3.

ROUNDTOWN, a large, beautiful, and pleasantly situated village, in the parish of Rathfarnham, barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Rathfarnham, 2 or 3 furlongs north of the river Dodder, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile north of Rathfarnham, and $\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Dublin-castle. It acquires its name from having been originally built in the form of a circle. It is a remarkably neat place in itself; and it rejoices in singularly opulent and ornate environs. Within a mile of it are the seats of Bessborough, Piermont, St. John's, Spireview, Tranquilla, Melrose - villa, Ashfield, Garville, Glenpool, Elmville, Mount-Jaromet, Mount-Tullant, Mount-Arjos, Springfield, Crumlin-house, Crumlin-cottage, Brookland, Kimmage-house, Terenure-house, Cypress-grove, Beaufort, Fonthill-abbey, Barton-lodge, Rathfarnham-castle, Newtown-house, Newtown-cottage, Westbourne, Mountainview, Rathgar-house, Woodpark, Dartry, Fortfield, Rathmines - castle, and Milltown-park. Area, 41 acres. Pop., in 1841, 1,048. Houses 172. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 86; in manufactures and trade, 58; in other pursuits, 56. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 11; on the directing of labour, 80; on their own manual labour, 83; on means not specified, 16.

ROUNDWOOD, or **TOGHER**, a village in the parish of Derralossory, barony of north Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Glendalough, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Annamoe, 5 south-west by west of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, 5 north-east by north of Glendalough, 8 south by west of Enniskerry, and 18 south of Dublin. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel, a police station, and two inns; and within a mile of it are the parochial church of Derralossory, and the seats of Roundwood-lodge, Roundwood-park, Diamond-hill-house, Oldtown, Fairview, and Lakeview. The inns of the village are the usual halting-place and temporary home of visitors to Glendalough; and they afford excellent accommodation, and supply tourists with either car, post-chaise, or horse. The situation is a good key-post both for tourists and for anglers. The immediate environs are part of an extensive table-land, lying at about 600 feet of altitude above the level of the sea; two heights rise up a little to the west, the one attaining an altitude of 1,581 feet above sea-level, and both screening the east side of Lough Dan; the Sugarloaf mountain is seen away to the north, but appears deprived of

half its altitude in consequence of the comparative loftiness of the place whence it is beheld; and the vale of the Vartry river, which passes near the eastern skirt of the village, is seen extending away to the south-east till it is lost in the distance. The Vartry is here an excellent trouting stream; and within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile are the two lakes, Dan and Tay. Fairs are held in the village on Jan. 3, March 14, April 12, May 25, June 21, July 26, Aug. 23, Sept. 19, and Nov. 8. Pop. of the village, in 1831, 127. Houses 18.

ROUSKEY. See **ROOSKEY**.

ROUTE, the seat of a presbytery in the north-west of the county of Autrim. The presbytery belongs to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland, exercises inspection over 17 congregations, and meets on the second Tuesday of May and Oct., and on the last Tuesday of Jan. and July. Its congregations are three in Ballymonee, two in Kilraughts, and twelve in respectively Ramoon, Roseyards, Ardmoey, Garryduff, Billy, Toberkeigh, Dervock, Ballycastle, Croaghmore, Drumreagh, Ballyweany, and Dunloy.

ROWLESTOWN. See **ROLESTOWN**.

ROWER, or **ROAR**, or **THE ROWER**, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Ida, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east of Innistogue, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, southward, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; area, 10,758 acres, 20 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,589; in 1841, 3,776. Houses 522. The parish lies on the eastern border of the county, and is peninsulated between the river Barrow on the east and south-east, the rivulet Clodiagh on the west, and the river Nore on the west and south-west; and it, of course, descends to the confluence of the Barrow and the Nore, a little above New Ross. Part of the Mount Brandon group of mountains occupies the extreme north-west, to the extent of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile by $\frac{1}{4}$; and it lifts one summit on the northern boundary to the altitude of 1,304 feet above sea-level, and another in the interior to the altitude of 1,008 feet. The rest of the surface is free from bog, and consists of good land, fit for the purposes of tillage, pasture, and planting. The principal seats are Ringwood-house, Russeltown-house, Rathnagaddon-house, and Coolnamuck-house. The road from Dublin to New Ross, by way of Carlow, Borris, and Graignamanagh, passes southward through the interior; and the hamlet of Rower stands on this road $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of New Ross, and contains a National school, a Roman Catholic chapel, and the parish-church,—the last upon a site of 384 feet of altitude above sea-level. The chief of the other hamlets are Ballylogue, Tintine, Corranroe, Cullentragh, Ballinvarry, and Cullaun. Two towers stand on the banks of the Barrow, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of the village of Rower, and closely adjacent to the junction-point of the counties of Kilkenny, Carlow, and Wexford, on sites of respectively 201 and 254 feet of altitude above sea-level. The principal antiquities are the site of a church, the site of Clogaralt-castle, and the ruins of Coolhill-castle. The river Barrow is tidal over all its contact with the parish, but ceases to be tidal a few yards above.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition and gross income, £560; nett, £506 13s. 4jd. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Inchiholohan in the dio. of Ossory, and is resident in that benefice. A curate for Rower receives a salary of £90. The church is of unknown date and cost. Sittings 200; attendance 52. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of

Innistigue. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 84, and the Roman Catholics to 3,503; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 26 children; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 a-year from the National Board, and one was in connection with the Kildare Place Society, and was salaried with £12 a-year from the rector—had on their books 115 boys and 70 girls.

ROXBOROUGH. See INCHINABACKY.

ROY, an island half-a-mile long in Mulroy bay, 1 mile north of Carrickart, parish of Menagh, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster.

ROYAL CANAL (THE), an inland navigation through the counties of Dublin, Meath, Kildare, Westmeath, and Longford, Leinster. It connects the river Liffey at the city of Dublin, with the river Shannon at Richmond Harbour or Tarmonbarry; measures 72 miles in length; proceeds in the general direction of west by north; and, at 4½ miles from its western terminus, sends off a branch of nearly 4 miles in length to the town of Longford. It commences in the middle of the North Wall, ¼ a mile west of the lighthouse; and proceeds half a statute mile northward, 650 yards north-westward, and 1 mile west-north-westward to a junction with a branch of ¾ of a mile in length, which comes up northward from the City Basin, in the vicinity of King's Inns, the Linen-hall, and the Richmond Penitentiary; and it then leaves the outskirts of Dublin, and proceeds to the Shannon, touching or nearly approaching, in its progress, the villages and towns of Blanchardstown, Castleknock, Leixlip, Maynooth, Killock, Courtown, Knocknatulla, Clooncurry, Enfield, Johnstown-bridge, Cadamstown, Ballynadrummy, Longwood, Clonard, Rathwire, Killucan, Mullingar, Ballymacarraig, Abbeyshrule, Taghshinny, Ballymahon, Barrykeenagh, Corlea, Killashee, and Cloondara. The summit-level of the canal is 322 feet above the level of the eastern terminus in the Liffey, and 191 feet above the level of the western terminus in the Shannon; and its rate of lockage is, therefore, 7½ feet per mile. The number of locks are a tide-lock at the Liffey, 11 double ascending-locks, 14 single ascending-locks, and 21 descending-locks. The total cost of constructing it was £1,421,954 13s. 1d.; and the cost per mile, £19,749 7s. 6d. But a distance of 25 miles, from Coolnahoy to the Shannon, was executed wholly at the public expense; and the sum actually applied to the execution of the works was, in *total*, £776,213 1s. 11d., or per mile £10,780. The original company failed, and were authoritatively superseded by another and a public body; and the real items of the total cost of the navigation were as follow:—

	£	s.	d.
The original stock of the late Royal Canal Company amounted nominally to £300,000, for which they issued stock debentures,—net proceeds of which received in cash,	177,264	10	0
Parliamentary grants at different periods from 1791 to 1798,	91,123	13	3
Grant from the funds at the disposal of the Directors, General in 1801, under an agreement with them,	96,868	7	10
Cost of executing the canal from Coolnahoy to Richmond Harbour, wholly at the public expense,	200,000	0	0
Amount of debt created by the late company, and which forms the stock of the new Royal Canal company, as directed by parliament,	962,000	0	0
	£1,421,254	13	1

The Royal Canal is a monstrous, practical blunder; it began in absurdity; and, till the dissolution of the late company, its affairs were conducted in error. "At 35 miles' distance from Dublin—after

having overcome 322 feet of lockage,* and other works of great difficulty, such as the excavation through the quarries of Carpenterstown, the embankment and aqueduct across the Rye river, the cutting through the bog of Cappagh, &c., it is but 8 miles at right angles to it, distant from the Grand Canal; and at many places not more than 4 miles, so that these two great canals, for more than half the length of each westward of the metropolis, are performing little more than the work of one, and hence the unproductiveness of both. Had the western branch of the Grand Canal entered the Shannon at Athlone, it would have commanded the trade of the Middle, Upper, and Lower Shannon; two-thirds of the gross income of the Royal Canal would, in that case, have fallen into the receipts of the Grand Canal company; as the cost of management and maintenance of one of the parallel lines would have been avoided; a choice of departure, at any required point of elevation, for a line of divergence northward, would be had; and the monies expended by the Royal Canal company in attaining to such height, without any comparatively beneficial object; and the sums subsequently expended on the completion of this very unproductive work, would, under skilful management, have been sufficient to open lines of communication, by inland navigation, between the main trunk of the Grand Canal, and the ports of Ballyshannon, Derry, Coleraine, Belfast, Newry, Dundalk, and Drogheda; connecting these ports and the principal towns in the interior on one side; whilst the country south of the supposed trunk would lie open to the enterprise of the Grand Canal company, whose means would, had such an arrangement been made, enabled them to extend the benefits of water conveyance to districts far south of their present establishments." The stages on the canal, together with the distance of each in statute miles from Dublin, are Clonsilla, 8; Rye Aqueduct, 11; Maynooth, 13; Killock, 19; Ferns, 22; Newcastle, 27; Moyvally, 31; Boyne Aqueduct, 33; Hill of Down, 36; Thomastown, 42; Down's-bridge, 47; Mullingar, 52; Coolnahoy, 59; Ballinacraggy, 64; Abbeyshrule, 76; Toome-bridge, 74; Ballymahon, 75; Tarlickeen, 78; Keenagh, 81; Junction, 85; and Longford, 90. The total receipts of the canal for passengers amounted, in 1834, to £6,209 11s. 10d.; in 1835, to £6,898 18s. 1d.; and, in 1836, to £7,468 8s. 3½d. The total receipts for carriage of parcels amounted, in 1834, to £403 7s. 1½d.; in 1835, to £448 13s. 8½d.; and, in 1836, to £518 15s. 4d. The total receipts from all sources amounted, in 1834, to £24,000 0s. 11d.; in 1835, to £24,082 9s. 1d.; and, in 1836, to £25,148 19s. 7d. The total expenditure amounted, in 1834, to £11,376 10s.; in 1835, to £10,740 16s. 9d.; and, in 1836, to £11,912 2s. 10d.

ROYAL OAK, a village in the parish of Killinane, barony of West Idrone, co. Carlow, Leinster. It stands on the right bank of the river Barrow, and on the mail-road from Dublin to Kilkenny, 1 mile west of Bagnalstown, and 2 miles south of Leighlin-bridge. Adjacent to it on the east is Malcomville, the seat of Capt. Mulholland; and in its north-western vicinity is Clorusk Moat, 226 feet in altitude. Area of the village, 15 acres. Pop., in 1831, 428; in 1841, 233. Houses 51.

ROYSLEA. See ROSLEA.

RUSCAR, a chapelry in the parish of Innismac-saint, 2½ miles east by south of Belleek, barony of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. The church is situated at the efflux of the river Erne from Lower

* Every 10 feet of lockage costs about £2,300, under common circumstances.

Lough Erne, and on the road from Enniskillen to Ballyshannon; and adjacent to it on the north is the mansion of Ruscarr.

RUSH, a shoal, off the coast of the barony of Bal-laghkeen, co. Wexford, Leinster. It commences in the vicinity of Glasarrick Point, and extends 3½ miles to the south.

RUSH, a small sea-port and market town, in the parish of Lusk, barony of East Balthorey, co. Dublin, Leinster. It is situated on the coast, 1½ mile north-north-east of the entrance of Rogerstown or Portrane estuary, 1½ east of the transit of the Dublin and Drogheda railway, 2½ north-west of Lambay Island, 2½ east of the village of Lusk, 3½ south of Skerries, 6 north-east of Swords, and 13 north-north-east of Dublin. The surrounding country, though light and sandy in soil, is fertile, and produces no inconsiderable quantity of the early potatoes sent to the market of Dublin. The coast to the east and south-east, or on the two sides facing the Irish sea, is bluff and rocky; but on the south-east, or side facing the entrance of Rogerstown estuary, is low, sandy, and alternately broad beach and tidal water. A martello-tower surmounts the south-eastern extremity, toward Lambay Island, on a site of 133 feet above sea-level; and another martello-tower stands 1½ mile to the north, on a site of 56 feet in altitude. One coast-guard station adjoins the north side of the southern martello-tower; and another is situated on the north shore of Rogerstown estuary. Two seats are in the vicinity, Kenure-Park, and Rush-house; the former, the residence of Sir W. Palmer, Bart., and the latter, a handsome mansion, and the property of the Palmer family, proprietors of the town. The church of St. Meehin stands also in the vicinity; and contains a large tomb, adorned with a coat of armour, and bearing an inscription to the memory of George, the fourth Baron of Strabane. From the time of Edward I. till the year 1641, the fee of the manor of Rush was vested in the house of Ormond; subsequently to that date, the manor belonged to the family of Echlin; and about the middle of last century, it was sold by Sir Robert Echlin, Bart., to Roger Palmer, Esq., of Palmerstown in the county of Mayo. Luke Ryan, who acquired so great notoriety during the American war, as commander of the Black Prince privateer under the French government, who unlawfully acquired and unlawfully lost a fortune of £70,000, who was four times condemned as a pirate and ordered for execution at the Old Bailey, and as often obtained a reprieve, and who eventually died in the King's Bench prison, where he lay incarcerated for a debt of £200, was a native of Rush. The town consists principally of a main street, about a mile in length, extending westward or inland from the coast; and of a subordinate or suburban and very partially edificed street, extending southward from the western part of the former to the vicinity of the Rogerstown estuary. It contains a temporary place of worship belonging to the Established church, a Roman Catholic chapel, some schools, and a constabulary barrack. Fairs are held on May 1, and Sept. 29. The town was at one time famed for the curing of ling, and the extensive prosecution of general fisheries; but, in consequence of the partial choking up of Rush harbour, and of the superior activity of the fishermen of Skerries, the fisheries of Rush have almost ceased. The small harbour of Rush possesses some shelter from northerly winds, behind one of the ledges of rock which abound upon the coast; but it is a dry harbour; and wharves cannot get round the pier-head until half-flood; and should the wind blow hard from the east, they are liable to be wrecked, and are obliged to haul up close to the ground, and in consequence fre-

quently get scraped. The protecting ledge of rock has been heightened by a slight breakwater, built by the fishermen, but not sufficiently to keep off the sea at high-water of spring tides. The pier was erected by the late Sir Robert Echlin; and admits only small craft. About 10 years ago, 18 good wherries belonged to the harbour, and paid each £3 3s. a-year toward supporting the pier. Coal vessels pay 1d. per ton. Area of the town, 162 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,144; in 1841, 1,603. Houses 327. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 152; in manufactures and trade, 146; in other pursuits, 53. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9; on the directing of labour, 87; on their own manual labour, 219; on means not specified, 36.

RUSH-HALL, a bog in the parish of Offelane, barony of Upperwoods, 2 miles south-west of Mount-rath, Queen's co., Leinster. Length, west-south-westward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 5 furlongs; area, 623 acres. It lies from 20 perches to 3 furlongs south of the river Nore; and is divided by a tiny vale tolerably firm at each side, and traversed by a small affluent of the Nore. It has a mean elevation of 50 feet above the nearest parts of the Nore, and a maximum and minimum elevation of respectively 373½ and 345½ feet above the level of the sea. Its greatest depth is 31 feet; and its average depth is 21 feet. The bill of Rush screens its south side, and is composed principally of limestone rock. Estimated cost of reclaiming the bog, £653 15s. 4d.

RUSKEEN. See ROSKEEN.

RUSKEY. See ROOSKEY.

RUSSAGH, co. Meath. See CLONABRENT.

RUSSAGH, a parish in the barony of Moygoish, 2½ miles north-west of Ballinalack, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, south-eastward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 1; area, 2,568 acres, 2 roads, 19 perches,—of which 118 acres, 1 road, 32 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 779; in 1841, 665. Houses 101. A considerable part of the surface is bog; and the remainder is good land. The river Imy describes the south-eastern boundary; the rivulet Kiffey flows along the north-eastern boundary; and Lough Garr lies in the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardagh. Vicarial tithes composition, £33 15s.; glebe, £21 14s. Gross income, £55 9s.; nett, £51 18s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the stipendiarycuracy of the adjoining parish of Street. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £52 10s.; and are inappropriate in the Marquis of Westmeath. A private house is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 30. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 770; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Rathaspeck. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 74, and the Roman Catholics to 711; a Roman Catholic Sunday School was usually attended by about 70 scholars; and a pay daily school had on its books 63 boys and 22 girls.

RUSSBOROUGH, the superb demesne of the Earl of Milltown, in the parish of Burgage, barony of Lower Talbotstown, 2½ miles south-west of Blessington, co. Wicklow, Leinster. The mansion is wholly built of cut stone, after designs by the celebrated architect, Mr. Cassels; and it is regarded as one of the most noble residences, and one of the best specimens of Grecian architecture, in the rural districts of the kingdom. The front is singularly magnificent and imposing; and, inclusive of the entrance to the offices, forms a facade of about 700 feet in length. The building "consists of a centre, connected with wings by colonnades of the Ionic order,

behind which, in twelve niches, rest statues of heathen deities. On the left are Jupiter, Ceres, Hercules, Bacchus, Venus, and Saturn; and on the right, Diana, a dancing Faun, Tragedy, Comedy, Mercury, and Apollo. Upon the balustrade, on each side of the steps in front, are large lions supporting heraldic shields; and on the upper pedestals are superb Grecian urns." The collection of paintings which adorn the rooms is rich and tasteful, and includes, among other choice specimens, several fine landscapes by Salvator Rosa, two portraits by Vandyke, and three peculiarly excellent caricatures by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The immediate site of the mansion is a large artificial platform; the grounds immediately above are a series of artificial terraces, formed with enormous labour; and the view from the grand entrance embraces a large, symmetrically composed, and brilliantly tinted natural picture,—the fore-ground rich, the middle-ground varied, and the perspective curved off in an imposing mountain sky-line.

RUTLAND, a hamlet in the parish of Urglin, barony of Carlow, 3 miles east by north of the town of Carlow, co. Carlow, Leinster. It contains Urglin church; and closely adjacent to it are Rutland-house and Rutland-ledge. Pop. not specially returned.

RUTLAND-ISLAND, or **INNISMACADURN**, an island in the parish of Templecrone, barony of Boyleagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It lies 3 furlongs west of the nearest part of the mainland, 5 furlongs east of North Arran, and 3½ miles north-west of Dunglo. Its length, south-south-eastward, is about 1 mile; and its breadth is about 5 furlongs. It is, to a considerable extent, unproductive and covered with blowing sand; it is too small to produce sufficient food for its inhabitants; and it is so comparatively inaccessible by land that it could never become the site of a market for the supply of the adjacent country; yet it possesses much interest as the projected and unsuccessfully attempted site of a fishing-town and a very large fishing establishment. About the year 1790, when herrings had for a succession of seasons appeared in very abundant shoals off the Rosses, a large sum of money, public as well as private, was expended, partly in making quays, yards, and other works connected with shipping, and chiefly in building better houses than then existed for accommodating families who were employed in the herring fishery. Of the houses at that time built, there existed, a few years ago, an excellent but unoccupied and

partly dilapidated inn, a custom-house, a surveyor's house, 6 or 7 other good houses in good order in one street, two large and well-preserved stores and 16 good and occupied dwelling-houses in another street, and a few other structures of various character, and adapted to various uses. The quay on the east side of the island was then getting out of repair, but was capable of being restored for about £100. The harbour consists of the narrow channel between the quay of Rutland and the islands of Inniscree and Eddernish, and has a depth of 6 or 7 fathoms, and abrupt and rocky shores.

RYE (THE), a rivulet of the counties of Meath and Kildare, Leinster. It rises on the western border of the barony of Upper Deece, and flows about 10 miles east-south-eastward, partly within Meath, partly within Kildare, and partly on the mutual boundary of these counties, to the Liffey, at Leixlip. A very long and somewhat stupendous aqueduct carries the Royal Canal across the valley of the Rye.

RYECOURT, a demesne in the barony of East Muskerry, 7 miles south-east by east of Macroom, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated on the river Bride, and has long been the residence of the family of Rye, from whom it has its name. Dr. Smith, writing three-fourths of a century ago, says, "Ryecourt is an handsome house, and improvement of the late ingenious Col. George Rye, and now inhabited by his son. Besides good gardens and orchards, Col. Rye raised and planted many thousands of oaks and other forest trees, within a few years, and was a great improver in several branches of agriculture. In the gardens, are some arbutus trees which bear fruit."

RYNAGH. See **REYNAGH**.

RYNN (LOUGH), a lake in the parishes of Mohill and Cloone, from 1½ to 3½ miles south of the town of Mohill, barony of Mohill, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It extends 2½ miles south by eastward, measures 3½ furlongs in extreme breadth, and has a superficial elevation above sea-level of 137 feet. It is one of the largest and least tame of the multitudinous little lakes which dapple the surface of the southern half of the county; and its shores rise, in some places, to a considerable elevation, and are beautified with the demesnes of Rynn-castle, the Earl of Leitrim,—Clooncahir, Sir M. G. Crofton, Bart.,—Lakefield, Duke Crofton, Esq.,—and Drumard, T. B. Jones, Esq.

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SADDLE-HEAD, a cape, at the north-west extremity of the island of Achill, 3½ miles north-east of Achill-Head, barony of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, Connaught. It has an altitude of 512 feet above sea-level; and it terminates a series of lofty and picturesque headlands. The walk hence, along the coast to Achill-Head, commands a succession of very romantic and sublime scenes.

SAGGARD, or **TASSAGGARD**, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of New-castle, 3 miles south-south-west of Clondalkin, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length of the main body, south

by westward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 1½. Length of a detached district, lying ¼ mile south-west of the main body, ¼ of a mile; breadth, ¼. Area of the whole, 4,453 acres, 12 perches; of the detached districts, 452 acres, 18 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,673; in 1841, 1,646. Houses 267. The southern district is a picturesque portion of the Dublin mountains, ploughed by a picturesque defile, called the Glen of Saggard. A hill which is partly within the main body of the parish, but which lifts its summit within the district of Rathcroole, which separates the main body from the detached section, bears the

name of Saggard Hill, and has an altitude of 1,308 feet above sea-level; and another hill on the western boundary of the main body, has an altitude of 1,008 feet. The rivulet Slade enters the parish at an elevation of about 800 feet above sea-level, and, after careering rapidly down the Glen of Saggard, waters the rich and champaign northern district of the parish, in the direction of Clondalkin. The principal seat is Saggard-house; and the principal antiquities are the ruins of a church and a castle. The road from Dublin to Blessington passes up the Glen of Saggard, and commands there a view of some romantic close scenery. The village of Saggard stands on this road, 1 mile east of Rathcoole, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Dublin; and it contains a Roman Catholic chapel, a National school, a fair-green, two grave-yards, the ruins of a castle, and the site of a church, which is alleged to have been founded in the 7th century by St. Moscare. Fairs are held on the Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, Oct. 10, and Nov. 8. Area of the village, 20 acres. Pop., in 1831, 266; in 1841, 260. Houses 44.—This parish is a wholly appropriate and sinecure rectory, in the dio. of Dublin. One part of the tithes, not separately reported on, belongs to the dean of St. Patrick's cathedral; and another part, compounded for £163, belongs to the prebendary of Saggard or Tassaggard. Those of the parishioners who belong to the Establishment attend the church of Rathcoole. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Newcastle. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 29 Churchmen, 7 Presbyterians, 6 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,631 Roman Catholics; and a daily school was partly supported by collections, and was attended by about 60 scholars in winter, and about 100 in summer.

SAIGAR. See SEIRKRYAN.

SAINT-ANDREW'S. See DUBLIN and BAL-
LYHALBERT.

SAINT-ANNE'S. See DUBLIN and CORK.

SAINT-AUDEON'S. See DUBLIN.

SAINT-BOODIN'S, the seat of an ancient ecclesiastical establishment, in the parish of Boystown, barony of Lower Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It occurs in a deep mountain-glen, on the road from Blessington to Glendalough; and it still possesses St. Boodin's Well, and the ruins of St. Boodin's church,—the latter called Temple-Boodin.

SAINT-BRAUGH'S, a quondam chapelry in the parish of Rosslare, barony of Forth, co. Wexford, Leinster. The grave-yard and the ruins of the chapel still exist on the south shore of Wexford Harbour, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by water south-south-west of the town of Wexford.

SAINT-BRENDAN'S, an island in the parish of Ballinacourty, barony of Dunkellin, co. Galway, Connaught. It is situated at the head of Galway bay, in the immediate vicinity of Ardry-Point, and 3 miles south-south-east of the town of Galway. It is a rocky pendicle of land, nearly a mile in length, but of very inconsiderable breadth, and extending from east to west, to a termination in a culminating point called Earl's Rock.

SAINT-BRENDAN'S, a quondam chapelry, and the seat of some monastic buildings, in the island of Inishglora, due west of Binghamstown, parish of Kilmore-Eriss, barony of Eriss, co. Mayo, Connaught. "Inishglora," says Mr. Fraser, "contains a celebrated burial-place, and the remnants of St. Brendan's chapel, which contains a rude statue of the saint, the nursery of Templenanian, the monastery of Templenanter, a holy well, &c. All these, which are said to have been built by St. Brendan,

who flourished at a very remote period, must originally have been poor, small, rude structures."

SAINT-BRIDGET'S. See DUBLIN and WEXFORD.

SAINT-CANICE. See KILKENNY.

SAINT-CATHERINE'S. See DUBLIN.

SAINT-CONAL'S. See KILCONNEL.

SAINT-CUNNING, a quondam parish on the coast of the barony of Upper Glenarmin, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Larne, co. Antrim, Ulster. It was a rectory, in the dio. of Connor.

SAINT-DEOLAN'S. See ARDMORE.

SAINT-DOOLOGES'S. See WEXFORD.

SAINT-DOULOUGH'S. See DOULOUGH'S
(St.).

SAINT-FEIGHAN'S. See FEIGHAN-OF-FORE.

SAINTFIELD, or TULLAGHANOEVE, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Upper Castlereagh, co. Down, Ulster. Length, south-south-eastward, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 13,333 acres, 2 roods, 26 perches,—of which 166 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 7,154; in 1841, 7,156. Houses 1,307. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 6,101; in 1841, 6,247. Houses 1,141. The whole of the surface, excepting about a twentieth part, consists of arable land; and its average annual value per acre is about 20s. The state of agriculture has been much improved, and is now tolerably fair. Loughs Long, Derry, Creery, Boagh, and Mun, lie upon the parochial boundaries. The principal mansion is Saintfield-house, the handsome seat of N. Price, Esq., the proprietor of the greater part of the parish, situated in a beautiful demesne, about a mile north of the town. The interior is traversed by the road from Belfast to Downpatrick, by that from Lisburn to Killyleagh, and by that from Ballinabinech to Newtown-Ardes.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Vicarial tithe composition, £280 16s. 2d.; glebe, £25 6s. 3d. Gross income, £306 2s. 5d.; nett, £289 1s. 8d. Patron, alternately Viscount Bangor and the Earl of Carrick. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £331 15s. 11d.; and about two-thirds of them are impropriate in the Earl of Bangor, while the remainder are impropriate in N. Price, Esq.; but these tithes arise from little more than one-half of the parish, the rectorial tithes of the remainder of the parish not being leviable. The church is of unknown date and cost. Sittings 250; attendance, from 60 to 120. A meeting-house of Scotch Seceders has an attendance of from 380 to 400. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses, the one formerly Secessional, and the other formerly of the Synod of Ulster, have an attendance of respectively from 350 to 450, and from 650 to 750. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 250. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 597 Churchmen, 5,621 Presbyterians, and 1,091 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools at Saintfield, and 8 at Lessons, Doran's-Rocks, Ballyknockan, Donaghmore, Lisdolan, Dromalig, Drumnacconnell, and Tullywest, were usually attended by about 762 scholars; and 18 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 a-year from a local committee, one with £12 from the National Board, one with £1 3s. from the London Hibernian Society, one with £20 from subscription, one with £5 from the London Hibernian Society, one with £10 from the National Board, and one with £6 10s. from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 656 boys and 458 girls. In 1843, the National Board had 6 daily schools at respectively Carrickmanon, Tonaghmore, Laggygowan, Saintfield, Tullywest, and Lessons.

SAINTFIELD, or TULLAGHANOEVE, a small market and post town in the parish of Saintfield,

barony of Upper Castlereagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands at the mutual intersection of the three principal roads of the parish, 4 miles north-north-east of Ballinahinch, $4\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Crossgar, $7\frac{1}{2}$ east-south-east of Lisburn, $7\frac{1}{2}$ north-west by west of Killyleagh, $8\frac{1}{2}$ east of Dromore, 9 south-south-east of Belfast, and $78\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-east of Dublin. It contains the church, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, several schools, and a good inn; and a little east of it stands the Roman Catholic chapel. The church is a handsome edifice; and the meeting-houses are commodious. The town has been much improved; and it has well-attended markets, and conducts a comparatively large trade in the manufacture of linens, calicoes, corduroys, and other fabrics. Fairs are held on Jan. 26, Feb. 23, March 23, April 27, May 27, June 26, July 30, Aug. 26, Sept. 21, Oct. 26, Nov. 26, and Dec. 28. A court of petty-sessions is usually held on two Tuesdays of every month. Tullaghanoe is the original or Irish name of the town, and means the Hill of the Saint, or Sainthill,—a name rather freely translated into Saintfield. "It was, not many years ago," says the chorographer of Down, who published in 1774, "made a town by the care and industry of the late General Price, who began to improve here, opened and made the roads passable from Belfast to Down through it, encouraged linen manufacturers and other tradesmen to settle here, had a barrack fixed for a troop of horse, and promoted the repair of a ruinous, now decent, parish-church, to which he gave plate and other ornaments." Saintfield was the scene of an atrocity and a skirmish on respectively the 8th and the 9th of June, 1798. "A number of insurgents," says Gordon, "assembled near Saintfield, in the county of Down, on the 8th of June, under a leader named Jackson, and with furious resentment set fire to the house of one Mackee, an informer, where eleven persons are said to have perished in the flames. This was the only act of atrocity, except in battle, committed by the armed malecontents in Ulster. Electing for their general Henry Munroe, a shop-keeper of Lisburn, they placed themselves on the 9th in ambuscade, awaiting the approach of Colonel Stapleton, with a body of York fencibles and yeomen cavalry. Here the royal troops would have been totally routed, if the infantry, on whom the cavalry were driven back with slaughter, had not, with a cool intrepidity, extremely uncommon, if not altogether singular, at this time in Ireland, rallied and dislodged the foe. Stapleton, having remained master of the ground, retreated to Belfast, having lost about sixty men, including three officers, beside Mr. Mortimer, a clergyman, vicar of Portaferry, who had volunteered on this occasion." Area of the town, 47 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,053; in 1841, 909. Houses 166. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 30; in manufactures and trade, 113; in other pursuits, 21. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 10; on the directing of labour, 103; on their own manual labour, 58; on means not specified, 2.

SAINT-FINBAR'S. See CORK and GOGANE-BARRA.

SAINT-FINNAN'S, a bay in the barony of Iveragh, co. Kerry, Munster. It opens between Puffin Island on the north-west, and Bolus-Head on the south-east; it is situated midway between South Valentia Harbour and Ballinaskelligs bay; it measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the entrance, and penetrates the land north-eastward to the extent of 3 miles; and it lies completely exposed to the tremendous surges of the Atlantic, and is screened or rather overhung by lofty and stupendous rocky shores. The hills of Latteev and Knockagalisky soar up

from respectively its north-west and its south-east sides; and the latter pushes forward a summit of 1,351 feet of altitude to near the extremity of Bolus Head.

SAINT-GEORGE'S. See DUBLIN.

SAINT-GREGORY'S SOUND, the strait between Arranmore and Innismain, parish and barony of Arran, co. Galway, Connought. It measures from 1 mile to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth; and is one of the two principal intersecting belts of water in the Arran group of Islands. See ARRAN.

SAINT-HELEN'S. See HELEN'S (ST.).

SAINT-IBERIUS. See IBERIUS (ST.), and WEXFORD.

SAINT-JAMES'. See DUBLIN and JAMES' (ST.).

SAINT-JOHN'S. See DUBLIN, KILKENNY, WATERFORD, LIMERICK, ATHY, and JOHN'S (ST.).

SAINT-JOHN-BAPTIST'S. See CASHEL.

SAINT-JOHN'S POINT. See JOHN'S-POINT (ST.).

SAINT-JOHN'S RIVER. See JOHN'S RIVER.

SAINT-JOHNSTOWN. See JOHNSTOWN (ST.).

SAINT-KEVAN'S. See GLENDALOUGH.

SAINT-LAWRENCE. See LIMERICK.

SAINT-LUKE'S. See DUBLIN.

SAINT-MARGARET'S. See DUBLIN and WEXFORD.

SAINT-MARK'S, co. Dublin. See DUBLIN.

SAINT-MARK'S, the seat of an old ecclesiastical establishment, in the parish of Burgage, barony of Lower Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It occurs, amid picturesque scenery, on the right bank of the Liffey, 1 mile south-south-west of Blessington. A group of small objects, situated on the spot and challenging attention, are St. Mark's Well, St. Mark's Cross, the Castle of Burgage, and the ruins of St. Mark's church.

SAINT-MARTIN'S. See MARTIN'S (ST.).

SAINT-MARY'S. See DROGHEDA, DUBLIN, KILKENNY, ATHLONE, WEXFORD, LIMERICK, CLONMEL, ENNISCORRY, NEWTOWNBARRY, CORK, and MARY'S (ST.).

SAINT-MAUL'S. See MAUL'S (ST.).

SAINT-MICHAEL'S. See DUBLIN, ATHY, WEXFORD, CORK, LIMERICK, WATERFORD, and MICHAEL'S (ST.).

SAINT-MICHAN'S. See DUBLIN.

SAINT-MULIN'S. See MULLIN'S (ST.).

SAINT-MUNCHIN'S. See LIMERICK.

SAINT-NATHLASH. See NATHLASH (ST.).

SAINT-NICHOLAS. See WEXFORD, CORK, LIMERICK, GALWAY, and DUBLIN.

SAINT-OLAVE'S. See WATERFORD.

SAINT-PATRICK'S. See KILKENNY, WEXFORD, LIMERICK, and WATERFORD.

SAINT-PATRICK'S DEANERY. See DUBLIN.

SAINT-PATRICK'S PURGATORY. See DERG (LOUGH), co. Donegal.

SAINT-PATRICK'S ROCK. See CASHEL.

SAINT-PATRICK'S WELL. See PATRICK'S-WELL.

SAINT-PAUL'S. See DUBLIN and CORK.

SAINT-PETER'S. See DROGHEDA, DUBLIN, WEXFORD, CORK, WATERFORD, and ATHLONE.

SAINT-PETER'S and SAINT PAUL'S. See KILMALLOCK.

SAINT-SELSKER'S. See SELSKER and WEXFORD.

SAINT-STEPHEN'S. See DUBLIN and WATERFORD.

SAINT-THOMAS. See DUBLIN.

SAINT-VALORIE, the picturesque and exquisitely

ately situated residence of the Hon. Judge Cramp-ton, in the parish of Bray, barony of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the Bray river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of the town of Bray; and commands a thrilling and superb view of the meeting of the glens of Enniskerry and the Dargle, and of the beautifully wooded hills which overhang the confluence of the stream of the Bray river, backed by the more distant and soaring summits of the mutual border of Wicklow and Dublin.

SAINT-VOGUE'S, a quondam chapelry in the parish of Carn, and in the immediate vicinity of Carnsore Point, barony of Forth, co. Wexford, Leinster. St. Vogue's Well and chapel still exist.

SAINT-WERBURGH'S. See DUBLIN.

SALEEN, barony of Erris, co. Mayo. See BINGHAMSTOWN.

SALEEN. See BALLYLONGFORD, co. Kerry.

SALEEN, a hamlet in the barony of Imokilly, on a creek of the eastern sea-board of Cork Harbour, and in the vicinity of Castle-Mary, co. Cork, Munster. It lies nearly embosomed in wood, and is a very pretty rural retreat.

SALEEN, a lake in the parish of Aghish, and in the southern environs of Castlebar, barony of Carraigh, co. Mayo, Connaught. It measures only about 3 furlongs in length.

SALLAGH-BRAES, a brief series of precipitously faced hills, in the parish of Cairncastle, barony of Upper Glenarm, 3 miles north-west of Larne, co. Antrim, Ulster. They sweep round in a precipitous escarpment, in the form of the segment of a circle; and they command, in a charming walk along their summit, a superb view of the east coast of Antrim, the North channel, and the distant coast of Scotland. The little church of Cairncastle stands at their base.

SALLINS, a village in the parishes of Naas and Bodenstown, barony of North Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands on the Grand Canal, and on the road from Naas to Clone, 2 miles north of Naas, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ south by east of Clone. It contains a constabulary barrack; and adjacent to it is the residence of Sallins-lodge; and upon the banks of the Canal are a large inn and extensive stores erected by the Canal Company. Area of the Naas section of the village, 7 acres; of the Bodenstown section, 7 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 419; in 1841, 392. Houses 59. Pop. of the Naas section, in 1831, 285; in 1841, 238. Houses 34.

SALLRACK, or **SALLROCK**. See SALRUC.

SALLYBROOK, a village in the parish of Rathcooney, barony and county of Cork, Munster. Area, 20 acres. Pop., in 1841, 450. Houses 74. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 56; in manufactures and trade, 17; in other pursuits, 10. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2; on the directing of labouring, 18; on their own manual labour, 58; on means not specified, 5.

SALLYGAP, an alpine defile at the junction point of the baronies of Upper Talbotstown and North Ballinacor, and of the parishes of Blessington, Derralossory, and Calary, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It lies at the elevation of 1,631 feet above sea-level, commands a view of the heads of Glenavon, and the Glen of Kippure, is traversed by the military road, contains the summit-level or highest altitude of that road, and formerly was one of only three defiles through which the interior mountain-fastnesses of Wicklow were accessible.

SALLYMOUNT, a demesne in the parish of Braunuckstown, barony of South Naas, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east by south of Kilcullen-bridge, co. Kildare, Leinster. It is situated on the left bank of the river Liffey, opposite to the demesne of Harristown. The mansion was built after a design by the architect Mr.

Sandys; and the demesne is beautiful in both site and disposition. It is the property and residence of M. C. C. Roberts, Esq., the representative of the ancient family of Cramer or Von Cramer, who originally came from Germany, and who settled in Ireland in the reign of James I. In a marl pit, on this demesne, about the year 1778, there was dug up the entire skeleton of the species of ancient deer termed moose, and supposed to be antediluvian. "Not a bone of the skeleton was wanting; and, when joined together, the size and form of the animal stood conspicuous. The withers were much higher than the haunches; being full fourteen hands high. The neck was so short as to prevent the animal from grazing; nor was the head large in proportion to the body, but the horns were enormous, being ten feet from tip to tip, and the palms broad. The figure was standing upright, and the extremity of the horns not above two feet beneath the surface."

SALMON-LEAP. See LEIXLIP, COLERAINE, and BALLYSHANNON.

SALRUC, or **SALLRUCK**, a stupendous and most magnificent defile in the parish of Ballinakill, barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. It is situated at the head of the Little Killery, on the road from Renvyle to Leenane, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Renvyle, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ west of the head of the Great Killery. Both the summit-ground of the defile itself, and the summit of the hill of Salruc which overhangs it, command one of the most picturesque and grandly romantic views in Cumemara,—the waters of the bay far beneath, extending away as in a vista between the stern and lofty overhanging mountains, and terminating in the bright green waters of the Atlantic, studded with some picturesquely outlined islands. The defile is narrow, short, and precipitous; and it derives its name from a Saint Rock or Ruc, who is said to have resided in a cell at the base of the mountain. "The Pass of Salruc," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "is reported to have been formed by the saint and the devil during a struggle for mastery. The sanctity of the saint having grievously annoyed the tempter, he threw a chain over him while asleep; unable to bear the sight of his glance or the mark of the cross, he leaped to the opposite side of the mount, but still held fast the saint by the chain—the friction produced by the struggle forming this pass, and the victorious saint having in the morning the felicity of seeing a way for travellers by a much shorter route than any that had previously existed. It is exceedingly steep and perilous, yet fishermen bring loaded horses up it, and it has been the favourite route of the peasantry for ages. Rude heaps of stones, similar to those already described in the vicinity of Cong, are ranged along its sides; a burial-place, thickly planted with trees, being at the base of the mountain, on the site of the saint's cell."

SALT (LOUGH), a lake and a mountain, on the mutual boundary of the parishes of Kilmacrennan and Mevagh, barony of Kilmacrennan, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Millford, co. Donegal, Ulster. The lake lies within a sort of large crater, rather more than half-way up the mountain; it measures $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in breadth; it has a depth of 204 feet, and a surface-elevation above sea-level of 815 feet; and it possesses a character of singular loneliness, wildness, and scenic power. The mountain attains an altitude of 1,541 feet above the level of the sea, or 726 feet above the level of the lake; and it commands a very extensive, varied, and opulent view of the country, sea-loughs, coasts, mountains, seas, and islands of northern Donegal, and of the grand perspective of the hundred summits of the vast and distant congeries of Donegal, Derry, and Tyrone mountains. The late Rev. Caesar Otway's account

of his ascent of Lough Salt mountain is so graphic that we are certain to be thanked by every reader for quoting it: "The day invited; so we set out on quiet, sure-footed ponies. A broad road led up the hill, which my friend informed me was, until lately, the only pass that led from Dublin, or from Derry, to Ardes, Duifanaghy, and the whole north-western coast of Donegal. The mountain rose like a wall before us, yet up that wall the road valiantly climbed; the ponies toiled up it panting and perspiring; it must be a pretty experiment for a carriage to venture on; and, to mend the matter, the road is constructed as a hard causeway, every stone composing it as large as a quarter loaf. But we took our time; the ponies were nothing loath to stop as well as ourselves; and as we looked back on the country beneath us, the whole valley lay smiling under our feet, with its lake, and rivers, and tillage, and meadows and corn-fields, and my friend's comfortable glebe-house, surrounded by his cherished and thriving plantations: farther still in the circle extended a panorama of encircling hills; and farther still, in the blue distance of the extreme horizon, lay, mingling with the clouds, the mountains of Innishowen, Derry, and Tyrone, all forming a picture fit for a painter to sketch and for me to remember. Thus, now and then talking of the prospect, and again caught in our recollections of old college times—times, alas! too much misspent, too much misapplied—we at length reached the top of the mountain ridge; and, suddenly turning the point of a cliff that jutted out and checked the road, we came abruptly into a hollow something like a crater of an extinct volcano, which was filled almost entirely by a lovely lake, on the right hand side of which rose the highest peak of the mountain, composed of compact quartz rock, so bare, so white, so serrated, so tempest-worn, so vexed with all the storms of the Atlantic, that if mere matter could suffer, we might suppose that this lofty and precipitous peak presented the portrait of material endurance; and still though white was the prevailing colour, yet not one tint or shadowing that decks and paints a mountain's brow was wanting. Here the brown heath, the grey lichen, the green fern, the red crane's bill; and straight down the cliff, from its topmost peak to the water's edge, was branded in a dark and blasted line, the downward track of a meteoric stone that had fallen from the atmosphere, and, shattering itself against the mountain's crest, rolled down in fiery and smoking fragments into the adjacent lake. Last year, amidst the crash of a thunder-storm, this phenomenon occurred; and the well-defined line of its burning progress is and will be for years apparent. On the other side of the lake a fair verdant bank presented itself, courting the traveller to sit down and take his rest after wending his toilsome way up the long ascent into this peaceful and unexpected retreat; gentle and grassy knolls were here and there interspersed, on which sheep of most picturesque leanness, some black and some white, with primitive crumpled horns, were grazing. But the lake—not a breath was abroad on its expanse; it smiled as it reflected the grey mountain and the azure face of heaven; it seemed as if on this day the spirit of the Atlantic had fallen asleep, and air, earth, and ocean, were celebrating the festival of repose: the waters of the lake, of the colour and clearness of the sky, were

* Blue—darkly, deeply, beautifully blue.*

You could look down 100 fathoms deep, and still no bottom; speckled trouts floating at great depths, seemed as if they soared in ether; then the stillness of the whole scene—you seemed lifted, as it were, out of the turmoil of the world into some planetary

paradise, into some such place as the apostle in the Apocalypse was invited to when the voice said 'Come up hither.' You might have supposed that sound had no existence here, were it not that now and then a hawk shrieked while cowering over the mountain top, or a lamb bleated beneath as it ran to its mother. I could have gone to sleep here, and dreamed of heaven purchased for sinners by a Saviour's blood. I did at any rate praise the God of nature and of grace, grateful for all his blessings and all his wonders of creating and redeeming love. But the day was advancing, we had farther to go and much to do, and my friend drew me away from my abstraction and repose that had settled and softened into prayer. So we mounted our ponies, and rode about a quarter of a mile along a level road, as smooth as a gravel-walk, that coasted the lake until we came to a steep bank, where we let our horses graze along the water's edge, and ascending a ridge or rim, as I may call it, of the cup or crater in which we were embosomed, all of a sudden a magnificent prospect presented itself—the whole range of the northern coast of Donegal. Seemingly beneath your feet, but really some miles off, lay the expanse of the Atlantic ocean, over which fancy flew, and almost impelled you to strain your eyes to catch a glimpse of America. Some leagues out at sea, but owing to the peculiar state of the atmosphere and our great elevation, apparently very near, lay Tory Island, rising out of the deep like a castellated and fortified city; lofty towers, church spires, battlements, bastions, batteries, presented themselves,—so strangely varied and so fantastically deceptive were its cliffs. Jutting out far into the ocean, lay the promontory of Horn-Head, so called from a cliff at its extreme point, where it fronts the Atlantic, having the form of a horn; a place which, in Pagan times, might have been consecrated to the worship of the horned Ammonick Jupiter. * * But directly under us was a most curious picture to be seen; the mountain on which we stood, as it descended to the west, presented sundry shelves or valleys, in each of which lay a round and sparkling lake. These tarns looked like mirrors set in the mountain's side to reflect the upright sun; and five or six of such sheets of silver presented themselves, until, at the very root of the mountain, a large expanse of water, a mile or two over, studded with islands, sufficiently wooded to be ornamental, finished the whole picture, and formed the last beauty and curiosity I shall record of this surpassingly interesting hill.*

SALT (NORTH), a barony at the north-east extremity of the county of Kildare, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the county of Meath; on the east, by the county of Dublin; on the south-east and south, by the barony of South Salt; and, on the west, by the barony of Icknethy and Oughterany. Its length, north-eastward, is 8 miles; its extreme breadth is 4½; and its area is 21,930 acres, 1 perch,—of which 120 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches are water. The river Liffey describes all the southern and the south-eastern and part of the eastern boundaries, down to the town of Leixlip; the rivulet Rye runs across the north-eastern wing to the Liffey at Leixlip; and the Royal Canal traverses the whole of the northern border or district. The surface of the barony consists entirely of land either in tillage or quite capable of it; it comprises a large proportion of demesne ground; and, in spite of being comparatively flat and without much natural feature, it presents a large amount of pleasing and very luscious landscape.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Donaghumper and Leixlip, and the whole of the parishes of Confeigh, Donaghmore, Kildrough, Killa-doon, Kilmacredock, Larahbryan, Straffan, and Tagh-

adoc. The towns and chief villages are Maynooth, Leixlip, and part of Celbridge. Pop., in 1831, 8,025; in 1841, 7,717. Houses 1,089. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 450; in manufactures and trade, 258; in other pursuits, 713. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 68; on the directing of labour, 450; on their own manual labour, 800; on means not specified, 43. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,889; who could read but not write, 682; who could neither read nor write, 1,064. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,071; who could read but not write, 935; who could neither read nor write, 1,246.—North Salt lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Celbridge. The total number of tenements valued is 972; and of these, 326 were valued under £5,—193, under £10,—108, under £15,—71, under £20,—40, under £25,—16, under £30,—39, under £40, 25, under £50,—and 154, at and above £50.

SALT (SOUTH), a barony on the eastern border of co. Kildare, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north-west and north, by the barony of North Salt; on the east, by the county of Dublin; and on the south and the west, by the barony of North Naas. Its length, north-north-eastward, is 8½ miles; its breadth is from 1 to 5 miles; and its area is 16,685 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches,—of which 70 acres, 2 roods, 18 perches are water. Cupidstown-hill, in the extreme south-east, has an altitude above sea-level of 1,248 feet; and a height near the middle of the eastern boundary, has an altitude of 608 feet; but nearly all the remainder of the surface is low, and without much natural feature. Excepting a small district around Cupidstown-hill, very nearly all the land is arable. The river Liffey traces the boundary with North Salt.—The barony of South Salt contains part of the parish of Kill, and the whole of the parishes of Castle-Dillon, Clonoghlin, Donaghcrumper, Forenaughts, Haynestown, Kiltel, Lyons, Oughterard, and Stacumney. The towns and chief villages are Killeel, Kill, Templeplace, and part of Celbridge. Pop., in 1831, 4,154; in 1841, 4,252. Houses 661. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 537; in manufactures and trade, 111; in other pursuits, 80. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 15; on the directing of labour, 261; on their own manual labour, 439; on means not specified, 13. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 861; who could read but not write, 425; who could neither read nor write, 642. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 538; who could read but not write, 492; who could neither read nor write, 785.—South Salt lies partly within the Poor-law union of Celbridge, and partly within that of Naas. The total number of tenements valued is 555; and of these, 243 were valued under £5,—64, under £10,—48, under £15,—26, under £20,—19, under £25,—15, under £30,—19, under £40,—16, under £50,—and 105, at and above £50.

SALTEE ISLANDS, two small islands and a group of rocks, in the parish of Kilmore, barony of Bargie, co. Wexford, Leinster. The Little Saltee Island lies 1½ mile south of Crossfarnogue-point, and extends 5 furlongs in the direction of south by west. The Great Saltee Island lies 1 mile south-south-west of the south end of the Little Saltee Island, and 10½ miles east by south of Hook Head; and it extends 1 mile in the direction of south-south-west. The Goose Rock lies off the south-west corner of the Little Saltee Island; the rocks called Sobber-bridge, Makeson, Seven Heads, Panstown, Molly-boy, and the Ring, as well as several others, form

nearly a cordon round the Great Saltee Island; and two tiny groups of rocks, called Cotingmore and Cotingbeg, lie respectively 1 mile south, and nearly 2 miles south by west of the southern extremity of the Great Saltee. The entire area of the islands is 309 acres, 32 perches. They are the property of H. K. G. Morgan, Esq.; and they comprise about 100 acres of remarkably rich pasturage. A light-ship, showing a fixed double light, is stationed 3½ miles south by west of the Great Saltee, and serves to prevent a repetition of numerous and appalling shipwrecks which formerly gave the Saltee Islands a lugubrious fame, and rendered them a terror to every mariner who navigated St. George's Channel. The Great Saltee was not long ago a coast-guard station; and "it derives a melancholy interest from the fact, that here were arrested on the 26th June, 1788, Beauchamp Bagnal Harvey, and John Colclough, Esqrs., the former the general of the rebel forces of Wexford county, and the latter one of their distinguished leaders. They were both gentlemen of wealth and station, and of irreproachable integrity in private life. The former was a Protestant. After the massacre at Scullatogue, he resigned the command in disgust and fled to the Saltees, with the view to an ultimate escape to France. The lady of Mr. Colclough accompanied her husband to the island; they took with them a large store of provisions; but information of their retreat having reached the authorities, a company of the 2d Royals was despatched in a cutter to apprehend them. A minute search, without effect, was instituted through the island, and the troops were about to retire, when a soldier perceived smoke issuing from a crevice of a rock. It was found to proceed from a cave of considerable depth, where the unhappy gentlemen were sheltered. The approach was difficult and dangerous, the officer in command, therefore, called to the inmates to surrender, threatening, if there were no answer, he would direct his party to fire into the cave. Mr. Colclough, apprehensive of danger to his wife, at once came forward, elevating a white handkerchief on his stick. He and Mr. Harvey were conveyed prisoners to Wexford, were tried on the 27th, and executed on the 28th."

SALTER-BRIDGE, a demesne in the parish of Lismore and Macollop, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, co. Louth, Leinster. It is situated on the road from Waterford to Cork, and on the left bank of the river Blackwater, 1½ mile west of Cappoquin. Its plantations are extensive, and contain some remarkably fine evergreen oaks; and its grounds are richly diversified in surface, and contain several picturesque heights and some deep and naturally-wooded dells, and partake to profusion in the opulent and powerful scenery which characterizes the valley and hill screens of the Blackwater from Lismore to Youghal. The proprietor of Salter-bridge is Richard Chearnley, Esq.

SALTERSTOWN, a parish on the coast of the barony of Ferrard, 3½ miles south-east of Castle-Bellingham, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, eastward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,047 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches. Pop., in 1831, 354; in 1841, 380. Houses 64. The surface lies along the south shore of Dundalk bay, at the mean distance of 2½ miles within Dunany Point; and the greater part of it consists of excellent land. A landing-place between rocks occurs on the shore, and is frequented by row-boats engaged in the fishery. The hamlets are Salterstown, in the interior, and Salterstown-bridge, on the shore.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of DUNANY [which see], in the dio. of Armagh. But the parish, though called a vicarage, is really tithe-free. In 1834, all

the parishioners were Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

SALTHILL, a suburb of the town of Galway, in the parish of Rahoon, barony and county of Galway, Connaught. It extends far and stragglingly along the shore of the bay and along the road to Barna; it contains a bath-house and numerous bathing-lodges; it has a cleanly, cheerful, and respectable appearance, thoroughly in contrast to the other suburbs of the dingy and dirty metropolis of the west; and it is well-frequented in summer, for purposes of sea-bathing, by families not only from the town, but from many and far inland parts of the county. See **GALWAY** and **RAHOON**.

SALTMILLS, a village in the parish of Tintern, barony of Shelbourne, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on the west shore of Bannow bay, a few perches south of Tintern abbey, 3 miles north of Fethard, and 5 east-south-east of Ballyhack. It is beautifully situated, presents a pretty appearance, and is inhabited principally by fishermen. Small vessels, laden with coals, sail up to the village. The principal objects of interest within the village are a church, a National school, and Tintern-bridge; and the principal within a mile of it are the ruins of Tintern-abbey, the ruins of St. Kieran's-church, and the ruins of Dunough-castle, and the seats and lodges of Seaview, St. Kieran's-house, and Tintern-abbey,—the last the seat of Mrs. Colclough. The quondam village of Tintern was taken down since 1810, and the present village of Saltmills, which may be said to represent it, was built on the townland of Saltmills. Area, 23 acres. Pop., in 1831, 203; in 1841, 171. Houses 27.

SAMORE, a hill on the eastern border of the parish of Calry, and of the barony of Carbery, 4 miles east-north-east of Sligo, co. Sligo, Connaught. Its altitude above sea-level is 1,430 feet.

SANCROFT, a Roman Catholic parish in the county of Kildare, and in the dio. of Kildare and Leighlin, Leinster. Its post-town is Kildare; and its only chapel is at Sahanroft.

SANDFIELD, a hamlet in the parish of Killenoy, barony of Athlone, 4½ miles south-east of Roscommon, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Adjacent to it is Sandfield-house.

SANDFORD, a chapelry in the parish of St. Mary-Donnybrook, barony and county of Dublin, Leinster. The village of Cullenwood or Sandfordville, the seat of the chapelry, is situated on the western verge of the parish, half-a-mile west of Donnybrook, and 1½ mile south-south-east of Dublin-castle; and the chapelry derives its name from the circumstance of having been founded and endowed by the large and disinterested liberality of Lord Mount-Sandford. See **CULLENWOOD**. The chaplain receives a salary of about £300 a-year from the pew-rents of the chapel, and of £46 3s. 1d. from an endowment by the noble founder; and he is appointed by a body of five trustees, who have power to fill up vacancies in their number occasioned by either resignation or death. An assistant chaplain receives a salary of £100.

SANDYCOVE, a cove and a fishing hamlet in the parish of Ringrone, barony of Courcys, co. Cork, Munster. The cove is separated by a small peninsula from the lower part of Kinsale Harbour; and it penetrates the land northward, to the extent of only about 5 furlongs. The hamlet is situated near the head of the cove, 1½ mile south of Kinsale; and it is a coast-guard station.

SANDYCOVE, a village in the parish of Monkstown, barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands at the head of Scotch bay, adjacent to the west end of the village of Bullock, and about a mile

south-east by east of the centre of Kingstown; but it is popularly regarded as actually forming a part of Kingstown; and its distinctive name is used chiefly in connection with Sandycove-terrace and Sandycove-house. The village, or rather its little harbour, has a commodious landing-place in 12 feet of water. Pop. not specially returned.

SANDYFORD, a village in the parishes of Tully and Taney, barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dundrum to Enniskerry, 1½ mile south-south-east of Dundrum, and 5½ miles south-south-east of Dublin-castle. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel; and within a mile of it are the seats of Burton-hall, Rockland, Leopards-town, Murphys-town, Coolmine, Elmfield, Lakefield, Lilliput, Kilgobbin-cottage, Kilgobbin-house, Farnhill-house, Kingstown-house, Ballinteer, Poyer-house, Hilltown, Taney-lodge, Ludford-park, Bellewly-park, Baldally, Moreen, Farnley, Runnemed, Rockmount, Edenpark, Annmount, Kilmacud-house, Lakelated, St. Margaret's, Clammore, and Watersland. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Dublin takes designation from Sandyford, and has chapels here and at Glancullen. Pop. of the village not specially returned.

SANDYMOUNT, a village in the parish of St. Mary-Donnybrook, barony and county of Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the shore of the estuary of the Liffey, 5 furlongs east-north-east of Ball's-Bridge, ¼ of a mile south-south-east of Ringsend, and 2¼ miles east-south-east of Dublin-castle. It was at one time a poor place; but it became much improved, acquired many good houses, and boasted the presence in summer of numerous sea-bathing families from a distance; yet, while still possessed of much elegance, and in all respects very superior as a village to its miserable and revolting neighbours, Irishtown, Ringsend, Ball's-Bridge, and Donnybrook, it is far from being unqualifiedly respectable or pleasant. On its southern outskirts are Beechgrove, Belvidere, Lakelands, and other agreeable residences. Area of the village, 243 acres. Pop., in 1841, 1,142. Houses 160. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 25; in manufactures and trade, 65; in other pursuits, 104. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 39; on the directing of labour, 102; on their own manual labour, 23; on means not specified, 30.

SANTRY, or **SANTRETT**, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Coolock, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, eastward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 4,728 acres, 1 perch. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census 1,159, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities 1,149; in 1841, 1,117. Houses 180. The whole of the surface is profitable, and consists of prime land. The road from Dublin to Swords passes through the interior; and the village of Santry stands on that road, in the south-eastern district of the parish. The village contains the church, the parsonage, a schoolhouse, and a dispensary; it principally consists of neat, pleasant, picturesque cottages, inhabited by labourers and tradesmen; and it both forms an agreeable appendage to the baronial residence of the proprietor, and displays most creditable effects of his liberal feeling and judicious patronage. The church is a plain but well-preserved structure of the year 1609, and has afforded a place of sepulture to many members of the families of Donville and Barry. The dispensary is within the North Dublin Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 2,956; and, in 1839, it expended £120 3s., and administered to 8,213 patients. In Nov. 1841, at the discovery of the insurrectionary plot ascribed to Lord Macguire, the village of Santry was burned by the republican troops stationed at Dublin. Area of

the village, 9 acres. Pop., in 1831, 125; in 1841, 110. Houses 23. The principal residences in the parish are Balcarris-house, Mitchellmount, Dubber-house, Meeksmount-house, Poppingtree-house, Huntstown-house, Collinstown-house, Coultry-house, Edendale, Belcamp-house, Belcamp-park, Woodlands, Furry-park, Woodford, Primrose-castle, Woodlawn, White-house, and Santry-house. The last of these is situated on the north-west side of the village, and is the seat of the proprietor of the manor of Santry, Sir Compton Donville, Bart. The mansion is a spacious square structure, composed of brick, with finishings of stone; and the demesne is adorned with a profusion of well-grown wood, and encompassed with a very lofty stone wall of several miles in circuit. Mr. Brewer, writing about 20 years ago, says, respecting the manor and proprietors of Santry, "In the year 1173, Hugh de Lacy, Earl Palatine of Meath, made a grant of this manor to Adam de Feipo, one of his knights; from whose family Santry, Skryne, and other lordships, passed to the house of De Mareward, titular baron of Skryne. William Nugent, 2d son of Richard, 8th baron of Delvin, having married Janet, daughter and heir of Walter Mareward, baron of Skryne, inherited with that lady the manor of Santry and other possessions. James Nugent, his son, marshal of the confederate (Catholic) army, and governor of Finagh, forfeited the estate; which was, in consequence, entirely lost to his descendants. The family of Barry afterwards became possessed of this manor, and Sir James (eldest son of Richard Barry, merchant and alderman of Dublin), who was eminent in the profession of the law, and attained the dignity of chief-justice of the King's bench, was created Baron of Santry in the year 1600. Henry the fourth Lord Santry, who acceded to the title in 1734, forfeited his station in society by the calamity of killing one of his servants, a footman. He was indicted for the offence in the year 1738-9, and was convicted, on a trial by his peers, but received the grant of a miserable life from the clemency of the Crown. The family of Donville succeeded in possession of the lordship of Santry, in the person of Sir Compton Donville, uncle to the above unfortunate nobleman. The estate has lately passed to the Scottish family of Pocklington. The present possessor, Sir Compton Pocklington Donville, was created a baronet in 1815, his father having, by royal permission, assumed the name and arms of his maternal uncle."—Santry parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Vicarial tithe composition, £243 14s. 10d.; glebe, £5. Gross income, £531 10s.; nett, £407 18s. 8d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Loughrea, in the dio. of Clonfert, but is resident in Santry. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £218 15s.; and are inappropriate in the Crown. The church, as already stated, is an old building. Sittings 300; attendance, from 200 to 300. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to three chapels in the benefice of Clontarf, Coolock, and Clonturk. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 208, and the Roman Catholics to 893; and 3 daily schools had on their books 58 boys and 24 girls. One of the schools is a parochial free school for girls, and is supported chiefly by subscription, and partly by a bequest of £4 a-year from Dean Jackson; one was a charter school for educating, maintaining, clothing, and apprenticing boys, and was supported from the funds of the Incorporated Society; and one was a mixed daily school, aided with £12 a-year from subscription.

SAUL, a parish in the barony of Lecale, 1½ mile north-east of Downpatrick, co. Down, Ulster. It consists of a main body and a detached district; the

latter lying 1½ mile south-east of the nearest part of the former, and 4½ miles east of Downpatrick. Length of the main body, north-eastward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 2. Length of the detached district, south-south-eastward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1½. Area of the whole, 5,272 acres, 1 rood, 6 perches,—of which 20 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 2,410; in 1841, 2,159. Houses 394. The main body extends along the right bank of the Quoile river and estuary, and athwart nearly two-thirds of the foot of the chief expanse of Lough Strangford; and it includes several islands in both the estuary and the lough, and ascends southward to the vicinity of the hill, called Slievenaghriddle,—the principal height which diversifies or boldly relieves the general landscape. The parochial surface consists, in some places, of good arable land, and in other places, of light and rocky ground. The principal islands belonging to Saul are Castle-Island, Gore's-Island, Salt-Island, Long Launce's-Island, Little Launce's-Island, Shone's-Island, Shark-Island, Jackdaw-Island, and Green-Island. The chief hamlet in the detached district is Ballywoodan; and the chief hamlets in the main body are Scaddin, Quoile-Quay, Walshestown, and part of Raholp. See RAHOLP and QUOILE. The principal antiquities are the ruins of Saul abbey and of two castles. The monastic ruins are still of considerable extent, though not of much artistic interest; and about a century ago, they made so prominent a figure as to provoke the following comparatively ample notice from the author of the brief Chorographical Description of Down:—"The abbey of Saul is called in Latin Saballum, in Irish Sgibol-Phadraig, that is, Patrick's-Barn, (Sgibol signifying a barn in that language,) the Barn of Dichu, lord of the soil, being the site on which St. Patrick founded this monastery for canons regular, as several of the writers of that saint's life say; though some hold that the name of the place was Samall, which signifies to save, for the cry was, 'Come and be saved.' The old church of this monastery appears now to stand in the usual form of other churches, that is, east and west; though some writers relate, that it anciently stood north and south, which perhaps it might have done in its original state. Thus, Jocelyn tells us, 'that at the request of Dichu, who granted the soil, St. Patrick built a church, and extended it *ab aquilonari parte versus meridianam plagam*, from north to south.' This was perhaps one of the first founded monasteries in the kingdom, being erected by St. Patrick in the year 432. But we must not conceive it to have been then built of stone, in the stately manner it has since appeared; for that task was performed by Malachy O'Morgair, bishop of Down. Large ruins remain of this abbey, and there are here two small vaulted rooms of stone yet entire, about 7 feet high, 6 feet long, and 2½ feet broad, with a small window placed in one side. Perhaps these small chambers were confessionals, or places for private devotion. One of them is now closed up and used by some families for a tomb, the churchyard being a great burial-place of the natives. At some distance from the church, on the south-west side, stands a battlemented castle and two small towers, but no stone stairs in the castle leading up to the top of it, as is usual in such fabrics. It is probable that there were stairs of timber in the body of the building, by which people might ascend from story to story; in the west angle of each of which stories are neat finished arches within the wall, rising in various sections to the top, where they terminate in a circle."—Saul parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Tithe composition, £386 6s. 0d.; glebe, £28 5s. 6d. Gross

income, £414 11s. 6jd.; nett, £322 12s. 11jd. Parson, the Crown. A curate receives a salary of £69 4s. 7jd. The parish was formerly a perpetual curacy; its tithes were appropriated to the deanery of Down; and its extent quoad sacra was considerably different from what it is at present. "But by order in Council of 31st October, 1834, the rectory of Saul was disunited from the deanery, and said rectory, with the perpetual cure thereof, was made a distinct parish or benefice, disuniting from the said parish the three detached townlands of Whitehill, Ballinarry, and Ballinagarrick, and uniting same, with the tithe composition therefrom arising, to the adjoining parish of Ballyculter; but providing that the cure of souls therein be annexed to the adjoining parish of Kilclief.—Ballywoodan detached townland was by said order also disunited from Saul parish, and united, with the tithe composition therefrom arising, and the cure of souls therein, to the aforesaid parish of Kilclief. And, in lieu of such severance, the townland of Ballystokes, with the tithe composition therefrom arising, and the cure of souls therein, was severed from Ballee parish, and united to that of Saul, to which latter parish was also annexed the tithe composition arising from the townlands of Raholpe and Ballintleave, in Ballyculter parish; providing, however, that the cure of souls within the two townlands last mentioned shall continue to belong to the rector of Ballyculter parish."

The church was built about the year 1770. Sittings 250; attendance 70. The Saul and the Laraculin Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively from 500 to 1,000, and from 300 to 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the inhabitants of the districts of the quondam perpetual curacy of Saul, which still belong to the present benefice of Saul, consisted of 354 Churchmen, 97 Presbyterians, and 1,386 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the district of Ballee united to the present benefice of Saul, consisted of 137 Roman Catholics; and the inhabitants of the district of the quondam perpetual curacy of Saul, now united to the benefice of Kilclief, consisted of 61 Churchmen, 8 Presbyterians, and 322 Roman Catholics. In the same year 3 Sunday schools within the limits of the present benefice of Saul, were usually attended in summer by about 350 scholars; and 3 daily schools—one of which was aided with £8 a-year from Lady H. Forde, and one with £2 Irish from Dean Plunkett—had on their books 196 boys and 103 girls. In 1843, two National schools at Slievebogan and Ballintougher, were salaried with respectively £8 and £12 a-year, and had jointly on their books 115 boys and 68 girls.

SAUNDERS-COURT, the demesne of the Earl of Arran, in the parish of Kilpatrick, barony of East Sheltamier, 2½ miles north-north-west of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. It extends about ¼ mile along the north shore of the estuary of the Slaney; it exhibits a surface of much diversity and great beauty, broken by several dells and mimic glens, and watered by mirthful rivulets and rills; and though formerly abandoned as a residence, and strip of its noble oak-woods and hedge-row trees, it still retains a beautiful old marsh oak, one of the finest cypresses in the kingdom, and a number of very remarkable cedars of Lebanon, and displays a comparative profusion of pretty coppices and of healthy young plantations. The old mansion is unoccupied; but a new one is about to be built.

SAUNDERS-GROVE, a demesne in the parish of Rathbran, barony of Upper Talbotstown, ¼ mile south-south-west of Stratford-upon-Slaney, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is beautifully situated; and, though it has undergone many changes, it still re-

tains enough of fine old wood to display its original disposition and character. Its proprietor is Mr. Saunders.

SAUNDERS-VILLE, a hamlet in the parish of Rathbran, barony of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Wexford, ¼ mile south-south-west of Stratford-upon-Slaney, and ¼ north-north-east of Balinglass. It is a constabulary station.

SAWEL, a mountain on the mutual boundary of the parish of Banagher, barony of Tyrkeeran, co. Londonderry, and the parish of Upper Bodoney, barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It has an altitude of 2,236 feet above sea-level; and is the culminating point of the great mountain-range which extends along the mutual border of the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, from an altitude of about 800 feet, in the vicinity of Garvagh, to an altitude of about 1,000 feet in the vicinity of Strabane, and which may be regarded as the backbone of the vast congeries of mountains in the upland region of north-western Ulster.

SCALMARTIN, or **SKULLMARTIN**, two rocks in the parish of Ballywalter, barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. The Greater Scalmartin lies about 7 furlongs east of the nearest part of the mainland, and nearly 3 miles south-south-east of Ballyferis Point. It is overflowed by every tide; and, were it not flat and smooth, it might prove very eminently dangerous. The Lesser Scalmartin lies 5 furlongs south-west of the Greater, and proportionally near the shore.

SCALP, an extraordinary natural cut through a mountain, 793 feet in height, on the mutual boundary of the parish of Rathnichol, barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, and the parish of Powerscourt, barony of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It occurs nearly 2 miles north by west of Enniskerry; and is traversed by the road thence to Dublin. "Here," says the author of the Guide to Wicklow, "the opposite hills appear to have been rent asunder by some tremendous convulsive shock, and, being composed of granite strata, the internal structure, when exposed to view, presents the secret recesses of nature in an awful and appalling point of view. Enormous masses of granite, many tons in weight, are tossed about in the most irregular manner; and so imperfect and unfinished was the effort of nature in creating this gulf, that the opposite sides of the pass are distant only the breadth of a narrow road from each other; in some places enormous masses actually interrupt the continued regularity of the limit of the road. As road-makers in latter days appear so adverse to anything like a consideration of the picturesque, so in this instance they have destroyed the effect produced in passing through this sublime pass, by what they call an improvement. Formerly the road passed in the exact point in which the opposite sides, if continued downwards, might be supposed to meet, and so on each side rose those confused and chaotic masses of rock, apparently possessing so slight a dependence upon each other, that you do not feel quite secure that their motion may commence again; but the short road lately made through part of the defile runs along the side of one of the hills, amongst the rude masses themselves, so that the height of both sides is apparently much diminished; and the conquest here effected by art over nature lessens our idea of her wonderful works, though we admit it may have saved some broken necks, after profuse libations at the Dargle, &c. This improvement, and its continuation to Enniskerry, was by Mr. Duncan. To the east of the Scalp, a lead mine was opened some years since, by a company of persons in Dublin, and worked for some

time with varying success. Here mica is found in great abundance with a sort of greyish white splintery quartz with mica flakes interwoven, an approximation to quartz rock, of which Shankill Peak, in the neighbouring district, is totally composed."

SCALP, a mountain in the parish of Upper Fahan, 3½ miles west-north-west of Muff, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. The altitude of its summit above sea-level is 1,589 feet.

SCALP, a chief summit of the Slieve-Baughta mountains, 4½ miles south-west of Woodford, and on the margin of the parish of Ballinakill, the barony of Leitrim, the county of Galway, and the province of Connaught. The altitude of its summit above sea-level is 1,074 feet.

SCALP, a hamlet in the parish of Ardahan, barony of Loughrea, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands 5½ miles north-east by north of Gort, on the road thence to Loughrea.

SCAR, a mountain in the parish of Derralossory, barony of North Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is situated 3 miles north of Laragh, and forms a large and prominent part of the eastern screen of Glennacassess. The altitude of its summit above sea-level is 2,105 feet.

SCAR, a small and shallow marine inlet in the barony of Shelbourne, co. Wexford, Leinster. It consists of the upper part of the bay of Bannow; and it washes the shore around Clonmines.

SCARA, an island in the barony of Dunkerron, co. Kerry, Munster. It lies directly in front of Ballinskelligs bay, 2½ miles south by west of Hogg Head, and 3½ south-south-east of Bolus Head. It measures about 7 furlongs in length; is rocky, bold, and lofty; and forms a picturesque feature in the fine marine view from the vantage-grounds of Derrynane-abbey.

SCAREWALSH, a barony in the north-west of the county of Wexford, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the county of Wicklow; on the east, by the barony of Gorey; on the south-east, by the barony of Ballaghkeen; on the south, by the barony of Bantry; and, on the west, by the barony of Bantry and the county of Carlow. Its length, east by southward, is 14 miles; its extreme breadth is 13½; and its area is 106,659 acres, 16 perches,—of which 8 acres, 1 rood are tideway of the river Slaney, and 229 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches are water in the Slaney. The Mount-Leinster and the Blackstairs mountains extend their summit-line along the whole of the boundary with co. Carlow; and have here three summits of respectively 939, 1,971, and 2,610 feet of altitude above sea-level. Slieveboy, the chief of several hills which diversify the north-eastern district on the border toward Wicklow, has an altitude of 1,381 feet above sea-level; two heights considerably west of the centre of the barony have altitudes of respectively 713 and 695 feet; and two heights on respectively the eastern and the south-eastern border have altitudes, the former of 769, and the latter of 454 feet. The rest of the surface, though nowhere strictly hill, is almost everywhere diversified, and in many places picturesque; and the valley of the Slaney intersects the barony almost right through the centre, from Newtownbarry to Enniscorthy. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred three townlands of the parish of Kilmehue, and one townland of the parish of Rossmannogue, from Scarewalsh to Gorey,—pop., in 1841, 284; and one townland of the parish of Ferns from Gorey to Scarewalsh,—pop. 105.—The barony of Scarewalsh, as at present constituted, contains part of the parishes of Carnew, Ferns, Moyacomb, Templeshamon, and Toome, and the whole of the parishes of Ballycarney, Clone, Kilbride, Kilcomin,

Kilrush, Monart, St. Mary's of Enniscorthy, St. Mary's of Newtownbarry and Templeshambo. The towns and chief villages are Ferns, Newtownbarry, Clohamon, Watch-house, Camolin, and the principal part of Enniscorthy. Pop., in 1831, 31,229; in 1841, 34,184. Houses 5,714. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,306; in manufactures and trade, 1,371; in other pursuits, 537. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 157; on the directing of labour, 2,314; on their own manual labour, 3,591; on means not specified, 152. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 6,307; who could read but not write, 2,856; who could neither read nor write, 5,414. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,828; who could read but not write, 4,984; who could neither read nor write, 6,703.—Scarewalsh lies within the Poor-law unions of Enniscorthy and Gorey. The total number of tenements valued is 6,143; and of these, 3,107 were valued under £5,—1,019, under £10,—658, under £15,—375, under £20,—230, under £25,—209, under £30,—215, under £40,—117, under £50,—and 213, at and above £50.

SCAREWALSH-BRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Ballycarney, barony of Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on the river Slaney, and at the forking of the road from Enniscorthy towards respectively Ferns and Newtownbarry, 3 miles north by east of Enniscorthy; and it has its name from a bridge which here carries the high road across the Slaney. Within a mile of it are three graveyards, the site of an old castle, the site of an old church, and the residences of Killabeg and Ballinahallin. Pop. not specially returned.

SCARIFF (THE), a rivulet of the north-western district of the county of Clare, Munster. It issues from Lough Teroig, on the mutual boundary of Clare and Galway; runs 3½ miles south-west to Lough Graney; is lost, for 2 miles southward, in that lake; runs 4 miles south-south-eastward thence to Lough O'Grady; and, after reissuing from that lake, proceeds 3½ miles eastward, past the villages of Scariff and Tomgraney, to the head of Scariff bay, in Lough Derg. It usually bears the name of the Graney river above Lough O'Grady; and its principal affluents are the Loughrea rivulet at the foot of Lough Graney, and the Cloghaun rivulet into the head or west end of Lough O'Grady. The Commissioners for improving the navigation of the river Shannon proposed to effect changes upon the navigable capacities of the Scariff, which were estimated to cost £4,133 11s. 6d.; and they say, in reference to these:—"The river is at present navigable during those portions of the year when the water is nearly as high as the banks, for barks of 50 tons burthen; but in summer, owing to a rocky shoal extending to about half-a-mile below Reddin's-quay, together with a few shoals of mud and gravel lower down the river, and the bar at its mouth, composed chiefly of marl, the navigation is impracticable; as also in winter, during the high floods, at which time the banks being covered with water, the course of the river cannot be discerned. As the towns referred to have a great tract of rich agricultural land in their neighbourhood, including the valley of the Feacie, and as the design for regulating the height of the water in Lough Derg embraces the lowering of the waters to the summer level, it is proposed to cut away the shoals in this portion of the river to the level of 6 inches below the upper sill of Killaloe lock, to straighten and improve the river's course, to construct a harbour (suitable to the present wants of the towns of Tomgraney and Scariff) at Reddin's-quay, from which a short road may be formed

to connect the harbour with these towns; and also to erect two beacons at the mouth of the river to mark its entrance."

SCARIFF, a bay of Lough Derg, partly in the parish of Inniscaltra, barony of Leitrim, co. Galway, Connought, but chiefly in the parishes of Inniscaltra, Moyne, Tomgraney, and O'Gonnelloe, baronies of Upper Tulla and Lower Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. It enters between Aughinish Point on the south, and the small headland immediately east of Mount-Shannon on the north; and it measures 2 miles across the entrance, and penetrates the land $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward to the embouchure of the Scariff river. It is fine and open, and has, within a small distance of the shore on each side, a sufficiency of water at all times for navigation. The chief of various isles and islets within it are Holy Island, Young's Island, Bushy Island, Oib Island, Middle Island, Cahir Island, Lushag Rocks, Red Island, Rabbit Island, and Cormorant Islands.

SCARIFF, a small market and post town in the parish of Tomgraney, barony of Upper Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. It stands on the river Scariff, and at the intersection of the road from Mount-Shannon to Ennis, with that from Killaloe to Galway, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north-north-east of the village of Tomgraney, 4 miles west-south-west of Mount-Shannon, $7\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Killaloe, 12 south-south-west of Woodford, 21 south-west of Portunna, and $94\frac{1}{2}$ west-south-west of Dublin. The immediately surrounding country is interesting and highly picturesque; and within a mile of the town are the seats of Moyne-house, Sir J. Reid,—Drewsborough, Mr. Drew,—Raheen-house, the Rev. B. Brady,—and Ballyvannon-house. The town itself, however, is very poor, and contains scarcely one good house. A Roman Catholic chapel stands at its north end; and a Poor-law workhouse stands between it and Tomgraney. Fairs are held on Jan. 5, Feb. 1 and 27, March 4, April 3, May 1, June 3, July 5, Aug. 3 and 27, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 4, and Dec. 9. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Wednesday of every month. Area of the town, 26 acres. Pop., in 1831, 761; in 1841, 656. Houses 99. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 38; in manufactures and trade, 71; in other pursuits, 10. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 6; on the directing of labour, 73; on their own manual labour, 39; on means not specified, 2.

The Scariff Poor-law union ranks as the 58th, and was declared on July 25, 1839. It lies partly in co. Galway, but chiefly in co. Clare; and comprehends an area of 108,976 acres; which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 47,894. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop., in 1831, are in co. Galway, Woodford, 4,000,—and Clonrush, 3,084; in co. Galway and co. Clare, Mount-Shannon, 2,198; and in co. Clare, Scariff, 6,836,—Ogonelloe, 2,966,—Killaloe, 6,296,—Killuran, 2,942,—Kilnoe, 3,314,—Tulla, 7,514, and Feacle, 8,744. The number of ex-officio guardians is 8, and of elected guardians 26; and 4 of the latter are elected by each of the divisions of Scariff, Tulla, and Feacle, 3 by the division of Killaloe, 2 by each of the divisions of Ogonelloe, Killuran, Kilnoe, Woodford, and Clonrush, and 1 by the division of Mount-Shannon. The divisions of Clonrush and Woodford are in the barony of Leitrim; the division of Mount-Shannon is in the baronies of Leitrim and Upper Tulla; the divisions of Killaloe, Killuran, and Ogonelloe are in the barony of Lower Tulla; and the divisions of Scariff, Kilnoe, Tulla, and Feacle are in the barony of Upper Tulla. The number of valued tenements within the Leitrim districts is 925,—within the Lower Tulla districts, 1,640,—

within the Upper Tulla districts, 2,612,—within the entire union, 5,177; and of this total, 3,020 were valued under £5,—945, under £10,—447, under £15,—252, under £20,—160, under £25,—89, under £30,—93, under £40,—65, under £50,—and 106, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £44,609 12s. 8d.; the total number of persons rated is 5,176; and of these, 1,380 were rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—632, not exceeding £2,—339, not exceeding £4,—and 298, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on April 30, 1840,—to be completed in Sept. 1841,—to cost £6,400 for building and completion, and £1,050 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 6 acres, purchased for £350,—and to contain accommodation for 600 pauper. The date of the first admission of paupers was May 11, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £1,642 11s. 7d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,107 9s. 2d. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 53. The only medical charities within the union are dispensaries at Scariff, Killaloe, and Tulla. The Scariff dispensary serves for a district containing a pop. of 15,432; and, in 1839-40, it expended £79, and administered to 2,642 patients.

SCARIFF, co. Kerry. See SCABA.

SCARIFF-BRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Killaconnican, barony of Lunc, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the river Boyne, and on the road from Ballivor to Summerhill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Ballivor. It has its name from a bridge across the Boyne.

SCARTAGLIN, a village in the parish of Castle-Island, barony of Trughenackny, co. Kerry, Munster. It stands on the road from King William's Town to Castlemain, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of the town of Castle-Island. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel. Fairs are held on Jan. 17, May 17, Aug. 18, Oct. 10, and Dec. 16. The Brown Flesk rivulet flows in the vicinity, and is there spanned by a neat stone-bridge. Area of the village 13 acres. Pop., in 1831, 313; in 1841, 330. Houses 49.

SCARVAGH, a village in the parish of Aghaderg, barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the Newry Canal, and therefore, on the western verge of co. Down, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Poyntz-Pass, $2\frac{1}{2}$ south of Guildford, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ west-north-west of Loughbrickland. It contains a Presbyterian meeting-house, which formerly belonged to the Secession Synod; and, within a mile of it, in co. Down, are the sheet of water called Lough Shark, the ruins of Glenfesk-castle, erected by Col. Monck, the unique antiquity called the Danes' Cast, the fort of Lisnagade, and the seats of Scarvagh, J. L. Reilly, Esq., Rockvale, Lisnagade, E. H. Trevor, Esq., Union-lodge, W. Fivey, Esq., Hill-Head, and Diamond-lodge. The Danes' Cast consists principally of earth, and resembles the Roman wall in Scotland, and Offa's Dyke, in Wales; it commences on a stream on the boundary of the townland of Lisnagade; it extends southward, past the fort of Lisnagade, and through the demesnes of Scarvagh and Union-lodge; and it consists, within the latter of these demesnes, of a single rampart and fosse. "Lisnagade fort," says a writer quoted anonymously in Fraser's Hand-Book, "is one of the most extensive and best preserved of its kind—it consists of triple ramparts and intrenchments; the entrance is from the east, leading into an extensive circular enclosure, whence are obtained prospects of the entire country for many miles around; and a great number of forts or raths are seen, from which circumstance it is supposed this fort took its name, being the chief or centre of 100 forts." Fairs are held in the village on March 21, June 19,

and Sept. 5. Area of the village 12 acres. Pop., in 1831, 220; in 1841, 262. Houses 44.

SCATRICK, an islet in the parish of Killinshy, barony of Dufferin, co. Down, Ulster. It lies near the east shore of Lough Strangford, 2 miles north-east of the village of Killinshy. It anciently had a castle, and was a post of military defence for the adjacent country.

SCATTERY. See **INNISCATTERY**.

SCAUGH, a hamlet in the barony of Lower Connello, 2½ miles north-north-west of Rathkeale, co. Limerick, Munster. A dispensary here is within the Rathkeale Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £151 10s., and administered to 1,300 patients.

SCA WR-HILL, a mistaken name of **SCAB**: which see.

SCHEMES, two islets in the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. They lie on the east side of the lower part of Roaring-Water bay, 2½ miles north-west by west of the town of Baltimore.

SCILLIES. See **SILLIKES**.

SCILLY, a fishing village in the parish of Ringcurran, barony of Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster. It is a suburb of the town of Kinsale, being separated from it only by the local or town harbour; and it lies within the municipal borough of Kinsale. The inhabitants are said to be the descendants of a colony of Englishmen, who settled here in the reign of Elizabeth. Area of the village, 90 acres. Pop., in 1831, 814; in 1841, 776. Houses 117. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 25; in manufactures and trade, 108; in other pursuits, 30. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 6; on the directing of labour, 20; on their own manual labour, 123; on means not specified, 14.

SCOTLAND-HILL, a hill in the parish of Tullomoy, barony of Stradbally, 5 miles south of the town of Stradbally, Queen's co., Leinster. It stands detached from all the upland groups and ranges of the county; and, in consequence, is a very conspicuous feature in an extensive landscape. The altitude of its summit above sea-level is 1,079 feet.

SCOTSHOUSE, a village in the parish of Curran, barony of Darry, co. Monaghan, Ulster. It stands on the road from Clones to Redhills, 3½ miles south by west of Clones, and 4½ south-west of Newbliss. It contains a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, two school-houses, and a constabulary barrack. Worm Ditch, the remains of an ancient embankment, can still be traced in the immediate vicinity of the village, and has been followed hence for several miles. Adjacent to the village on the north is the well-wooded and beautifully contoured demesne of Hilltown, the property and residence of Col. Madden. Pop. of the village not specially returned.

SCOTSTOWN, a village in the parish of Tedavnet, barony and co. of Monaghan, Ulster. It stands at the intersection of the road from Tedavnet to Clones with that from Monaghan to Brookborough, 2½ miles south-west of Tedavnet, and 4 west-north-west of Monaghan. It contains a dispensary and a constabulary barrack; and within a mile of it are a Roman Catholic chapel, and the seats of Sackgrove, Gola, and Carrachor. The dispensary is within the Monaghan Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 36,000 acres, with a pop. of 15,352; and, in 1839, it expended £80, and administered to 1,406 patients. Fairs are held on the 17th of every month. Area of the village, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 210. Houses 35.

SCOURLOUGHSTOWN. See **SCURLOGSTOWN**.

SCRABBY, or **BALLYMACALENNY**, a parish, containing a post-village of the same name, in the bar-

ony of Tullaghonoho, co. Cavan, Ulster. Length, southward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 6,661 acres, 14 perches,—of which 1,182 acres, 11 perches are in Lough Gounagh, and 195 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 2,668; in 1841, 2,836. Houses 498. The surface constitutes the chief part of the frontier toward co. Longford, and is greatly diversified in outline and character, but consists for the most part of poor land. The characteristic scenery is almost strictly identical with that of Lough Gounagh, and is noticed in the article **GOUNAGH**: which see. The principal seats are Cloone-house, Lakeview, and Hollyvale-house. The road from Ballinagh to Longford, and that from Carrigallen to Killeshandra pass through the interior. The hamlet of Scrabby-Bridge stands on the latter of these roads, immediately before it passes into co. Longford. The village of Scrabby stands at the intersection of the two roads, and between Swan-lake and Lough Gounagh, 3½ miles south-south-east of Arvagh, and 6 south-west of Ballinagh. Fairs are held on Ascension Thursday and Dec. 11. Area of the village, 21 acres. Pop., in 1831, 183; in 1841, 170. Houses 33.—Scrabby parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **GRANARD** [which see], in the dio. of Ardagh. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £87 13s. 10d., and the rectorial for £70 3s. 1d.; and the proprietorship of the latter is a matter of dispute. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church was quite recently rebuilt, by means of a contribution of £723 4s. from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Sittings 158; attendance 70. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 301, and the Roman Catholics to 2,370; and 4 daily schools—one of which was aided with £14 a-year from the London Hibernian Society, and advantages worth about £5 a-year from Mr. Fleming—had on their books 207 boys and 140 girls.

SCRABO, a hill on the mutual boundary of the parishes of Newtown-Ardes and Comber, 1½ mile south-south-west of the town of Newtown-Ardes, barony of Lower Castlereagh, co. Down, Ulster. Its summit has an altitude of 534 feet above sea-level, and commands an extensive and very beautiful prospect. The hill has a fertile soil, and is arable to the summit.

SCRAGGS, a mountain in the parish of Inniskeel, barony of Boyleagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. Its summit overhangs Lough Finn, forming a twin summit with the loftier Aghla; and it has an altitude above sea-level of 1,406 feet.

SCREEB, a hamlet in the parish of Kilcummin, barony of Moycullen, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands at the head of the most inland branch of Killkerran bay, 10 miles west-south-west of Oughterard. Pop. not specially returned.

SCREEN. See **SKREEN**.

SCRONTHEA, a small suburb of Clonmel, in the parish of St. Mary of Clonmel, barony of Upperthird, co. Waterford, Munster. Area, 15 acres. Pop., in 1841, 244. Houses 46.

SCULLABOGUE, a small demesne, and the scene of a most horrible tragedy during the rebellion of 1798, in the parish of Newbawn, barony of West Shelmalier, 5 miles north-west by west of Taghmon, and 6½ east-south-east of New Ross, co. Wexford, Leinster. Carrickburn-hill, in the immediate vicinity, was the site of the rebel camp at the time when the resolution was adopted to march upon New Ross; and when that resolution was acted upon, a large number of loyal persons, chiefly but not exclusively Protestants, were left under guard at Scullabogue. The mansion then belonged to Captain King; and had, a few days before, been abandoned

by his family. A barn belonging to it was made the prison of most of the loyalist captives; and the kitchen of the mansion itself was the prison of the remainder. On the evening of the rebels' defeat at New Ross, some of their fugitive or retreating army, exasperated to madness by defeat, revenge, and drink, gave a message to the commander at Scullabogue, that all his prisoners should be destroyed. Accordingly, those in the kitchen, amounting in number to 37, were brought out one by one and shot on the steps of the hall door; and those in the barn, variously stated to amount to from 80 to 184, were burned alive on the spot, by the ignition and conflagration of the building. The incidents of the massacre are too horrible to admit of minute narration; and the circumstances which occasioned them, though generally pronounced to have been unpremeditated, have never been clearly explained. "Part of the walls of the barn," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "are still standing. It would be a work of generosity and charity to pass the plough over the foundations. It sickened us to look upon the yet blackened walls, and to hear the gardener state that he seldom trenched the adjacent ground without delving up some reminder of the horrible scene. One man was introduced to us who was hidden for two days and nights in the cupboard of an attic of Scullabogue-house; he described to us with a shudder and look of deep horror, his sensations when he heard the shots fired; and afterwards the fearful shrieks of the wretched inmates of the barn. His agony was increased by the fact that several persons remained nearly the whole of the time of his confinement in the room where he was concealed, and spoke to each other repeatedly of the events going on below, upon which they were coolly looking from the window."

SCULLOGE, a wild and alpine defile, partly in the parish of Templeshambo, barony of Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, and partly in the parish of Kiltannel, barony of East Idrome, co. Carlow, Leinster. It is a gap or natural cut between the Mount Leinster range of mountains on the north, and the Blackstairs range on the south; and it is traversed by the road from Enniscorthy to Borris, or rather from the whole of the centre of co. Wexford to the whole of the south of co. Carlow.

SCULLOGESTOWN. See **BALLYSCULLOGE**. **SCURLOGESTOWN**, or **SCURLOCHTOWN**, a parish in the barony of Lower Deece, 2½ miles east-south-east of Trim, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, north-westward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 2,569 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches,—of which 14 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches are in the river Boyne. Pop., in 1831, 328; in 1841, 389. Houses 58. The whole of the surface is arable land. The river Boyne traces the western boundary; and the rivulet Hoycetown runs along the southern border. A castle was erected here, about the year 1180, by William De Scurlog, on lands granted to him by Sir Hugh De Lacy. The ruins of this structure still exist; and they exhibit the remains of a spacious square keep, with circular towers at the corners. The apertures which serve as windows are few; and the whole pile is stern, inornate, and repulsive. The church of the parish appears to have been nearly as old in date as the castle; and was granted by its founder to the abbey of St. Thomas in Dublin, and confirmed to that establishment in 1200, by Walter De Lacy, under the name of the Church of William Scurlage's-Town. Two rude circular arches and some mural fragments of the church are still standing.—This church is a curacy, and part of the benefice of TRIM [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition belonging to the incumbent, £24. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £135 0s.

4½d.; and are inappropriate in Joseph Ashe, Esq. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 6, and the Roman Catholics to 332; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

SCURLOGESTOWN, a village in the parish of Burry, barony of Upper Kells, 2½ miles south-west of the town of Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 181. Houses 31.

SEACOURT, the demesne of the Earl of Bantry, in the parish of Kilmacconogue, barony of Bantry, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated adjacent to the town of Bantry, on the south-east shore of the bay of Bantry; and it combines the advantages of local shelter with the command of noble views of Bantry bay and the woods of Glengariff. A small but prettily situated park which surrounds the mansion, reaches to the edge of the water, and contains in its more sheltered places the ruins of an abbey and some handsome trees. Mr. White, the ancestor of the present noble proprietor, acted a very distinguished and patriotic part during the attempt at the French invasion in 1796; and he was successively made Baron of Bantry in 1797, Viscount Bantry in 1800, and Earl of Bantry and Viscount Berehaven in 1816.

SEAFIELD, a fishing hamlet in the parish of Kilmurry, barony of Ubrickane, co. Clare, Munster. It is situated on the coast of Malbay, opposite Mutton Island, and 4½ miles south-west of Milltown-Malbay. It stands on the property of the Marquis of Conyngham. A fishery pier was built here by means of a grant of £817 16s. from government, and £115 7s. from the Dublin Committee; but it can be approached by even a vessel of 12 tons only at spring tides. This pier is 330 feet in length, and is in good repair. Yet, with ludicrous absurdity, the pier was erected without any care being used to open a channel to it; and it confronts a sea-ground too obstructed with rocks to be possibly navigable. The consequence was that, a few years ago, no sea-craft or fishing-boats belonged to it except wicker-boms covered with tarred canvass; and yet the obstructing rocks on the way to it were capable of being easily removed without blasting; and the harbour, but for their being in the way, was capable of affording shelter at all times of the year, and of creating a large trade in local fisheries, and a considerable trade in corn with Galway. A coast-guard station exists at Seafield; and the fishing craft within its district in 1836, consisted of 80 row-boats, and were worked by 240 men. In the immediate vicinity are the hamlet of Kilmurry, the seats of Tromra-lodge and Seafield-house, and the ruins of a church and a castle.

SEAFORDE, anciently **NEACHEN**, a village in the parish of Loughinisland, barony of Kinnelarty, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the road from Clough to Ballinahinch, 1 mile north of Clough, and 6 miles south-south-east of Ballinahinch. It contains the church of Loughinisland, and a Presbyterian meeting-house,—the latter formerly belonging to the Secession Synod. Immediately north of it is Seaforde-house, the fine residence of Lady Harriet Forde. A court of petty-sessions is held in the village on the second Tuesday of every month. Fairs are held on March 7, June 9, Sept. 4, and Dec. 5. In 1843, a loan fund, which has since ceased to work, had a capital of £343, and circulated £2,822 in 553 loans. A dispensary in the village is within the Poor-law union of Downpatrick, and serves for a district of 14,277 acres, with a pop. of 6,936; and, in 1839, it expended £126 5s. 6d., and administered to 2,440 patients. Area of the village, 22 acres. Pop., in 1841, 394. Houses 67. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 24; in manufactures and trade, 41; in other pursuits, 8. Families dependent chiefly on property and pro-

fessions, 3; on the directing of labour, 36; on their own manual labour, 32; on means not specified, 2.

SEAGOE, or SGOGE, a parish in the barony of East O'Neilland, co. Armagh, Ulster. It contains a small part of the town of PORTADOWN: which see. Length, northward, 6½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 10,982 acres, 39 perches,—of which 1,236 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches are in Lough Neagh, and 49 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches are in the river Bann. Pop., in 1831, 9,736; in 1841, 11,094. Houses 1,915. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 10,911. Houses 1,887. It extends from the point at which the river Bann enters co. Armagh, to a point in Lough Neagh 4 of a mile north of Bird Island; and it is divided into the three manorial districts of Carrowbrack, Kerdnan, and Derry, the first containing 16 ballyboes or townlands, the second 20, and the third 11. The river Bann traces the western boundary over a distance of about 4½ miles; and is there navigated by vessels of 60 tons, passing between Lough Neagh and the Newry Canal. The parochial surface is gently undulating ground, free from hilly elevations, and nearly allied in character to a sheer plain. A rising ground, called Drumclogher or the Stoney-Back, and serving as the alarm-post of the local yeomanry, commands a full view of nearly the whole parish. The land is generally fertile, and in some parts of decidedly prime quality. A considerable tract of turbary in the north-west adjoins the great turbary of the adjacent parish of Montiaha; and some patches of turf occur in other districts. A damp exhalation which arises in winter from the marshy and flooded grounds on the banks of the Bann, is highly prejudicial in cases of pulmonary disease, and has made many of the parishioners its victims. A limestone quarry occurs in the townland of Balteagh and Kilfergan; a hard blue building stone, of facile preparation for the mason, and of superior character for ordinary edifices, is raised in the townland of Killycomain; and a gravel of excellent quality for walks and roads, speedily binding and without any mixture of clay, is found in the rising ground of Drumlin in the southern parochial border. Carriek-house, situated in the south, is an old and large edifice, presenting many of the fantastic features which belonged to the ornamental domestic architecture of the 17th century. Silverwood-house, situated in the north-eastern border, is a neat brick edifice. The Ulster railway, and the road from Armagh to Belfast, pass through the interior. "Some years ago, when the north of Ireland was disturbed by those deluded wretches called Hearts of Oak, and Hearts of Steel, this parish came in for its share of the contagion. These meetings took place at a cross road, called, from a large rock on the spot, the Blue-stone. A dreadful murder was committed near this spot in the year 1781, and the perpetrators being brought here for execution, their bodies were thrown into a hole by the side of the rock, which was heaved upon the top of them; some days afterwards, their friends having shown a disposition to take up the bodies, a spirited magistrate repaired to the spot, where they had actually commenced operations; he then had the remains dug out, and having burned them, swept the ashes into the hole, burying the rock with them below the surface of the road, where it has lain undisturbed to this day." A dispensary in the parish is within the Poor-law union of Lurgan, and serves for a district of 6,500 acres, with a pop. of 6,492; and, in 1839, it expended £61 8s., and administered to 614 patients.—This parish is a rectory, a separate benefice, and the corps of the archdeaconry of Dromore, in the dio. of Dromore. Tithe composition, £330; glebe, £632 7s. 7d. Gross income, £982 7s. 7d.; nett,

£900 9s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. Two curates receive salaries of respectively £75 and £50. The church is situated about a mile north-north-east of Portadown, and was built in 1812, partly by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings, 1,000; attendance, from 120 to 300. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by upwards of 100; and the Methodist meeting-house, by upwards of 200. The Roman Catholic chapels of Aughaccommon and the Lyle have an attendance of respectively 800 and 250; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 6,200 Churchmen, 724 Presbyterians, 97 other Protestant dissenters, and 3,023 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools had on their books 431 boys and 302 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £7 a-year from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and £6 1s. 10d. from Col. Blacker; one, with £7 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and £18 from Lord Mandeville; one, from £7 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and £2 from Archdeacon Saurin; one, with a sum not reported from the Association for Discountenancing Vice; and one with £25 from Lord Mandeville. In 1843, a National school at Aughaccommon was salaried with £12 a-year from the Board, and had on its books 102 boys and 71 girls.

SEAL ISLAND, an islet off the south side of the entrance of Strabreaga bay, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster.

SEAPARK, a demesne in the parish of Malahide, barony of Coolock, co. Dublin, Leinster. It is situated ½ of a mile south-east of the village of Malahide, and slopes pleasantly to Malahide bay. The mansion is a large, square edifice, with a flat roof, and an encircling parapet. The mansion of Seapark was built, and the portion of the ancient manor of Malahide, now attached to Seapark, was obtained by Nicholas Morris, Esq., second son of Sir John Morris, Bart., of Knockagh-castle in co. Tipperary, on his marriage with the eldest daughter of Richard Talbot, Esq. of Malahide-castle; but the property afterwards reverted to the Talbot family; and the mansion has, of comparatively late years, been occupied by successively Sir Robert Leeson, Capt. Mends, and Mr. Sweeney.

SEAPATRICK, a parish in the baronies of Lower Iveagh and Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. The Upper Iveagh section contains the town of BANBRIDGE: which see. Two detached districts of the Lower Iveagh section lie mutually 3 furlongs asunder, and respectively 3 furlongs north and 5 north-north-west of the main body of the parish; and they measure respectively 1½ mile by 1, and 1 mile by ½. Length of the main body, north-westward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½. Area of the Lower Iveagh section, 3,140 acres, 3 roods, 16 perches,—of which 5 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches are water. Area of the Upper Iveagh section, 4,441 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 7,585; in 1841, 9,528. Houses 1,696. Pop. of the Lower Iveagh section, in 1831, 2,485; in 1841, 3,026. Houses 521. Pop. of the rural districts of the Upper Iveagh section, in 1831, 2,631; in 1841, 3,178. Houses 602. The surface is a series of beautiful undulations, tumuli and hillocks, picturesquely ploughed from end to end by the rich and charming vale of the river Bann. The land is everywhere arable, quite unencumbered by bog, and possessing only enough of wood, in hedge-rows and small clumps, to be free from bleakness and baldness. A large establishment for weaving union-cloth by machinery stands at Seapatrik; two factories for spinning thread stand below Banbridge; and the villas and works of linen-

bleachers beautify the greater part of the vale of the Bann. The principal rural residences are Daisy-hill, Bannview, Chequer-hill, Ballymoney-lodge, Brookfield, Ballevy-house, Chinawley, Parknowen, Whitehill, Greenhill-house, Seapattrick, Millmount, Milltown, Bann-villa, and Huntly-Glen. The road from Belfast to Dublin passes through the interior. —This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dromore. Vicarial tithe composition, £119 11s. 9d.; glebe, £155 5s. Gross income, £274 16s. 9d.; nett, £220 13s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £271 4s. 7d., and are appropriated to the deanery of Dromore. The old church stood at Seapattrick, was of unknown date, and contained 350 sittings. The present church is situated near Banbridge, and it was quite recently built by means of a gift of £1,500 from the late Board of First Fruits, a donation of £600 from the Marquis of Downshire, and the sum of £790 2s. 6d. raised by private subscription. The site of the church was also a free gift from the Marquis of Downshire. Attendance 300. A Presbyterian meeting-house, formerly belonging to the Synod of Ulster, is attended by 200; a Presbyterian meeting-house, formerly belonging to the Secession Synod, by from 150 to 200; a meeting-house, belonging to the Remonstrant Synod, by 200; a Wesleyan meeting-house, by 200; and a Primitive Wesleyan meeting-house, by 100. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,427 Churchmen, 4,777 Presbyterians, 120 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,424 Roman Catholics; and 11 daily schools had on their books 367 boys and 343 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £6 a-year from subscription, £8 from the Association for Discourteuing Vice, and £2 from the vicar; one, with £10 from the National Board, and £13 from interest on a legacy; one, with £20 from Mrs. Walshe and other subscribers; and each of two with £25 from subscription. In 1843, the National Board had two schools at Ballydoon, two at respectively Banbridge and Mulligans, and one in Banbridge workhouse.

SEEFIN, the loftiest of the Castle-Oliver hills, on the southern border of the barony of Cosmah, and of the county of Limerick, Munster. It is situated 6 miles south of Kilmallock, and it lifts its summit to the altitude of 1,706 feet above sea-level.

SEEFINGAN, a mountain on the north margin of the parish of Kilbride, of the barony of Lower Talbotstown, and of the county of Wicklow, Leinster. It is situated 2 miles west-north-west of Kippure mountain, and 5½ north-east by east of Blessington; and it lifts its summit to the altitude of 2,364 feet above sea-level.

SEGOE. See SEAGE.

SEIRKYRAN, SEIRKIERAN, or ST. KIERAN, a parish in the barony of Ballybrit, 4½ miles east-south-east of Birr, King's co., Leinster. Length, south by westward, 3½ miles; breadth, from ¾ to 2½; area, 5,825 acres, 38 perches,—of which 648 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches lie slightly detached. Pop., in 1831, 1,484; in 1841, 1,637. Houses 274. The surface is comparatively low and level; and consists, for the most part, of second-rate land. The Little Brosna river flows along the northern boundary. A large aggregate of land, particularly in the west, is disposed in demesne and villa grounds. A curious tree, called the Three Sisters, stands in the south. The principal seats are Oakley-house, Mossfield-house, Grange-house, Kilmain-house, Grouse-lodge, and Seirbrook. The chief antiquities are the ecclesiastical ruins of Seirkyran, the ruins of Ballynooney-castle, and the site of Carroll's-castle. The hamlets of Clareen and Longford stand in respectively the centre and the extreme east; and the former

pretty nearly represents the ancient Seirkyran. This place was anciently an ecclesiastical locality of great note, and the site of a monastery and a bishopric, alleged to have been founded at an early date, and to have had as their founder the St. Kieran, whom hagiology sometimes designates the Father of Irish Saints. The monastery of Seirkyran is said to have been frequently plundered by the Danes and by other freebooters. The annals of Innisfallen say that, in 1144, Conor O'Connor, king of Meath, was slain at Seirkyran, by O'Douley, king of Fearcal. Ecclesiastical historians relate that the see of Seirkyran was removed in 1052 to Aghaboe, whence it was translated, in the latter part of the 12th century, to Kilkenny; and they state also, that, in 1284, Geoffrey de St. Leger, bishop of Ossory, recovered, by trial of single combat, the manor of Seirkyran as part of the see-lands of his diocese. Seirkyran was originally called Sargor; and it stood within the ancient district or toparchy of Ely O'Carroll. "At present," says the writer of a notice of it in the Dublin Penny Journal, "there is little remaining to indicate the former greatness of this place—a few mouldering walls, built with pudding-stone, and a stunted stone-roofed tower, partly covered with ivy, about 15 feet in diameter externally, and 20 feet high, being the only remnants of antiquity appearing above the level of the soil. The vestiges of the numerous deep ditches and high ramparts, which nearly surround the place, and encompass about 10 Irish plantation acres, indicate that it was formerly of importance; and the crumbling ruin of a sod fort, about 70 feet square, is a convincing proof that the occupants in distant ages had an eye to personal security as well as to the worship of the Deity. These ramparts are in some places double, and seem to have been of that description which Cambracensis alluded to when writing 'Civitates fossatis et muris optime cinctant.' St. Kieran, who is said to have been born at Cape Clear, or, as Harris has it, at Clear Island, in the ancient district of Corcamluighe, in Munster, in the 5th century, was the founder of this house for regular canons of St. Augustine. His father's name was Lugneus, a noble of Ossory, and his mother, Liadian of Corcamluighe, or Carbery, in South Munster. It is said that he met St. Patrick in Italy, who desired him to proceed before him to Ireland, and at a fountain called *Fuaran*, about the centre of the kingdom, to build a monastery where St. Patrick would afterwards visit him. I shall not stop now to inquire whether such a conversation ever took place, but content myself with merely observing that the ruin I describe in this article, is actually adjoining the small stream called *Fuaran*, which purls away on the east side of it; and there is also, a little to the south of the church, a holy well, neatly faced with stone embankments of a quadrilateral form, and shaded with thorns, well hung with torn scraps of calico dedicated to the tutelary saint. There is yet to be seen in the middle of the churchyard of Seirkyran, a very ancient freestone slab, having a cross and a few Irish letters visible upon it. From the letters legible, only a few being so, I am induced to suppose it the tomb of Caomb Oran, or gentle Oran, who, as he was abbot of Aghaboe, and died in 1066, was probably bishop of Ossory, and having removed from Saiger, 1052, at the transfer of the see, his corpse was, in all likelihood, interred in the latter place. By far the most curious thing at Seirkyran is the round tower, and to which I have never seen a similar one. It is only about 20 feet high, with a conical stone-roof, and was evidently erected subsequent to the fabric that once stood beside it, and against the south-east angle of which it was built. It contains a great many loop-holes around it. These are three

or four inches square on the outside, but are bevelled off so as to adjoin each other on the inside. Some of the holes are not on a level with the others. * * * There is a beautiful demesne called Oakley, in this parish; it belongs to George Stoney, Esq., who has expended large sums of money, adorning, with all the diversities of water and landscape, his mansion here, and in doing that which, in a public point of view, is still more creditable, namely, giving employment to the labouring classes. In a fort in this demesne was found, a few years ago, the haft of a penknife of brass, having upon it, in Roman characters, 'Success to the King of Prussia—I say, for ever, huzza!' It was probably brought here by some of the Germans in the year 1798. It is now in the collection of Mr. Cooke, of Parsonstown. The Roman Catholic chapel in this parish is a tolerable edifice; and the present parish-church is not only a plain, but damp and uncomfortable old building. The only thing remarkable about it is its having, projecting from the western gable end, an ancient freestone bust of St. Kyrán, which probably ornamented the more ancient fabric. The eastern gable is ornamented with an old freestone window-frame, at some distance from which there also projects from the wall a grotesque figure, in freestone, about a foot and a-half long."—Seirkyran parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £78 7s. 9d.; glebe, £22 3s. 1d. Gross income, £161 9s. 5½d.; nett, £128 14s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £84 9s. 8d.; and are inappropriate in George Bennet, Esq., Mr. Cassidy, and the representatives of Mr. Curtis. The former church was old and dilapidated. Sittings 300; attendance, from 30 to 40. A new church, to contain 158 sittings, was recently built, by means of contributions of £540 11s. 9d. from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £68 from private sources. The Roman Catholic chapels at Clareen and Tancraft have an attendance of respectively from 500 to 600, and about 200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 180, and the Roman Catholics to 1,341; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 81 boys and 33 girls.

SELSKER-ABBEY. See WEXFORD.

SESKINAN, a parish in the barony of Decies-without-Druin, 6 miles north-east of Cappoquin, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, south-south-westward, 6½ miles; breadth, from 1½ to 5½; area, 16,876 acres, 2 roads, 16 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,732; in 1841, 3,210. Houses 451. By far the greater part of the surface is mountainous; much is of small value or totally waste; a district in the east and near the centre is one of the wildest portions of the Cummeragh mountains; and the best land in even the arable districts is worth not more than 20s. per acre per annum. Two tiny lakes, possessing a surface-elevation of upwards of 1,200 feet above sea-level, lie on the north-eastern boundary. The river Nier issues from these lakes, and careers along the northern boundary, till it has an elevation above sea-level of less than 403 feet. Two head-streams of the Callilagh rivulet rise near the centre of the parish, at altitudes of respectively 874 and 927 feet. The Phinisk river runs southward across the western district; and waters there the lowest and best ground in the parish. One height in the extreme west has an altitude above sea-level of 1,417 feet; one in the extreme north has an altitude of 867 feet; one in the extreme east has an altitude of 2,340 feet; and one a little north of the centre has an altitude of 1,321 feet. The principal hamlets are Knockaunbrannan, in the north border; Ballinamult, in the vale of the

Phinisk; Tooraneena and Cloorcogaile, 1 and 1¼ mile south-south-east of Ballinamult; and Knockboy and Beantasour, in the south-east border. A barrack stands at Ballinamult. The principal seats are Lackindarra, Cahirnaleague-lodge, Doon-lodge, and Corradoon-house. The chief antiquities are the sites of two churches, the fort of the three stones, and a cromlech.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £111 15s. 1d.; nett, £106 3s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. But the benefice has been suspended under the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act; and the incumbent of the adjoining benefice discharges the occasional duties for a salary of £35. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £184 12s. 3½d.; and are appropriated to the prebend of Seskinan in Lismore cathedral. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapels at Tooraneena and Knockaunbrannan have attendances of respectively 2,500 and 250; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 3, and the Roman Catholics to 2,874; and 5 pay daily schools had on their books 218 boys and 124 girls.

SESKINORE, a village in the parish of Clogherney, barony of Omagh, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands 2½ miles north-east by east of Fintona, on the road thence to Six-mile-Cross. It contains a meeting-house and a schoolhouse; and within a mile of it are Seskinore-lodge, Perrymount-house, Mullaghmore-house, Riverland-house, and Greenmount-house. Area of the village, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 134. Houses 28.

SESSIAGH, a small lake in the parish of Clondorbory, 1½ mile east-south-east of Dunfanaghy, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is beautiful though small; and is backed by a lofty range of hills which rise boldly from the water's edge. The seat of Marble Hill is situated on its east shore, toward the coast of Sheephaven.

SEVEN ARCHES, a series of interesting and curious sea-caverns, on the Lough Swilly coast of the parish of Clondeavaddock, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. "They are all connected, and some of them are 300 feet in length, maintaining an average breadth of 15 feet, and are 30 feet high at the entrance, diminishing inwards. At ebb-tides they are easy of access, and have generally a smooth sandy floor."

SEVEN CHURCHES, various celebrated and popularly-venerated groups of ecclesiastical ruins. See GLENDALOUGH, CLONMACNOISE, INNISCALTRA, INNISCATTERTY, &c.

SEVEN CHURCHES, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Ardagh, Leinster. It is situated on the western border of King's county; it has chapels at Clonmacnoise and Shamoin Harbour; and its post-town is Ferbane.

SEVEN HEADS, a cape in the barony of Ibane and Barryroe, co. Cork, Munster. It terminates the comparatively large and spreading peninsula which separates Courtmacsherry on the east from the bay of Clonakilty on the west.

SEVEN HOGS. See HOG ISLANDS.

SHALLEE. See SHELLEE.

SHALLON, a village in the parish of Kilsharvan, barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, 3 miles south by east of Drogheda, Leinster. In its vicinity are Dardestown-castle, Kilsharvan-house, Cooper-bill, Annagor-house, and Beaumont. Pop. of the village, in 1831, 169. Houses 28.

SHANAGOLDEN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the northern part of the barony of Shanid, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 2 miles;

breadth, 14; area, 4,233 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,213; in 1841, 2,716. Houses 451. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,366; in 1841, 2,168. Houses 347. The surface consists of tolerably good land; and is traversed by the road from Limerick to Tarbert. The village of Shanagolden stands about a mile south of that road, 1½ mile south of Foynes Island in the Shannon, 4 west by south of Askeaton, and 7¼ north-west of Rathkeale. Fairs are held on Wednesday after Trinity Sunday and Sept. 4. A dispensary in the village is within the Rathkeale Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 10,366; and, in 1839-40, it expended £153 5s., and administered to 1,400 patients. The Shannon line of proposed railway will not be available for Shanagolden at a nearer distance than 5 statute miles. Area of the village, 40 acres. Pop., in 1831, 847; in 1841, 548. Houses 94. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 31; in manufactures and trade, 46; in other pursuits, 30. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 7; on the directing of labour, 60; on their own manual labour, 33; on means not specified, 7. About a mile south-south-east of the village, in an isolated position near the edge of the great mountainous tract of Limerick and Kerry, is the prominent, double-peaked, steep, grassy, and considerably high hill of Shanid, crowned with a Cyclopean fort and with the ruins of Shanid-castle. It gives name to the barony, and is itself called Shanid,—quasi Shanait, 'the old place.' "It terminates in a double peak, evidently artificial, each forming a truncated cone, fashioned in ages remote, for purposes of defence. That to the north is surmounted by a castle, the area of which, 180 feet in circumference, covers the whole extent of platform. In height this structure is something between 30 and 40 feet. The walls are ten feet in thickness. Its form is polygonal without, circular within. It contains neither vault nor staircase. An external wall about 20 feet in height, and but little in advance from it, surrounds the structure. Lower down, a deep fosse 600 feet in circumference, flanked by an earthen rampart, forms a girdle round the hill. Previously to the seventeenth century, this castle was held by the Earls of Desmond; and the cry of 'Shanid aboo,' that is 'Shanid victorious,' or 'hurra for Shanid,' forms the motto of the knights of Glin, a still subsisting branch of the Geraldines, as 'Croom-aboo,' from the place called Croom, in the same county, has been adopted as the motto of another branch of the same spreading family,—that of the Duke of Leinster. The southern peak is crowned by one of the ancient raths; a hill-fort formed of earth, and surrounded with deep fosses or ramparts. The area of this is extensive, and it possesses a feature peculiar to it, that of being subdivided into four equal portions by the intersection of a rather deep cut through the centre; with what object it is hard to determine. This structure is, of course, of greater antiquity than the adjacent castle. The utmost date that can be assigned to the latter, is the commencement of the 12th century, whilst that of the rath may be lost in the clouds and mist of remote ages."—Shanagolden parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Vicarial tithe composition, £66 13s. 4d.; glebe, £45. Gross income, £148 13s. 4d.; nett, £131 16s. 10d. Patron, the precentor of Limerick cathedral. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £133 6s. 8d.; and are appropriated to the precentor of Limerick cathedral. The church was built upwards of 200 years ago; and was repaired and enlarged in 1815, by means of a loan of £443 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance, about 30. The Roman

Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Kilmoylan and Robertstown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 41, and the Roman Catholics to 3,306; and 6 pay daily schools had on their books 133 boys and 48 girls. In 1843, the National Board had two schools at Foynes, and one at Shanagolden.

SHANBALLY, the demesne of Viscount Lisamore, in the parish of Shanrahan, 2 miles north-east of Clogheen, barony of West Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, Munster. It is beautifully situated on low ground, in the centre of the valley between the Galtee mountains on the north and the Knockmeledown mountains on the south; and it commands the most magnificent views of the slopes, escarpments, summits, and groupings of both of these alpine ranges. Its own plantations are extensive; and besides being a fine feature in themselves, they give a warmth of tinting to the prevailing coldness of the circumjacent landscape. The mansion is a fine modern castellated edifice, built after designs by Mr. Nash; and it occupies a site of 281 feet of altitude above the level of the sea, and about 80 feet above the level of the adjacent brook. In the vicinity are the wonderful caves of MITCHELLTOWN: which see.

SHANBALLY, a hamlet in the parish of Shanrahan, barony of West Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands in the vicinity of the demesne noticed in the preceding article. A little north of it are the hamlet of Burncourt, and the interesting ruins of Burncourt mansion,—the latter originally built by one of the Barons of Ikerrin, and besieged and captured by a part of the army of Cromwell.

SHANBALLYMORE, a village in the parish of Templeoran, barony of Fermoy, 3½ miles east of Doneraile, co. Cork, Munster. Fairs are held in Feb., May, Sept., and Dec. Area of the village, 17 acres. Pop., in 1831, 415; in 1841, 471. Houses 85. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 46; in manufactures and trade, 33; in other pursuits, 9. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2; on the directing of labour, 32; on their own manual labour, 52.

SHANBOUGH, a parish in the barony of Ida, 1½ mile south-west of Rosbercon, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, south-eastward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 14; area, 1,802 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches. Pop., in 1831, 429; in 1841, 401. Houses 84. The surface consists of medium-rate land; and is traversed by the road from New Ross to Waterford. The river Barrow traces the whole of the eastern boundary. The only seat is Annagh-house; and the antiquities are the ruins of Annagh-castle and Shanbough-church.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of ROSBERCON [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £27 13s.; glebe, £5. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £66 4s. 6d.; and are inappropriate in the corporation of the city of Waterford. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 434; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

SHANCOUGH, a parish in the barony of Tiragh-rill, 8½ miles south-east of Collooney, co. Sligo, Connaught. Length, south-westward, 4½ miles; breadth, from 4 to 2; area, 5,441 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,208; in 1841, 1,389. Houses 292. The greater part of the surface is upland; and a considerable portion is waste. A height on the northern boundary has an altitude of 999 feet above sea-level, and is surmounted by O'Connor's monument. A height on the southern boundary, yet more within Kilmacroney than within Shancough, has an altitude of 1,346 feet above sea-

level. Some of the sources of the Arigna river are on the eastern border. The road from Sligo to Keadue passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILMACTRAWEY [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £16 12s. 4d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Col. Percival. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

SHANDANGAN, a hamlet in the barony of East Muskerry, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Macroom, co. Cork, Munster. Adjacent to it is the mansion of Shandangan. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Wednesday of every month.

SHANDON, a small demesne in the parish of Dungarvan, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north of the town of Dungarvan, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. Here, in a limestone rock, is a cavern of considerable extent.

SHANDON, co. Cork. See CORK (COUNTY OF THE CITY OF).

SHANDRUM, a parish in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, 5 miles west-south-west of Charleville, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the villages of NEWTOWN and DROMINA: which see. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 2; area, 13,451 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,627; in 1841, 5,161. Houses 764. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 4,711. Houses 688. The land is of good quality for both tillage and pasturage. Much of the surface is comparatively high, and contains improved pasture-farms. Among the residences is Shandrum-house. Fairs are held on May 25 and Aug. 20. The road from Charleville to Newmarket passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £804 19s. 10d.; glebe, £12 13s. 4d. Gross income, £817 13s. 2d.; nett, £684 4s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is in a ruinous condition; and a schoolhouse, licensed by the diocesan for the purpose, is used as the parochial place of worship. Sittings 100; attendance 35. The Roman Catholic chapels at Shandrum and Cooliline have each an attendance of 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1814, the Protestants amounted to 60, and the Roman Catholics to 4,760; a daily school supported by the rector, was usually attended by about 9 children; and 7 pay daily schools had on their books 275 boys and 149 girls.

SHANE, or SHEAN, a demesne in the parish of Straboe, barony of East Maryborough, 3 miles north-east of the town of Maryborough, Queen's co., Leinster. Its proprietor is Thomas Kemmis, Esq. In 1397, the manor of Shane was instituted by Sir Robert Preston, in right of his wife Margaret; and afterward it was dependent on Dunamase, and shared in the various revolutions of that important military strength. Shane-castle, the ruins of which still exist within the demesne, was built soon after the erection of the military works of Dunamase; and though not of very great size, it was of much importance, considerable strength, and very easy defence. The ruins crown a very steep conical hill, all whose sides fall rapidly off from the summit. The original name of the manor and the castle was Sion or Sheehan. The castle, though sharing the political fates of Dunamase, escaped demolition; and after continuing for centuries in a neglected yet well-preserved state, it was at great expense, and in the latter part of the last century, restored, embellished, and converted into a delightful residence by Dean Coote.

SHANE'S CASTLE, the demesne of Earl O'Neill, in the parish of Drummaul, barony of Upper Toome, 2½ miles north-west of Antrim, co. An-

trim, Ulster. It extends 2 miles along the foot or north end of Lough Neagh, and 2 miles from Lough Neagh northward to Randalstown; and it is bisected from north to south by the river Main. It is freely accessible to strangers; and, in its great extent of both old and young plantations, its views of the great monarch-lake of the three kingdoms, its rich and well-kept gardens, its noble esplanade and fine conservatory, the ruins of its picturesque castellated mansion, and its profuse historical associations with the name of O'Neill, it presents an absolute museum of interest to at once the artist, the antiquary, and the lover of rural scenery. The princely pile of Shane's-castle, which had for centuries been the residence of the noble house of O'Neill, rose proudly from the shore of Lough Neagh, and was in fine keeping with the demesne, as one of the most magnificent in Ireland, but was burnt in the year 1816 by an accidental fire. A very large party were on a visit to the noble proprietor at the time when the fire broke out; but all their exertions and all those of the stated residents and of the neighbouring tenantry were unavailing to arrest the progress of the flames. A superb addition to the original pile was in course of erection; and this, as well as the inhabited building, was irretrievably destroyed. A large fortified esplanade, furnished with cannon, and a grand modern conservatory of rare and foreign plants, alone escaped without injury. An extensive library and many valuable paintings were wholly consumed. "From the ruins which remain," says a writer in an excellent but short-lived Dublin periodical, "it is evident that the castle was a fine spacious building. The vaults, which are still entire, and extend to the very verge of the lake, merit the particular notice of the curious traveller, both from their spaciousness and rather extraordinary construction. Several turrets and towers are still standing, and from their tops a fine view of the interesting scenery, amid which the ruins lie, may be obtained. A number of cannons are still mounted on the fort, which is boldly situated. Some of the buildings which formed a part of the out-offices, have been fitted up by the noble proprietor as a temporary residence. We have heard with pleasure, that it is his lordship's intention to erect a castle, if not on the ruins of the old one, on some spot in the immediate vicinity. * * The family of O'Neill are of Gothic descent, having sprung from Belus, a Gothic king of the Orkneys. They came into Ireland in the latter part of the ninth century, and were then called Nial O'Nial, or Hy Nial, which signifies a chief or prince. Having married into the family of some Irish prince, they soon became paramount chiefs of Ulster, and the most powerful opposers of the invaders of the country. In 1165, they defeated the Danes, and for several centuries they bravely opposed the ambitious encroachments of the English, with various success, and were never completely subjected to that power, till the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at which period the celebrated Shane O'Nial flourished. This chieftain was a man of singular character. Proud of his hereditary descent, and tenacious of his chieftain in Ulster, he not only deemed himself the genuine sovereign of the country, but vaunted that the Maggenia, the Mac-Guire, O'Reilly, O'Hanlan, O'Cahan, Mac-Brien, O'Hagan, O'Quin, Mac-Kenna, Mac-Carton, and all the Mac-Donnells, whom he styled Gallow-glasses, were his subjects and vassals. O'Nial was subtle in mind, alert in action, quick in expedient, haughty, vindictive, and unrelenting in disposition. He was munificent, social, and hospitable, but frequently intemperate at table, * * and if his enemies may be credited, a persevering votary of Bac-

thus. His cellar is said to have usually contained at least 200 tons of wine, of which, as well as of usquebaugh, he was in the habit of drinking to excess. When by copious libations to the jolly god he became intoxicated, his attendants placed him chin-deep in a pit, and then cast earth around him. In this clay bath he remained, inhumed as it were alive, until the velocity of his blood had abated, and his body had attained a cooler temperament. O'Nial's tenantry or vassals were habituated to the use of arms. Six hundred soldiers constituted his body-guard; and he was master of an army of four thousand foot and one thousand horse. His father Con O'Nial, had surrendered his territories to Henry VIII. and renounced the name of O'Nial. On this submission he had been appointed Earl of Tyrone, with remainder over to his reputed son Matthew, who was then created Baron of Dungannon. Subsequently, however, Shane asserted his independence, and at the head of a considerable force, burst into the English Pale, invading also the territories of the Irish chieftains. To check these proceedings, the Lord-deputy Sussex marched against him; and as further reinforcements were expected by the Deputy, O'Nial was advised to make his submission to the Queen in person. This, after various delays, he consented to do, and proceeded to London, where he appeared rather in the style of an independent prince, than of a vassal of the English Crown. The citizens of the British capital beheld with lively emotion the Ulster chieftain, accompanied by a splendid train of Irishmen, arrayed in the costume of their country, on whom they gazed with surprise, as on the natives of another hemisphere. A body-guard of Gallow-glasses, armed with battle axes, marched with O'Nial. Long curled hair descended from their uncovered heads; their linen vests were dyed with crocus, long sleeves, short tunics, and shaggy cloaks, rendered the whole dress more singularly conspicuous. Regardless of the law which prohibited the use of the national Hibernian costume, O'Nial appeared at the head of his guards as if he came in a genuine spirit of conscious independence, to treat on equal terms with the sovereign of the British empire, in her own capital. Having been greatly distinguished by royal favour, O'Nial returned triumphantly to Ireland, and for a short time acted with apparent zeal for the Queen, as he deemed himself her chosen champion. "The present peer," observe Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "is likely to be the last of the ancient and heroic race; and with him probably the O'Neill will cease to exist; a circumstance already contemplated as a calamity in his immediate neighbourhood—and not there alone. Few are more respected and beloved than the present descendant of a line of kings; he has succeeded in adding to the devotion and veneration of those who render him homage for his name's sake, the esteem and regard of the Sassenach—given by the latter far less because of his blood than his personal character, for he is surrounded by merchants, who have been the architects of their own fortunes."—A cemetery or vault of a branch of the O'Neill family is situated in a small burying-ground in the vicinity of the castle; and it displays on a stone in its gable, the following inscription, rudely engraved, "This vault was built by Shane MacBrien MacPhelim MacShane MacBrien MacPhelim O'Neill, Esquire, in the year 1722, for a burial-place to himself and family of Clanboy."

SHANE'S CASTLE, a quondam village in the parish of Drummaul, barony of Upper Toome, co. Antrim, Ulster. It was a neat place, and stood closely adjoining the demesne noticed in the preceding article; but it was so completely removed by the present Earl O'Neill and his predecessor—who,

however, accommodated the expelled inhabitants with houses on other parts of the estate—that not a vestige of it remains. The ancient name of both the village and the demesne was Edenduff-Carrick.

SHANGAN, a hamlet in the parish of Kilmahon, barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. It stands near Ballycotton bay, 4½ miles south-east of Cloyne. Pop. not specially returned.

SHANGANAGH, the splendid mansion and demesne of General Cockburn, in the parish of Rath-michael, barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. The mansion is situated on the coast, 14 mile north of Bray; and is a tasteful modern castellated edifice, designed, as to its present exterior, by the architect Morrison. The original structure belonged to the family of Walsh of Old Connaught, and was of comparatively limited dimensions; and it was enlarged and improved into the present spacious and baronial mansion, under the direction of General Cockburn. "With his accustomed taste and skill, the architect has confined to the outward portion of the building all allusions to the gorgeous but rude manner of times long past. The interior, both as regards disposal and decoration, is well-adapted to the habits of refined life,—to the customs of society intent on intellectual pleasure, as well as hospitable entertainment. The classical acquirements and correct taste of General Cockburn have been displayed to the literary world in several estimable productions; and he has at this place a large and valuable library." The principal apartments contain many paintings of merit, several antique bronzes, some tables of Mosaic and Egyptian granite, numerous slabs of Greek and Roman marble, some volcanic specimens from Vesuvius and Etna, and various other collections in the fine arts and natural history; the hall contains a marble sarcophagus; the library has a copy of Guido's *Aurora* in its ceiling, and commands gorgeous views of the Dublin and Wicklow mountains, and the adjacent coast and sea; and the space immediately in front of the mansion is ornamented with a pillar of Grecian marble in commemoration of the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832.

SHANGOLDEN. See **SHANAGOLDEN**.

SHANID, a barony in the extreme north-west of the county of Limerick, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by the estuary of the Shannon; on the east, by the barony of Lower Connello; on the south, by the barony of Glenquinn; and on the west, by the county of Kerry. Its area is 92,504 acres,—of which 8,158 acres are tide-way. The barony is of quite recent erection, and formerly constituted the western part of the barony of Lower Connello. Its surface includes part of the rich low ground along the Shannon, but principally consists of a portion of the great upland region of Limerick and Kerry; and as to the character of its soil, it will be found noticed under the word **CONNELLO**; which see. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred one townland of the parish of Nantinan from the barony of Lower Connello to that of Shanid,—pop., in 1841, 359; one townland of the parish of Ardagh, from the barony of Shanid to that of Glenquinn,—pop. 300; and two townlands of the parish of Kilbradran, from the barony of Shanid to that of Lower Connello,—pop. 11. The castle and the bill of Shanid, whence Shanid barony has its name, are noticed in the article on **SHANAGOLDEN**: which see.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Ardagh, Kilbradran, Nantinan, and Newcastle, and the whole of the parishes of Dumnoylan, Killeoleen, Killeergus, Kilmoylan, Loughill, Rathronan, Robertstown, and Shanagolden. The towns and chief villages are Glin, Shanagolden, Ardagh, Ballyhabill, Athen, and Loughill. Pop., in 1841, 24,340. Houses 3,767.

Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,032; in manufactures and trade, 538; in other pursuits, 550. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 81; on the directing of labour, 1,064; on their own manual labour, 2,891; on means not specified, 84. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,325; who could read but not write, 1,162; who could neither read nor write, 5,014. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,251; who could read but not write, 1,266; who could neither read nor write, 7,194. —Shanid lies partly within the Poor-law union of Newcastle, and partly within that of Rathkale. The total number of valued tenements is 2,416; and of these, 944 were valued under £5,—337, under £10,—251, under £15,—151, under £20,—144, under £25,—95, under £30,—186, under £40,—83, under £50,—and 225, at and above £50.

SHANKILL, or SHANKHILL, the old name of the parish of Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. See **BELFAST**. The name Shankill signifies the old church or cell. The original parish-church stood adjacent to the old road to Antrim, about a mile west-north-west of Belfast; but every vestige of its walls long ago disappeared. "The only relic which now remains of its existence," says the History of Belfast, published in 1833, "is a weighty stone sunk in the earth of the grave-yard, out of which is cut a large circular cavity. This is said by tradition to have been the font; and as it is generally filled with water, the power of healing trifling diseases is superstitiously attributed to it by some old people." The church was attached, before the Reformation, to the priory of Down, and, after the Reformation, to the deanery of Clarendon. Ecclesiastical dreamers ascribe the founding of the original pile to St. Patrick; and old legendary history calls it the Church of St. Patrick at the White Ford. "This appellation of the White Ford," says the authority already quoted, "is partly explained by the circumstance, that a small stream runs beside the place where the church formerly stood. There is now a bridge over this river, which, when a ford, either flowed near a white limestone bottom, or it has received the title from some other of those trifling, but now forgotten causes, from which the names of places generally originate."

SHANKILL, a parish, partly in the barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, but chiefly in the barony of East O'Neilland, co. Armagh, Ulster. The Armagh section contains the town of **LURGAN**: which see. Length of the Down section, west-north-westward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,652 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches,—of which 138 acres, 23 perches are in Lough Neagh. Length of the Armagh section, northward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 4,931 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches,—of which 59 acres, 36 perches are in the lakes of Lurgan, and 223 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches are in Lough Neagh. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 7,758; in 1841, 9,350. Houses 1,458. Pop. of the Down section, in 1831, 819; in 1841, 917. Houses 160. Pop. of the rural districts of the Armagh section, in 1831, 4,007; in 1841, 3,756. Houses 628. The Down section comprises only one townland. The parochial surface is low and flat, but consists for the most part of good land. The population is in many places so thickly segregated as to occasion the appearance of continuous hamlets furlongs in length; and they are numerous employed in the linen manufacture, and are in possession of comparative freedom from the biting poverty which so generally prevails in other districts of Ireland. The principal mansions are Lurgan-castle, Annesborough-house, and Mile-house; and the first of these, the seat of Lord Lurgan, is noticed

in the article on the town of Lurgan. The Down section is traversed by the Lagan Canal; and the Armagh section by the Ulster railway and the road from Armagh to Belfast.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Tithe composition, £256 16s.; glebe, £425. Gross income, £681 16s.; nett, £517 14s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Cloudford in the dio. of Down, and is non-resident in Shankill. A curate receives a salary, and other advantages jointly worth £100 a-year, besides the use of the glebe-house. The church is situated at Lurgan, and was built in 1725, and enlarged in 1832; and its enlargement was effected at the cost of £1,000.—of which £700 was borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was raised by subscription and parochial assessment. Sittings 1,000; attendance, from 313 to 500. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by upwards of 400; the Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, by 300; the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, by from 65 to 150; the Quakers' meeting-house, by 25; and the Roman Catholic chapel, by 739. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 3,296 Churchmen, 1,708 Presbyterians, 243 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,618 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 190 scholars; and 12 daily schools had on their books 411 boys and 299 girls, and were attended by about 25 other children. Two of the daily schools were salaried with £12 each from the London Hibernian Society; two, with respectively £20 and £14 from the Board of Erasmus Smith; and one, with £8 from the National Board. In 1843, the National Board had schools at Kilmore and Taunaghmore.

SHANKILL, or ST. KILL, a parish in the barony of Gowran, 3½ miles north by west of Goresbridge, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It contains part of the village of **PAULSTOWN**: which see. Length, south-eastward, 5½ miles; breadth, from a few perches to 2½ miles; area, 6,489 acres, 26 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,313; in 1841, 2,586. Houses 403. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,500. Houses 390. The surface declines to the south-east; and, though partly billy, is all profitable, and principally arable. The rivulet Monefelin runs along the south-west border and boundary, and the highest ground is on the west border, and has an altitude of 678 feet above sea-level. The northern district lies within the Leinster coal-field, and contains several coal-pits. The chief rural residence is Shankill-castle, the handsome seat of J. K. Aylward, Esq. The hamlets are Shankill, Cranroe, and Boherboy. One constabulary station occurs at Paulstown; and another at the coal-pits. The chief antiquities are the site of an abbey, and the ruins of two churches. The road from Kilkenny to Dublin traverses the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition and gross income, £434; nett, £402 10s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan once, and the Crown twice in every three turns. The rector holds also the deanery of Leighlin Cathedral, and is non-resident in Shankill. A curate receives a salary of £83 1s. 6d. The church was built in 1812, by means of a gift of 4738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 23. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,450. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 22, and the Roman Catholics to 2,345; and 3 daily schools—one of which was aided from subscription, and one by the National Board—had on their books 145 boys and 161 girls. In 1843, the National Board had schools at Paulstown and Bornafea.

SHANKILL, a parish in the barony of Roscommon, 1½ mile west of Elphin, co. Roscommon,

Connaught. Length, east-south-eastward, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 8,610 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches,—of which 37 acres, 36 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 2,669; in 1841, 2,626. Houses 444. The surface is low and comparatively level; and it consists, in the aggregate, of good land. The water area is comprised in the lakes of O'Maram and Ballyoughter, and part of the lake of Cloonullaun. The seats are Elmpark, Yambo-house, Ballyoughter-house, Battyfield, Cherryfield, and Mantua,—the last the residence of O. J. D. Grace, Esq. The roads from Elphin to Tusk and Castlereagh traverse the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of ARDCLEARE [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £46 3s. 1d.; and the latter are appropriated to the prebendary of Elphin cathedral. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated 2 miles west of Elphin. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 14, and the Roman Catholics to 2,815; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 88 boys and 53 girls. In 1843, two daily schools at Mantua were salaried with respectively £12 and £10 from the National Board, and had on their books 147 boys and 145 girls.

SHANKILL, a hill, a hamlet, and several residences, in the parish of Rathmichael, barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. The hill terminates the range of summits which extends eastward from the Three-Rocks mountain; and it lifts a little conical summit to the altitude of 912 feet above sea-level. The lead-mines, smelting furnaces, and shot tower of Ballycorus, are picturesquely situated on the skirt and at the base of the hill. The hamlet of Shankill stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Ballycorus, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-east of Bray. The residences which bear the name of Shankill are Shankill-castle, Shankill-house, and Shankill-lodge, and are situated within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile of the hamlet.

SHANNON (THE), the largest river of Ireland, and probably the largest in any equal extent of insular ground in the world. Its name appears to us to be an abbreviation of Shean-abhin or Shanavon, 'the old river,' and not unfitly designates the pre-eminence which the river must, from the earliest period, have maintained in popular opinion. The lower third of its course is tidal or estuarial; and the other two-thirds are, in a comparative sense, so straight, so deep, so free from current, and so much aided by lacustrine expansions, that the river can be navigated by barges, and made an aqueous highway for commerce, to within a few miles of its source. Were all its facilities to trade and communication as fully recognised and used as those of the rivers of England, it could not fail to relieve and enrich the condition of a very large proportion of the Irish population, and would be burdened with a much greater annual aggregate of freightage than any other river of equal length in the world; yet, in spite of its voluminousness, its highly navigable capacities, and its intimate connection with many of the most populous inland and central districts of Ireland, it was, till a few years ago, very little cared for, and continues to the present day to be comparatively little known. It effects, from Lough Allen near its source, to the sea at the level of low-water, an aggregate descent of 159 feet in summer, or 163 feet in winter; or, to speak popularly, and with reference merely to high-water level, it makes an aggregate descent of 147 feet; but it achieves no less than 97 feet of the 147 in the brief distance between Killaloe and Limerick; and it also effects, within its entire course, no fewer than 17 different falls or rapids; so that, in its entire current, except at these few particular localities, it is necessarily sluggish and

silent almost to stagnation. Much of its strictly fluviatile extent consists of very large and long lacustrine expanses; much also consists of dull, dead reaches of river, stagnating amid callows, meadows, bogs, and morasses, rankly overgrown upon the sides by aquatic vegetation, and periodically spreading out in cold and shallow floods; and surprisingly little consists of the merry and brilliant combinations of limpid and rippling current with clean well-defined and picturesque banks which so generally constitutes the river-scenery of Scotland.

The Shannon is popularly regarded as issuing from Lough Allen, between the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon, at a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of the junction-point of these counties with the county of Sligo; and it thence flows between the counties of Roscommon, Galway, and Clare on the right, and the counties of Leitrim, Longford, Westmeath, King's, Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry on the left. But its earlier head-streams flow in the interior of co. Leitrim; and its head-stream par excellence, or that which is popularly regarded as the infant Shannon, rises within the county of Cavan; so that the river has connection with all the four provinces of Ireland,—least, but originating, with Ulster, considerably with Leinster, and very largely with Connaught and Munster. Its prevailing direction to Banagher in King's co., is southward; thence to a point 3 or 4 miles above the city of Limerick, is south-south-westward; and thence to the Atlantic, is west by southward. Its source is in the townland of Derryhaghan, northern extremity of the parish of Templeport, barony of Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, 3 miles south by east of the shore of Upper Lough Macnean at the village of Red Lion, and within a still smaller distance of other waters which belong to the basin of the Erne. "It rises at the head of a wild district called Glangavellan, and in the valley between Cuilcagh and Langanacallagh mountains, close to the base of the former. The source or spring is of a circular form, about 50 feet in diameter, called the Shannon Pot, or more generally Leigmonshena. It boils up in the centre, and a continued stream flows from it, about 8 feet wide and 2 feet deep, in the driest season, and runs about 4 miles per hour. In rainy weather, the flow of the water is so much increased that its banks and low grounds in its immediate vicinity are overflowed. There are numerous caverns and clefts on the top and sides of Cuilcagh mountain, which receive the rain-water; and, from the circumstance of no streams descending the mountain, it is concluded that the drainage of this mountain, combined with its subterranean springs, here find an outlet, and give birth to this river." The Owenmore rivulet, which rises on the south side of Cuilcagh, and has a run of about 5 miles westward, falls into the Shannon about 2 miles below the latter's source; the Dowbally rivulet, and other small streams, pour in at an early period their tributary waters; and both the Owenmore and the Dowbally, on account of descending from much higher ground and making a considerably longer run than the true Shannon, might urge a superior claim to it to be considered the parent stream. The infant Shannon makes an entire run of about 6 miles south-westward, within co. Cavan, and about 2 miles southward within co. Leitrim; and, after having wended its way along the mountain valley, it falls into the head of Lough Allen with a depth of from 5 to 10 feet, and a width of from 50 to 60 yards. The elevation of the source or "pot" of the Shannon above the level of Lough Allen is 115 feet, and above the low-water level of the sea 274 feet.

The Shannon is lost for $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in Lough Allen, or may be regarded as expanding itself into that

great navigable lake. See ALLEN (LOUGH). Appliances and artificial facilities have, for a considerable period, been in existence, for surmounting all the obstructions to navigation which naturally occurred between Lough Allen and the sea; and many of these were proposed to be improved, and not a few others to be created, by the parliamentarily appointed Commissioners for Improving the Navigation of the River Shannon; but, for the sake of clearness, we shall first describe the river and its navigation as they existed immediately before the date of the Commissioners' appointment, and shall afterwards give a separate and detailed view of the changes and additional facilities which the Commissioners proposed to effect.

An arm or bay of Lough Allen projects beyond the exit of the Shannon a mile southward to the village of Drumshambo; and a canal commences at the extremity of this bay, and takes down the navigation, within the Leitrim side of the river, to the vicinity of Battle-bridge. See DRUMSHAMBO. The Shannon, on issuing from Lough Allen, seems small in proportion to the magnitude of the lake's reservoir; yet, but for rapids which speedily occur, and which rendered the canal between Drumshambo and Battle-bridge necessary, it possesses ample volume for the purposes of navigation. The shores of its exit are flat and marshy, but interspersed with some insulated and bush-tufted rocks. The first bridge across the stream, called the bridge of Ballintra or Ballintrave, occurs immediately below the lake, and is remarkable for the passage across it, in 1798, of the French forces under General Humbert, in their march from Connaught towards their total and final defeat on the confines of the county of Longford. The banks of the river from Lough Allen to Battle-bridge, a distance along the channel of the stream of 7½ miles, consist partly of low alluvial ground, liable to floods, and abounding with beds of gravel, and partly of patches and sheets of bog, intersected with fertile hills and ridges of limestone gravel. Between Lough Allen and Battle-bridge, an unimportant rivulet joins the Shannon on the left, and two considerable streams fall into it on the right,—the Arigna, a swift stream, charged with dark mud, careering from the valley between the coal mountains of Arigna, and joining the Shannon within sight of Ballintra-bridge,—and the Fiorish, bringing down the superfluous waters of Loughs Skeen and Meelagh in the barony of Boyle. From Battle-bridge to the commencement of another or second canal cut in the vicinity of Jamestown, the Shannon achieves a distance of 10½ miles, and is everywhere naturally navigable for boats of considerable burden. The Boyle river, which joins it from the west, about 3 miles below Battle-bridge, adds largely to its volume, and makes a very marked change upon its aspect. The shores of the Shannon, around the mouth of the Boyle, are low, and so exceedingly overgrown with long rushes that the hulls of passing boats are concealed from view; but, lower down, they consist of a winding and hill-screened valley which, as seen particularly from the higher parts of the town of Carrick-upon-Shannon, 1½ mile below the influx of the Boyle, may be pronounced of scenically pleasing character. The country south of Carrick, at least on the Roscommon side of the river, consists of fertile, gently-swelling limestone-gravel hills, skirted and intersected with bogs, which occasionally spread tamely and repulsively down to the margin of the stream. Immediately below Carrick, the river is smooth, majestic, and overhung by high gravel cliffs; but, a mile or two farther down, it expands into a little fluviatile lake called Lough Corry, forms many little bays and inlets, encircles several isles and islets, and becomes

so winding and intricate in its navigable channel that two boats pursuing the same course occasionally appear as if moving in opposite directions.

The canal which commences a little above Jamestown extends 1½ mile east-south-eastward, through the parish of Kilmore in co. Roscommon; and, besides continuing the navigation, cuts off a large circuitous sweep of the river. The distance, along the river's channel, from the commencement of this canal to the village of Drumsna, is 2½ miles; the distance from Drumsna to the end of the canal is 1½ mile; and the distance from the end of the canal to Rooskey is 6½ miles. The aggregate fall of the Shannon from Lough Allen to Battle-bridge is 21 feet; from the canal above Jamestown to Drumsna, 6 feet, and at Rooskey, 3½ feet. From the commencement of the canal to Drumsna, the river makes a horse-shoe sweep, with the convexity facing the north-east; and the whole of the peninsula which it forms is occupied by the very beautiful demesne of Sir G. King, Bart. A spectator, who looks down the channel from the bridge of Jamestown, sees the majestic stream gliding at the base of a series of wooded hills till it becomes gradually lost among the trees. Soon after passing the bridge of Drumsna, the river begins to flow in circling eddies, and in a deep and even current; but from the end of two miles till within about a mile of Rooskey, it expands into a series of fluviatile lakes, called Loughs Tor, Boderig, and Boffin. These lakes, though nowhere exceeding ¾ of a mile in width, have very diversified and intricate coasts, a profusion of deep bays and inlets, and, in some places, sprinklings of little islets. Part of their shores are flat and boggy; part consist of pleasant rising grounds, with favourable sites for country seats; and part present bold ascents from the water's edge, and a considerable diversity and strength of scenic feature. A large affluent of the Shannon enters Lough Boderig from beneath Carnadoe bridge, and brings hither the superfluous waters of a chain of lakes, the lowest and largest of which is about 3 miles in length. From Lough Boffin to Rooskey, the Shannon becomes again narrow, shallow, and unnavigable; and to surmount the obstructions, a canal of about ¾ of a mile in length, and within the Roscommon shore, is carried past the falls. The distance from Rooskey to Tarmonbarry, along the channel, is 8 miles; and the fall at Tarmonbarry is 3½ feet. The river, after passing Rooskey, again becomes sluggish and dull, and begins to be often impeded by immense quantities of reeds and bulrushes; and about 4 miles below Rooskey, it commences the expansion called Lough Forbes. The sandstone mountain of Slievebawn, and the hills in continuation of it, appear on the Roscommon side at the distance of 4 or 5 miles from the river; and a flat and dreary chaos of bog expands from their base toward the Shannon, descending sheer to the edge of Lough Forbes; and separated from the river above only by a narrow ridge of sound land. This level and sterile assemblage of bogs, marshes, reeds, and rushes, is unattractably repulsive, and renders all the banks of the river from Rooskey to Tarmonbarry most monotonous; yet it is considerably foiled and relieved, by the extensive woods of the demesne of Castle-Forbes, stretching along the Longford shore of Lough Forbes. In the vicinity of Tarmonbarry, but on the Leinster side of the river, extends the low, flat, and comparatively large island of Cloon dragh; and round the ends of that island enter the two important tributary streams of the Camlin river, the lower one serving, at the same time, as the western terminus of the Royal Canal; see CLOON-DRAGH, RICHMOND HARBOUR, and TARMONBARRY.

The Shannon passes under the bridge of Tarmonbarry with much impetuosity; and it there appears capable of affording an immense and perennial water-power. The navigation, in order to avoid the rapids, makes a detour along the two branches of the Camlin river, circling round Cloondragh island, and is assisted at the lower end by a short canal. From Tarmonbarry to Lanesborough, the distance along the channel of the Shannon, is 6 miles; and the aggregate fall about two feet. The river, in achieving this distance, pursues a winding course, passes partly under banks of firm land, but chiefly through a wilderness of bog, and in common with the bogs, is overlooked at the distance of 3 or 4 miles to the west, by the majestic sandstone ridge of Slievebawn. Some shoals occur at Lanesborough, but are avoided by means of a short canal.

Lough Ree commences a little below the bridge of Lanesborough, and terminates about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the bridge of Athlone; and it receives from the east the large and navigable tribute of the river Inny. But this great lough is separately described. See **REE (LOUGH)**. The distance from Lough Ree to the influx of the Suck, measured along the channel of the Shannon, is $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the aggregate fall over that distance is 10 feet,— $7\frac{1}{2}$ of which occur between Lough Ree and the foot of the town of Athlone, but chiefly in the vicinity of Athlone bridge. The Shannon, on leaving Lough Ree, is a broad and regular stream, with a smooth but rather swift current; and, in consequence of the deposition of all silt in the deep and large reservoir of the lough, it is here clearer than in any other part of its course above Killaloe. The current increases in rapidity as it approaches Athlone, but except during floods, when it acquires rather serious velocity, it can, without difficulty, be stemmed by the oar, and is usually traversed by light boats even in the near vicinity of the bridge. A canal, somewhat upwards of a mile in length, carried along the Roscommon side of the river, at an extreme distance from it of about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, conducted past the outskirts, or on the outside of the town, and forming a chord to the bend of the river's channel, serves the double purpose of surmounting the local obstructions to the navigation, and making a considerable addition to the strength of the place as a military position. The stream of the Shannon, from the end of the Athlone Canal to the influx of the Suck, is sluggish, almost stagnant, repeatedly choked with low flat islands, and very generally and broadly invaded by rank masses of reeds and rushes. The immediate banks of the river over this stretch, are partly bold limestone gravel eskers, partly hillocks and swells of limestone gravel, partly ridges of alluvial land, partly wet and marshy meadows, and partly flat and dismal bogs; and they, almost everywhere, glide away toward the horizon in dark and doleful expanses either of sheer brown bog, or of bleak and featureless low country, tamely relieved by ridges of eskers. See **CLONNACNOISE**. "The low lands, called callows, afford the most luxuriant growth of coarse grasses, which, during favourable seasons, yield ample returns to the proprietors; but when floods take place during the hay harvest, the difficulties of saving it become great, and, after considerable pains and anxiety, the crop, owing to the injuries it has sustained from water, sometimes but ill repays the labour which has been expended in collecting it." A very brief canal-cut obviates a fall of about a foot in the current at Shannon-bridge.

The river Suck enters the Shannon at a point where the surface-elevation of both streams is $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet above sea-level; and it brings down so large a volume in so deep and stagnant a fashion, as to wear

the appearance of quite a successful rival in both navigableness and magnitude. See **SUCK**. The confluence of the two rivers, however, is effected on the face of such a dead level of morassy country, and with such a perplexing intricacy of apparent channels, and amid such a wilderness of rushes, sedges, and other rank and tall aquatic plants, that a stranger passing down the Shannon in a steamer, and looking carefully out for the confluence, might fail to observe it. The distance from the mouth of the Suck to the head of Lough Derg along the channel of the Shannon, is about 17 miles; the aggregate fall is 9 feet; and the principal appliances for surmounting the obstructions to the navigation are a brief canal within the county of Galway, at Banagher, and a canal, of about 2 miles in length, called the Cloonaheenogue Canal, within King's county, immediately above the Little Brosna, and terminating at the mouth of that river, on the boundary with co. Tipperary. The Grand Canal enters from King's co., at the mouth of the Brosna river, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the influx of the Suck; and the navigation of it is conducted across the Shannon, by means of a wooden towing bridge, to the commencement of the Ballinasloe Canal at Shannon Harbour. The country on both sides of the Shannon, from the influx of the Suck to the transit of the Grand Canal, is, for the most part, a flat, brown, chaotic bog, unutterably dreary, and almost without a feature [see **BLACKWATER** and **CLONFERT**]; and even the country from the transit of the Grand Canal to the head of Lough Derg, though exhibiting much good land and the predominance of cultivation, is so low and flat as to be extensively subject to inundation, and most deplorably destitute of picturesque, and even of tolerable pleasantness of character. See **BANAGHER**, **REYNAGH**, **LUSMAGH**, and **LORRHA**. But at the very commencement of Lough Derg, a magnificent change comes over the face of the country; and the scenery of the Shannon thenceforth to the ocean is an almost continuous gallery of superb, beautiful, brilliant, and diversified landscape. Lough Derg is separately described. See **DERG (LOUGH)**; and see also **PORTUMNA**. The principal of the tributary streams which enter Lough Derg are the Ballyshruel, the Woodford, and the Scariff rivers from the west, and the Nenagh river from the east. The Shannon, soon after leaving Lough Derg, and gliding past Killaloe, forms the magnificent cataract of DOONAS [which see]; and from Killaloe to Limerick it luxuriates among warmly-tinted, mirthful, and most beauteous scenery [see **CASTLE-CONNEL**], and is at once so sinuous in its course, and so aggregately rapid in its current as to have occasioned the construction of extensive lines of canal for connecting the navigation of Lough Derg with that of the estuary: see **LIMERICK**. The chief tributaries during this stretch, are the Blackwater rivulet from the west, and the Mulken and Groody rivers from the east.

The estuary of the Shannon, though for a considerable distance very narrow, and in no place very broad, and though of surpassingly great length in proportion to its breadth, may be said to commence at the city of Limerick. Its scenery is everywhere delightful and noble; and may be summarily described as profuse in the attractions of fertility, culture, and artificial decorations, from Limerick to Ringmoyle Point,—rich in charming islands, intricate shores, and a general labyrinth of land and water, all over the junction with it of the estuary of the Fergus,—powerful in the diversities of cliff and meadow, gentleness and boldness, sterility and opulence, luxuriant expanses and moorish hills, from the estuary of the Fergus to Tarbert rock,—and

imposingly grand in yawning cliffs, curious caves, beetling headlands, and a majestic march into the Atlantic, from Tarbert Rock to Loop and Kerry Heads. The stretch from Limerick to Ringmoylan Point measures 12½ miles in length, and from mere fluvial width to 2½ miles in breadth; it receives the rivers Maig and Washpool on the left, and the river Ougarne on the right; it contains the isles and islets of Whelps, Gregg, Grass, Key, Rinchilky, and Illannanave; and it is diversified by the headlands of Muckinish, Rinchilky, and Durrenish, and the bays or estuarial sweeps of the Maig and the Ougarne. The stretch from Ringmoylan Point to Foynes Island measures 8 miles in length, and is identified over the whole of its extent with the influx or junction of the estuary of the Fergus; and it possesses on the south or Limerick side, the influx of the Deel river, the headland of Aginish, and the islands and islets of Beeve, Tramore, Greenishmore, Aginish, and Foynes. The stretch from Foynes Island to Tarbert Rock measures 9 miles in length, and from ¾ to 1½ in breadth; it receives the Oran river on the south; it is boldly diversified, on the north, by the peninsula of Clonderalaw, and the bays of Labasheda and Clonderalaw; and it possesses the isles and islets of Cappa, Ferry, White-Horse, and Bowline, and the headlands of Pollatollon, Kinablen, and Ballydonahoe. The stretch from Tarbert Rock to Kilkadran Point—the former on the south shore and the latter on the north—measures 10½ miles in length, and from 1½ to 3½ in breadth; it is diversified, along the south, by Ardmore Point, Crockeen Point, Carrigafuyle island, the Ballylongford estuary, and Beal Point; and it possesses, along the north side, Kilkerran Point, Money Point, Hog Island, Inniscattery, Rinana Point, Kilrush bay, Barnaharna Point, Poolnasherry harbour, Innishpitle, Corless Point, and Carrigaholt bay. The stretch from Kilkadran Point to the ocean, measures 8½ miles to Loop Head on the north, and 13 to Kerry Head on the south; it has at first a breadth of only 2½ miles, but it soon and suddenly makes a great and permanent expansion, so as to terminate with a breadth of 9 miles; and it is diversified, along the south, by Kilcouny Point, the Cashen estuary, and a series of superb and romantic cliffs,—and along the north, by Reenvella bay, Kilclogher Head, Kibaha bay, and Dunmore Head. The coast lights which direct the navigation of the estuary are three in number, and are situated on Loop Head, Kilkadran Point, and Tarbert Rock; and the buoys, beacons, and landmarks, are too numerous and minute to be indicated in a general description.

Mr. Rhodes the engineer, who was officially employed to report upon the navigation of the Shannon, said in 1832, "Taking a view of this majestic river, its lakes and lateral branches, which receive the drainage of a considerable portion of Ireland, they also appear as if formed and designed by nature as the great arteries of the kingdom for facilitating its agricultural and commercial purposes, by marking out a splendid line of intercourse for an expeditious and cheap mode of conveyance (through a populous country), superior to any in the empire, and only requires a little assistance from art to render it beneficially useful to an unlimited extent; but her grand designs have hitherto been in a great measure frustrated, and may not improperly be compared to a sealed book." Yet to adopt the words of a writer in the Dublin Penny Journal, in 1836, "The general wants of the navigation of the Shannon, are simple in their nature and easily effected;—the deepening of the channel in some places, the placing of beacons and buoys, so essential in a river liable to great floods, and consequently of such variable width and

depth; the erection of piers and landing-places—the formation of a complete system of roads to the banks, from the surrounding country and the neighbouring towns and villages. But above all, and without which all else is useless or impracticable, the entire navigation should be placed under the control of an efficient and active body, responsible for its maintenance in a perfect and available condition—who should be guided in their management, not by their desire of profit, but solely with the view of rendering the river as useful and accessible as possible to the public. The navigation is at present subject to various jurisdictions; and those to whose care it has been intrusted, have, in most cases, neglected their duties and squandered their funds. The Corporation of Limerick have charge of the Shannon below that city. The tolls levied by them in 1830, amounted to £1,150, of which the paltry sum of £75 was expended on the river. The portion from Limerick to Killaloe was vested by parliament in the hands of the Limerick Navigation Company, in 1829. They receive £300 for their superintendence, and the remainder of the tolls is expended on the navigation. About £18,000 have been laid out by them on this part of the river, and in building Balls' Bridge at Limerick. In 1806, the Grand Canal Company took charge of the navigation from Portumna to Athlone; and received above £54,000 for the purpose of completing the works, and on condition that they should be maintained in efficient repair. It is needless to say that these conditions have not been complied with; and though it appears that the company have expended on the river £30,000 above the sum advanced by Government, the works are very incomplete, and have never been brought into available and useful order. Lough Derg, and the river from Athlone to its source, are under the Government, who have neglected their charge equally with the rest of the trustees. All these separate jurisdictions should be consolidated under a Board, consisting of a few experienced and able individuals. The House of Commons Committee have recommended that the commodities conveyed on the Shannon should be necessary to maintain the works in repair. The funds required for the general execution of these works, and the general completion of the navigation, they suggest, should be raised partly by a rate levied on the counties bordering on the Shannon, and partly by a grant from the treasury. All who are acquainted with the subject agree, that the improvement of this river should not be considered as of merely local interest, but that it should be treated as a question of national importance, attended, as it must be, by universal advantage to the whole country."

The Commissioners for improving the navigation of the river Shannon, were appointed by Acts 5 and 6 William IV., and 2 Victoria; and they presented their first report to parliament in 1836. Their first, third, and fifth reports are small; but their second and fourth reports are accompanied with such a vast body of plans and details, as to constitute three very thick folio volumes. They commenced their survey at the mouth of the Shannon, ended it at the head of Lough Allen, and divided the whole river into five sections,—first, from the ocean to Limerick,—second, from Limerick to Killaloe,—third, from Killaloe to Tarmounbarry,—fourth, from Tarmounbarry to Leitrim,—and fifth, from Leitrim to the head of Lough Allen. The first section being all tideway and an estuary, they reported to need little improvement, except the putting down of beacons, and the constructing of piers and landing-places. The second section, from Limerick to Killaloe, is by far the most difficult stretch in the whole course of the river, and, even in spite of the works previously

constructed to facilitate it, was found so comparatively impracticable that the Commissioners suggested the necessity of a further survey, with the view of ascertaining whether the cutting of a new canal parallel with the river over the whole distance, might not be preferable to the adopting and improving of the navigation as they found it. The third section, from Killaloe to Tarmunbarry, the Commissioners considered greatly the most important. It embraces a coast of upwards of 200 miles in extent, comprises the two great lakes, Derg and Ree, communicates by the Grand and Royal Canals with Dublin, has on or very near its banks many rising towns and villages, passes through a rich and variously productive country, and, in general, appears to present the prospect of a highly remunerating return to judicious efforts for completely opening the navigation to the workings of enterprise and capital. The fourth section, from Tarmunbarry to Leitrim, is reported to require in some places the improvement of the side canals, and in others the formation of new cuts. The fifth section, from Leitrim to the head of Lough Allen, is reported to need little except the deepening of the channel in a few places, and the general repair and improvement requisite for most parts of even the lower sections of the river.

The following abstract of the estimates for the works proposed between the mouth of the Shannon and Tarmunbarry, is taken from the Second Report of the Commissioners, presented to Parliament in 1838. 1. **FIRST DIVISION** or the Lower Shannon.—Kilrush pier £8,600, Carrigaholt pier £5,600, Tarebert £8,600, Querin creek £1,160, Ballylongford £1,839, Glynn £5,879, Foynes island £8,500, Kiltteery £1,836, Cahercon (Kildysert) £1,980, Clare £4,400, Deel or Askeaton river £900, Maigue river £2,770, total £52,070, to be supplied by the public proprietors and adjacent districts. 2. **SECOND DIVISION** or the Limerick navigation.—Arthursferry or Illanarone £7,600, the Shannon river at Plassy £3,000, Castle-Connell £7,600, O'Brien's Bridge, Parteen rapid, and other shoals, between Erina and Cusane locks, £4,000, total £22,000, to be supplied by the public, and the adjacent counties and baronies. 3. **THIRD DIVISION**.—1. From Killaloe to Meelick, including Killaloe, £27,000, Lough Derg £300, Derry island £400, White's ford £550, total £28,310; 2. Meelick to Athlone, works at Meelick £40,000, Shamnon-grove or Counsellor's ford £1,277, works at Banagher £25,000, Shamnon-Harbour bridge £300, Leabinch £550, Derryholms £2,200, Bishop's island £2,200, Garrymore £950, cut or canal below Shamnon bridge £100, improvement in that quarter £7,000, Clerhaun £170, Ballynatave £350, Tullymore ford £2,050, Calf island £400, Long island £550, Rann island £850, total £84,147; 3. Athlone to Tarmunbarry, viz. works at Athlone £60,000, Lough Ree £500, Curreen point £550, Lanesborough £10,500, Kilnacurragh £1,350, Erragh ford £550, Lodge cut £2,600, total £192,507; also to be supplied by the public, and adjacent counties and baronies, to which is to be added the sum to be procured from the same sources, for steam-engine, vessels, and machinery for dredging; general total £266,777.

The works connected with the first division, or Lower Shannon, being distinct operations, and in a great measure depending on voluntary contributions, cannot be considered certain; and the estimate for the third division includes new bridges at Banagher and Athlone, the moiety of which to be provided for distinctly by assessment on the adjacent counties. The Commissioners suggested that the works below Limerick should be undertaken solely on the voluntary co-operation of the proprietors with the public;

and supposing that the works of the second and third divisions above that city will cost £200,000, according to the acts 5 and 6 William IV., the public defray £100,000,—and of the other half, two parts to be assessed from the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary; one part from the barony of Garrycastle, King's county; one part from the barony of Tullagh, county of Clare; two parts from the baronies of Leitrim and Longford, county of Galway; two parts from the baronies of Moycarne, Athlone, and Roscommon, county of Roscommon; two parts from the baronies of Brawney and Kilkenny West, county of Westmeath; and one part from the baronies of Ratheline, Moydow, and Longford, county of Longford. In a pamphlet published in 1746, it is stated that Dr. Bolton, archbishop of Cashel, frequently declared that he could remove all the difficulties in the navigation between Lough Allen and Killaloe, for vessels of 30 tons, at the expense of £3,000; and Mr. Gilbert estimated that the river might be made navigable between Killaloe and Limerick for £21,000. The Commissioners, in reference to these two statements, justly refer to these as striking proofs of the deceptive estimates which may be formed on cursory observations, and of the difficulties of obtaining given results.

The Fourth Report of the Commissioners presented to Parliament, refers to the Upper Shannon, viz., that part of the river from Tarmunbarry to Leitrim, the latter town situated below Lough Allen. This is a distance of 30 miles, and the general appearance of the river is broad and deep, occasionally expanding into small lakes, which bear the names of Lough Forbes, 3 miles long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in mean breadth; Lough Boffin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in medium breadth; Lough Scenell, 2 miles long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in mean breadth; Lough Boderig, 2 miles long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in mean breadth; the small expansions of Lough Tap and Lough Nanogue; and Lough Corry, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in mean breadth. The object of the proposed works in this part of the course of the Shannon, is to remove shoals, eel-weirs, mill-dams, projecting points; to improve or replace the latter cuts and locks by substantial works; to construct dams at the head of the falls, which are to have a summer level of six feet on the lock-sills; and securing such bridges as may be affected by the operations, enlarging their water-way where necessary, and applying swivel or bascule bridges where the navigation requires a passage through them. The locks are to be 130 feet long, and 30 feet wide, and the side canals 80 feet of surface water. It is expected that a small class of steamers will be amply sufficient for the present and prospective wants of the country, from Tarmunbarry upwards. In conducting the trade among the works of this division, are the side-cuts or canals at Cloondragh and Jamestown to connect the navigation of the Middle with the Upper Shannon on a scale suitable for steamers of considerable size; but it is supposed that the side-cuts may be found unnecessary after careful examination, by removing the shoals in the bed of the river, and adhering to the channel, by which the expense will be much lessened, though the length of the navigation be increased. A small landing-quay is recommended to be formed about 400 yards above the town of Leitrim, which is to be the terminus of the steam navigation of the Upper Shannon, to which point there will be an uninterrupted steam navigation on the river from Killaloe, a distance of 115 miles. From Leitrim to Lough Allen the course of the Shannon is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is greatly impeded by shoals, rapids, and other obstacles. The present canal will require to be reconstructed when the Arigna ironworks and the adjacent coalfields are

opened and in extensive operation. As the course of the river between Leitrim Harbour and the commencement of Lough Allen canal is remarkably tortuous, and impracticable for steamers unless by incurring great expense, a towing-path can be easily constructed by means of which barges may be tracked by horses. At the entrance of the canal into Lough Allen, a small harbour or landing-place is recommended, to serve for the general traffic of Lough Allen, and the improving market of Drumshanbo, half-a-mile distant. From the site of this harbour, to Reilly island, there are few shoals; and beyond this the lake is very extensive and deep, with a gradually improving district around. The estimated expense of the works on the Fourth Division of the Shannon, from Tarmounbarry to Leitrim, is £161,843 14s. 8d.; that of the Fifth division, from Leitrim to Lough Allen canal, is £18,554 5s., exclusive of £2,000 for steam dredging vessels, barges, workshops, machinery, and contingencies; general total amount for the Shannon, £531,028 2s. 5½d.; for the Scariff river, £4,133 11s. 6d.; for improving the navigation of the tributaries between Killaloe and Tarmounbarry, £5,000; for the Carnadoe water, £13,815 13s. 1d.; for the Boyle water, £30,828 10s.; grand total for the Shannon and its tributaries £584,805 17s. 9½d., including £40,000 for bridges on the river. Of this large sum the public are to defray £290,716 1s. 4d., the adjoining counties and baronies £260,334 6s. 2½d., the proprietors and districts £27,755 10s. 3½d.

The Fifth and final Report of the Commissioners, also presented to Parliament in 1839, is short, and chiefly relates to the valuations of the divisions of the river between Tarmounbarry and Lough Allen. The Commissioners had before them ninety-three cases, and awarded compensation to the extent of £9,702. They farther state that the callows or flooded lands on the Shannon, from Limerick to Lough Allen, had been surveyed, and comprised 32,500 acres. In 1838, W. T. Mulvany, Esq., civil engineer, was instructed to examine the country, with a view to the formation of a canal to connect the Shannon near Leitrim or Drumsna, with the Erne at Belturbet, or the point near Wattle-Bridge, where the Ulster Canal is to open into the Erne. Mr. Mulvany perambulated the district through the co. of Leitrim into that of Longford. He designates the lines formed as the Ballinamore line, the Mohill line, and the Ballinamuck line, and his estimated expense is as follows:—For 28½ miles of canal, including locks, bridges, &c., at £5,000 per mile (the full cost per mile of the Ulster Canal), £142,500; lock regulating weir at Belturbet, and other works, £10,000; shoal between Belturbet and terminus of Ulster Canal, £500; total, £153,000: probable cost of removing shoals, altering bridges, and improving navigation for steam-vessels from Belturbet, by the Erne and Lough Oughter to Killeeshandra, £14,000;—in all £167,000, or in round numbers, £170,000." Full details of each of the multitudinous improvements, small as well as great, which were proposed by the Commissioners for improving the navigation of the Shannon, will be found in our articles on the several localities.

"In 1826," says the Second Report of the Railway Commissioners, published in 1838, "Mr. Grantham, an engineer, who had been for some time employed by government in surveying the river, made the first attempt to establish steam-boats on the Shannon—he failed. A Joint Stock Company followed; to these succeeded the Inland Navigation Company, under the able management of a most enterprising individual, Mr. C. W. Williams. There are now nine steamers belonging to this company on the Shannon; six above Limerick, and three below.

Though this number is small when we consider the capabilities of this magnificent stream, and its wide expanding lakes; it is important as a successful commencement, for the value of this navigation is only now beginning to be understood. Before the application of steam to vessels as a propelling power, the means of developing these capabilities did not in fact exist. The boat or barge adapted to the stream was little suited to traverse the lake, and the construction of towing paths along the shores of the latter would have been impracticable. The introduction of steam-vessels not only surmounts this difficulty, arising from the expansion of the stream at intervals along its course, but, as the Shannon Commissioners have justly remarked, converts what was previously a formidable obstacle to the navigation of this noble river, into one of its great advantages. The improvements of the navigation of this river, now in contemplation, will, when executed, greatly increase the traffic by facilitating the means of communicating with the adjacent country on either bank. A regular, active, and most beneficial trading intercourse has been established between Limerick and Liverpool; below Limerick steam-vessels now ply to Clare, 3 miles below Ennis, the county town of Clare, and to Kilrush, and TARBERT, thriving places near the mouth of the river. The number of passengers between Limerick, TARBERT, Kilrush, and Clare, in 1836, amounted to 23,851. The nature and rapid growth of the Shannon are exemplified by the following returns:—

Return of tonnage carried by the boats of the Inland Navigation Company, on the Shannon, during a period of 11 years—

In 1826	2,034 tons,		
1827	6,304		
1828	8,456		
1829	8,850	Tonnage by boats purchased	
1830	11,270	from other Carriers,	Total.
1831	17,569	550 tons,	18,115
1832	24,567	2,200	26,767
1833	24,119	2,200	26,319
1834	30,438	4,125	34,563
1835	33,983	7,050	40,783
1836	40,230	7,050	47,280

Return of Goods carried from Limerick, and shipped at Dublin for Liverpool—

In 1833	187 tons of wheat,	520 tons of flour,
1834	1,218	1,750
1835	402	5,269
1836	290	7,158
In 1833	543 tons of oatmeal,	40,988 firkins of butter,
1834	1,192	10,007
1835	543	10,771
1836	1,136	12,795

The gross freight from Limerick to Dublin for corn, flour, or malt, is 15s. per ton; the toll 5s., or if intended for export 3s.;—from Galway to Dublin, 21s.; the toll 5s. 11d. The gross freight from Dublin to Limerick for merchandise, from 20s. to 30s.; toll, 5s.;—from Galway to Dublin, 38s. 6d.; toll, 9s. 1d."

A topic of very great importance, recently discussed with much ability by Dr. Kane, and strongly challenging attention from the public economists of the empire, as well as from large manufacturing capitalists, is the vast available water-power of the Shannon. "This great river," says Dr. Kane, in his work on the Industrial Resources of Ireland, published in 1844,— "This great river delivers into the sea the rain collected from an area, which, according to Mr. Mulvany's estimate, embraces 3,613 square miles of country, north of Killaloe. In the geographical character of its basin, we find all the conditions for great evaporation fulfilled. The country whose waters it receives is flat, its streams sluggish, the soil upon its banks either deep and retentive clays, or extensive bog. Expanding into

numerous lakes of considerable size, often overflowing the lowlands on its banks, it may be considered as almost in the condition of presenting a true water evaporating surface. Still the quantity of water it carries to the sea is of extraordinary power. It has been observed that, in wet weather, the level of the water in Lough Derg often rises two or three inches in twenty-four hours; and has been known to rise twelve inches. As the area of the Lough is 30,000 statute acres; this extent of water weighs 3,000,000 tons for each inch, and hence, so much as 36,000,000 of tons have accumulated in a single day and night.

"The average difference between summer and winter level of the Shannon at Killaloe, where, narrowing from Lough Derg, it reassumes the river form, is about six feet, but the total of the rises of the water during the year, are found from a discussion of the observations of three years, to be eleven feet. The rising of the waters occupied in average 77 days: in falling to the summer level they occupied 107 days. The quantity of water thus accumulated in the great natural reservoir of the Lough was 532,554,096 cubic yards, or 403,416,600 tons, which is discharged in 107 days at the rate of 155,926 tons per hour. By this, a force continuous day and night of 177 horse-power per foot of fall, may be produced. An equal force is of course available whilst the river is rising, and thus through 184 days, or six months of the year, this enormous power is in action, independent of the ordinary discharge which goes on when the waters are at the lowest. When the river is high, the motive force available is far greater than that just now mentioned. An example furnished to me by Mr. Mulvany will show this sufficiently. 'On the 2d of December, 1836, when the water was 13 feet on the upper sill of Killaloe lock, the observed discharge was 882,450 cubic feet per minute, and on the 10th of that month, the height was 14 feet 1 inch, on the 18th, 14 feet 4 inches, at which height it continued until the 25th, with of course a *greatly increased discharge*, on the latter day it began to descend gradually. During the period mentioned, the whole lake rose four inches between the 3d and 4th, and five inches in two days, between the 5th and 7th, and two inches in other days. These grand rises, at that height of water extended over the flooded lands as well as the lake, that is, over a surface of from 36,000 to 38,000 statute acres.' Now the discharge for the month of December 1836, may certainly, from the description above given, be taken at one million cubic feet per minute, that is, one and two-third million of tons of water per hour, capable of producing 1,885 horse-power per foot of fall. The minimum discharge of the Shannon at Killaloe has been estimated by Mr. Mulvany, in the driest summer, so low as 100,000 cubic feet of water per minute. This is equal to a force of 188 horse-power per foot of fall. At this minimum, however, the flow is kept but for a very short time, certainly not more than a month in the year, which is also the duration that may be allotted to the maximum elevation of the waters.

"Although it is not possible to deduce from these returns the actual average force exerted by the waters of this river, yet I consider from all the facts I have been able to collect, regarding its discharge at various seasons, that the mean cannot fall below 350 horse-power per foot of fall. For as the summer level of the river for which the minimum discharge is taken, does not last more than two months, and that during the six months of the rising and the falling of the waters, the force is at least 188 + 177 horse-power per foot of fall, and finally, that the maximum delivery at winter level, lasts at least a

month, there are nine months of which the force per foot of fall are

2 months at 188,	376
6 months at 365,	2,190
1 month at 1,885,	1,885

which give an average of 495 horse-power. The other three months are certainly not below the six months of rising and falling; but in order that the final results may not be possibly liable to any suspicion of exaggeration, I shall take the average force of water available per foot of fall, at 350 horse-power, which gives for the ninety-seven feet of fall between Killaloe and Limerick, a total of 33,950 horse-power in continuous action, day and night, throughout the year.

"This, however, is by no means the whole power of the river, for although in the upper portion of its course it flows through a district unusually level, there is yet between Lough Derg and Lough Allen a total available fall of forty-six feet six inches. We may consider, that at the several points on the river, the supply of water will bear the same proportion to that at Killaloe, as exists between the respective areas of their catchment basins; and this is shown to be a very legitimate assumption, since at Carrick, where the area of basin is about 350 square miles, the minimum quantity of water passing in summer through the bridge has been determined by Mr. Mulvany to be 10,000 cubic feet per minute. This is just a tenth of the minimum at Killaloe, the basin at which is ten times the area of the surface drained at Carrick. The distribution of the falls on the upper and middle Shannon, will be, when the improvements now in progress are completed, as follows:—The area of catchment basin of the river, at each fall, and the average resulting horse-power continuous, is given in the accompanying column of the table.

	Area of Basin,	Height of Fall,	Total Horse-power,
Mouth of Lough Allen,	146 square miles	13 feet	189
Jamestown,	400	6	252
Roskeel,	650	34	229
Tarmonbarry,	780	8	656
Athlone,	1,221	8	1,109
Meelick,	2,657	8	2,232

The total continuous power is, therefore, 4,717 horse, which, added to that of the river from Killaloe 33,950, gives a force existing between Limerick and Lough Allen of 38,667 horse-power, supposed in constant action."

The Shannon gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Ireland, to a branch of the noble family of Boyle, whose elder branch possesses the united earldoms of Cork and Orrery. In 1756, Henry Boyle, Esq. of Castle-Martyr, grandson of Lord Broghill, first Earl of Orrery, son of the Hon. Henry Boyle, and quondam occupant of the situations of Speaker of the House of Commons, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord-justice of Ireland, was created Earl of Shannon, Viscount Boyle, and Baron of Castle-Martyr, in the peerage of Ireland; and, in 1786, his son Richard, second Earl, was made Baron Carleton, in the peerage of Great Britain. The family-seat is at Castle-Martyr, in co. Cork. See CASTLE-MARTYR.

SHANNON-AND-ERNE-CANAL, a proposed navigation, in co. Leitrim, Connought, and co. Cavan, Ulster. Its object is to connect the river Shannon with the river Erne, and to form a junction between the improved navigation of the Shannon, and the recently completed navigation of the Ulster Canal. Mr. Mulvany, civil engineer, was appointed to survey the country with a view to the formation of the canal; he made his official report in March 1839; and he exhibits three lines by respectively Ballinamore, Mobill, and Ballinacuck, but shows

the first and the second of these each under two phases, so as really to exhibit five lines. The direct Ballinamore line has a total length of 29½ statute miles, of which 28½ are canal, and 1 is river; the height of its summit-level above the sea is 220 feet; its total rise and fall is 150 feet; the deepest cutting at its summit is 23 feet; its rate of lockage per statute mile is 5 feet; and the area of the catchment basin for the supply of its summit-level is 10,320 acres, of which 670 are lakes. The Ballinamore line by Killeshandra is 38½ statute miles in length, of which 24½ are canal, and 14 are river and lake; the height of its summit-level above the sea is 220 feet; its total rise and fall is 150 feet; the deepest cutting at its summit is 23 feet; its rate of lockage per statute mile is 5.75; and the area of the catchment basin for the supply of its summit-level is 10,320 acres, of which 670 are lakes. The Mohill line, as examined by the Ulster Canal company, is 30 statute miles in length; the height of its summit-level above the sea is 239 feet; its total rise and fall is 196 feet; the deepest cutting at its summit is 31½ feet; its rate of lockage per statute mile is 6.53 feet; and the area of the catchment basin for the supply of its summit-level is 970 acres, of which 48 are lakes. The Mohill line, as altered at the summit in order to obtain the whole supply of the district, is 32 statute miles in length; the height of its summit-level above the sea is 230 feet; its total rise and fall is 178 feet; the deepest cutting at its summit is 43 or 60 feet; its rate of lockage per statute mile is 5.60 feet; and the area of the catchment basin for the supply of its summit-level is 4,400 acres, of which 260 are lakes. The Ballinamuck line is 37½ statute miles in length, of which 23½ are canal, and 14 are river and lake; the height of its summit-level above the sea is 191 feet; its total rise and fall is 103 feet; the deepest cutting at its summit is 32½ feet; its rate of lockage per statute mile is 4 feet; and the area of the catchment basin for the supply of its summit-level has not been ascertained, but is believed to be insufficient. Mr. Mulvany gives such decided preference to the Ballinamore line, as to recommend that any further investigations or inquiry which might be made should be directed chiefly to it; and he adds, "I beg leave to remark, that though this line be not the most direct, as regards a connection between the western terminus of the Grand and Royal Canal on the one hand, and the terminus of the Ulster Canal on the other; that it is, nevertheless, the best, as being that upon which an ample supply of water for the summit-level can be obtained, that which unites most directly the north and west of Ireland, and as combining the greatest number of advantages in a local point of view. With respect to the additional length which, by the adoption of this line, will be given to the navigation between the points referred to, it is but of little importance, inasmuch as the navigation through the additional portion will be effected by steam-power upon the completion of the proposed improvements in the Shannon." A brief notice of the route and termini of the line thus preferred, is given in the article BALLINAMORE: which see.

SHANNON-BRIDGE, a village, and a fortified military station, the former in the parish of Clonmacnoise, barony of Garrysteale, King's co., Leinster, and the latter in the parish of Moore, barony of Moycarne, co. Roscommon, Connaught. The village stands on the left bank of the river Shannon, and on the road from Ballinasloe to most parts of King's co., 6½ miles south-east by east of Ballinasloe, 8½ west of Ferbane, and 6½ west of Dublin. The bridge which gives name to the place is, with the exception of the splendid new ones recently

erected at Limerick, Banagher, and Athlone, one of the finest upon the Shannon; it commands a full view of the flat, boggy country around, and of the huge and sinuous bog-ditch formed by the snaky convolutions of the river Suck; it measures 420 feet in length, and has 16 arches across the river, and two across the brief line of adjacent canal; and its carriage-way is perfectly level, ample in breadth, and considerably elevated above the water. One of the two arches across the canal admits the transit of boats; and the other, which is small, spans the track-path of the horses. The brief line of canal obviates a fall of about a foot in the current of the river, in the immediate vicinity of the bridge. The Commissioners for improving the navigation of the river Shannon, proposed some changes here—particularly the deepening of the canal cut, the removal of the lock, and the construction of a swivel-bridge across the arch—estimated to cost £7,000. "The Roscommon end of the bridge is occupied by a military work, which forms a *tête de pont* capable of accommodating a small garrison. The public road wends between the barracks and fort, passing through a strong gate; and the place, besides being defended by the guns of the fort, is protected on the Connaught side by an advanced redoubt on a rising ground to the north of the highway." The fortifications are closely similar to those at Banagher; but the barracks are larger, and the battery is more conspicuous. Shannon-bridge is one of the three fortified passes still maintained upon the Shannon, the other two being Banagher and Athlone. The village is of recent origin, or at least of recent restoration; but, apart from the adjoining garrison, it is a place of very small importance or note. Fairs are held on Jan. 1, April 28, June 24, and Sept. 12. On the Roscommon side is a constabulary station; within a mile of the village, on King's co. side, is the seat of Templeduff; and 3½ miles up the river are the ecclesiastical ruins, and the quondam episcopal town of CLONMACNOISE: which see. The environs of Shannon-bridge, in a general view, are exceedingly dreary. Area of the village, exclusive of every thing on the Roscommon side, 24 acres. Pop., in 1831, 559; in 1841, 398. Houses 67. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 25; in manufactures and trade, 23; in other pursuits, 35. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 13; on the directing of labour, 33; on their own manual labour, 35; on means not specified, 2.

SHANNON-GROVE, a hamlet and a *demesne* in the parish of Ardcanmy, 1 mile north of Pallas-Kerry, barony of Kenry, co. Limerick, Munster. The *demesne* is the property of the Earl of Charleville; and occupies part of a rich, flat tract of country, upon the margin of the estuary of the Shannon, immediately below the influx of the Maig.

SHANNON-HARBOUR, a village in the parish of Gallon, barony of Garrysteale, King's co., Leinster. It stands on the Grand Canal, and on the road from Shannon-bridge to Banagher, half-a-mile east of the Shannon, 2½ miles north-north-east of Banagher, 2½ west of Cloughan, and 5½ south-south-east of Shannon-bridge. It acquired its name from being the western harbour or terminus of the Grand Canal previous to the cutting of the continuation to Ballinasloe; and it contains the large inn and stores originally constructed by the Canal Company, but now partially used as a constabulary barracks and for other purposes, and presenting a half-forsaken, a cold, and an unprosperous appearance. Within a mile of the village, on the Leinster side of the Shannon, are the seats of Moystown and Huntstown, and the ruins of Lisconey-castle. The transit of the Grand Canal across the Shannon also popularly bears the name of

Shannon Harbour; and is effected by means of a wooden bridge, and connecting causeways. A marble quarry is worked in the vicinity of the village, and produces a very fine Irish and Sienna dove marble, which is exported in its rough state. Most of the surrounding country is low, flat, boggy, and irksome. Area of the village, 17 acres. Pop., in 1831, 199; in 1841, 244. Houses 38.

SHANNON-PARK, a quondam noble demesne in the parish of Carrigaline, barony of Kericcurihy, co. Cork, Munster. The mansion was neat; the park was beautiful; and the whole place was one of the most pleasant residences in Munster. But, about a century ago, the entire demesne went to ruin. Its proprietor was Francis, Viscount Shannon.

SHANNON-RAILWAY, a long and important line of proposed railway, partly in co. Tipperary and co. Kerry, but chiefly in co. Limerick, Munster. It is a principal member of the system of railways, surveyed and recommended by the Public Commissioners; and, though only one in the name assigned to it by the Commissioners, it consists of two great parts,—the first connecting the Grand-Trunk railway from Dublin with the city of Limerick, and the second connecting the city of Limerick with the various towns and harbours along the southern seaboard of the Shannon down to Tarbert. The line, viewed as one, defects from the Main-Trunk, or makes its own distinctive commencement half-a-mile south of Holycross in the valley of the Suir, traverses the opulent region called the Golden-Vale to Limerick, and proceeds thence along the rich low grounds which immediately overlook the Shannon. Its direction, over the first $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is south-south-westward; over the next 7 miles, is west-south-westward; over the remaining distance to Limerick, is west-north-westward; and, from Limerick to Tarbert, is west by southward. The estimated cost of constructing it from Holycross to Donaghill, is £18,581, or per statute mile, £1,429; from Donaghill to Limerick, £57,404, or per statute mile, £2,523; from Limerick to Tarbert, £73,483, or per statute mile, £2,193; and over the whole distance, £149,468, or per statute mile, £2,158. The distance of the line from Holycross to Donaghill is 13 statute miles; from Donaghill to Limerick, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$; from Limerick to Tarbert, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$; from Holycross to Tarbert, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$. The following is an abstract of the report on it, by Mr. Vignoles, civil engineer, presented to the Public Commissioners:—"From the separation at Holycross, the railway will descend rather quickly for more than 2 miles to the river Clodagh, a branch of the Suir. The level of the rails is here 274 feet above the datum. From the Clodagh, near Milltown-castle, a nearly uniform ascent for 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, carries the railway by the old castle of Ballagh, and the woods of Dundrum, to a summit at the Miltreen river, 324 feet above high water. From hence the descent to Limerick commences, first falling to the level of 309 feet at the village of Donaghill about 5 miles north of Tipperary. It is at this point, which is 103 miles from Dublin, and about 23 miles south-east of Limerick, that another line is taken, south-eastwardly, which passes by Golden, towards Clonmel, being a portion of the transverse line of railway from Limerick to Waterford. From Donaghill to Lynfield in the county of Limerick, at a point of the Dead river between Cappaghmore and Pallasgreen, a uniform inclination of 16 feet per mile can be obtained on further examination in detail. From Lynfield, for 6 or 7 miles, the line falls with a very easy inclination, and over very favourable ground, for the first 2 or 3 miles, occupying nearly the site of the original line of railway from Limerick to Waterford, laid out by the

late Mr. Nimmo, about 12 or 13 years since. The railway reaches Limerick at the Lunatic Asylum, on the Cork road, on a level 41 feet above high water, and at a distance of 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dublin. A natural hollow immediately south of the main portion of the city of Limerick, affords a convenient passage for the railway, which descends gradually to Ballinacurra bridge, where it crosses the Tarbert road, and then continues nearly parallel thereto, at a greater or less distance, but avoiding its bends for the whole way down the banks of the Shannon. A slight rise occurs between Ballinacurra bridge and the navigable river Maig, which is crossed about midway between the mid-town of Adare and its confluence with the Shannon. After passing horizontally across the marshes, another ridge between Pallaskenry and Askeaton compels a rise of 12 feet per mile for 4 miles, and a deep cutting at the summit reduces the level of the rails to 60 feet above high water, being the most elevated point between Limerick and Tarbert. A gentle fall of 8 feet per mile conducts the line across the river below the town of Askeaton, and on to the marshes of Fannamore. From Fannamore to Tarbert, the line, after crossing the marshes, keeps close under Poultallan Point, opposite the new harbour at Foynes Island, and below the cliffs at the demesne of Mount Trenchard, and thence along the coast and across the small bays and inlets of the south bank of the Shannon, passing in front of Loughill and Glin, to terminate at whatever point of Tarbert bay may be considered advisable. The last 15 miles of the line are horizontal,—the total distance from Dublin to Tarbert bay being 159 miles, and from Limerick to Tarbert about 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the whole of which latter length may be said to be peculiarly favourable, both in inclinations and facilities for construction, and will, besides, present a coast-line of considerable attractions. Some little interference with the ports of Loughill and Glin will necessarily ensue; but, in both instances, this may be remedied by altering and improving the present landing-places and shelter. At Askeaton, to dispense with a swivel-bridge, it will be better to construct new quays below the line of railway, providing access to them by arches, and otherwise restoring the accommodation for the trade of that town. The passage of the river Maig will, however, involve a choice of difficulties. Should a permanent stone or iron bridge be constructed, the transit of vessels with masts to the town of Adare, 5 miles above, will be stopped; but if a navigable channel must be kept open for masted craft, the railway will be deformed by that most awkward impediment—a swivel-bridge. If quite unavoidable, this will be a great blemish on what would be otherwise a remarkably eligible line of railway; besides, the chance of accidents from a swivel-bridge being left open, has been proved by experience to be far from inconsiderable. Should the importance of the commerce of the town of Adare compel the adoption of a swivel-bridge, a proper regard for the safety and accommodation of the public requires that it should only be opened to admit the passage of vessels at times when no railway train shall be in sight."

SHANRAHAN, a parish in the barony of West Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, Munster. It contains the village of BURNACOURT and the town of CLOGREEN; see these articles. Length, southward, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 24,922 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches. Pop., in 1831, 7,001; in 1841, 7,398. Houses 1,201. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 5,154. Houses 849. The surface consists of part of the Galtee mountains, part of the Knockmeleadow mountains, and part of the intervening valley; and it extends from the summit-line of the Galtees south-

ward to the upper and middle parts of the highland vale of Arraglin. The portion of the valley belonging to the parish, and lying between the mountain ranges, is traversed by the mail-road from Dublin to Cork by way of Clonmel; is extensively beautified by the large demesne and plantations of Viscount Lismore [see SHANBALLY]; possesses, in the aggregate, a good and even prime soil; boasts the presence of the surpassingly grand stalactitic caves of Mitchellstown [see MITCHELLSTOWN]; and both exhibits and commands a large amount of picturesque and romantic scenery. Three summits of the Galtee mountains on the northern boundary have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 2,588, 2,636, and 2,378 feet; a summit of the Galtees in the interior has an altitude of 1,591 feet; and Knockanard, Farbreaga, and Knockshanahullion, within the southern district, and belonging to the Knockmeledown range, have altitudes of respectively 1,337, 1,703, and 2,150 feet. Three indigenous rivulets of the northern or Galtee district spring up at elevations above sea-level of respectively 863, 1,036, and 761 feet; another rivulet of the Galtees traces part of the eastern boundary downward from an elevation of 1,702 feet; the Duag river runs eastward along the valley, from an elevation of 233 feet at the western boundary to one of 162 at Clogheen; and the Arraglin rivulet runs downward along the south-eastern and the southern boundaries from an elevation of 1,469 to one of about 320 feet. The only country residence of any note, additional to Shanbally, is Glenfield-house. The principal antiquities are ruins of a church and three castles.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition, £250. The rectorial tithes, jointly with those of Templetenny, are compounded for £820, and are inappropriate in Viscount Lismore and Caesar Sutton, Esq. The vicarages of Shanrahan and TEMPLETENNY [see that article], constitute the benefice of Shanrahan. Length, 9½ miles; breadth, 6½. Pop., in 1831, 10,788. Gross income, £441 9s. 9½d.; nett, £568 2s. 3½d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also the benefices which constitute the corps of the treasurership of Lismore cathedral; but is resident in Shanrahan. Two curates—one for each parish—have each a salary of £75. The church of Shanrahan is situated about a mile west of Clogheen, and was built in 1812, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance, about 80. But a new church was recently resolved to be built, principally by means of aid from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is a church also in Templetenny. The Roman Catholic chapel at Clogheen has an attendance of 2,000; that at Burncourt has an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, these two chapels are mutually united. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Templetenny. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish of Shanrahan consisted of 200 Churchmen, 49 Protestant dissenters, and 7,121 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 215 Churchmen, 49 Protestant dissenters, and 11,090 Roman Catholics; and 6 pay daily schools in the parish and union—there being none in Templetenny—had on their books 185 boys and 77 girls. In 1843, the National Board had a school in Clogheen workhouse.

SHANTAVNY, a mountain in the parish of Errigal-Keerogue, barony of Clogher, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It is situated 3 miles north-west by north of Ballygawley, immediately east of the mail-road from Dublin to Londonderry. It is the principal summit of a large section of the sandstone uplands of the county, and has an altitude of 1,035 feet above the level of the sea. A great tract of country around it

is dreary moorland, thinly interspersed with spots of tillage and verdure.

SHARK (LOUGH), a small lake on the mutual boundary of the counties of Down and Armagh, Ulster. It lies in the course of the Newry Canal, partly within the parish of Aghaderg and barony of Upper Iveagh, and partly in the parish of Ballymore and barony of Lower Orier. Its length is scarcely ½ a mile; and its surface elevation above sea-level is 80 feet. On its east shore is Union-lodge, the seat of W. Fivey, Esq.; and on its west shore are the village of Acton and the seats of Acton and Drummargal,—the former the residence of C. R. Dobbs, Esq.

SHANAH. See **AWBEG**.

SHAW'S LOUGH, a small lake in the parish of Loughgilly, barony of Lower Fews, co. Armagh, Ulster. It lies closely adjacent to the demesne of Glen-Anne, and ½ mile south-west by west of Mount-Norris. The small stream which issues from it drives several weaving and spinning mills.

SHEAN. See **SHANE**.

SHEAN (NORTH), a mountain in the parish of Innishnacaint, barony of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It overhangs the shore of Lower Lough Erne, at a point 2½ miles west-north-west of Church-Hill; and it lifts its summit to an altitude of 1,135 feet above sea-level.

SHEANUA, or **SHEEANAMORE**, a village in the parish of Ballykine, barony of South Ballinacore, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands in one of a series of secluded glens, away from the transit of any public thoroughfare, 2½ miles north-north-west of Aughrim, and 5½ miles south-west of Rathdrum. Here is a charter school. Pop., in 1831, 95. Houses 15.

SHEDIN-PORT, a creek in the parish of Clonmany, and in the vicinity of Dunaff-Head, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. Excepting Limane, it is the only place of safety for either fishing-boats or sailing-craft in the vicinity of Dunaff Head; but it is so much exposed to the westerly winds as to be unsafe for large vessels in heavy gales.

SHEE (LOUGH), a turlough in the parish of Ballinrobe, 1 mile south-east of the town of Ballinrobe, barony of Kilmain, co. Mayo, Connaught. On the edge of it stands an ecclesiastical ruin called the church of Killashee.

SHEANAMORE. See **SHEANUA**.

SHEEFRY, a mineral district in the parish of Aughaval, barony of Morisk, co. Mayo, Connaught. It occurs in the midst of a wildly mountainous and sublimely romantic district, and closely adjacent to the road from Westport to Leenane and Chifden, 6½ miles north-east of Bundurra, and 9 south-west of Westport. Lead mines exist here; and silver has been found.

SHEEHY. See **SHEVY**.

SHEELIN (LOUGH), a lake, partly in the parish of Foyran, barony of Demifore, co. Westmeath, Leinster, and partly in the parish of Killeagh, barony of Demifore, co. Meath, Leinster, but chiefly in the parishes of Kilbride, Ballymachugh, and Drumlumman, barony of Clonmahon, co. Cavan, Ulster. Its length, south-westward, is 4 miles; and its extreme breadth is 2 miles. Its area comprises 803 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches in the parish of Foyran, 1,161 acres, 26 perches in the parish of Killeagh, 546 acres, 31 perches in the parish of Kilbride, 1,809 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches in the parish of Ballymachugh, and 541 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches in the parish of Drumlumman. Its superficial elevation above sea-level is 210 feet. Its only islands are Derry-Sheridan and Church-Island, both mere spots, but the latter possessing some prostrate ecclesiastical ruins. The lake, though partly bounded by bog, and everywhere set in a low and slightly featured

frame-work, possesses considerable attractions, and, in many districts would be pronounced beautiful. Its northern shores were much improved and greatly adorned by the late Lord Farnham. Arley-cottage, which was his occasional residence, and the planted grounds connected with it, stretch along the shores of the lake, and present a good specimen of this style of demesne; and the improved condition of the people and farms around afford a proof of the virtues and patriotism which actuated his lordship. Adjoining Arley, are Crover, Fortland, Tara, Kilnabard, and Summerville cottages. On the southern shores of the lake is Ross; and near it a remarkably fine limestone quarry, which afforded the beautiful cut stone for Loughcrew-house. Lough Sheel in abundance in attractions for the angler. The river Inny carries off the superfluous waters of the lake, creeps through the dull flat swampy grounds which form the south-east shores, and speedily expands into the tame aqueous sheet of Lough Kinnail.

SHEEPBRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish and lordship of Newry, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of the town of Newry, co. Down, Ulster. Fairs are held on the first Friday of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. In the vicinity is Sheepbridge-house.

SHEEPIHAVEN, a bay or sea-lough between the parishes of Meevagh and Clondelhorky, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It enters between Horn Head peninsula on the west, and Rosaguil peninsula on the east; and is separated by the latter from the prolonged and ramified bay of Mulroy. It penetrates the land, first $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, with a minimum breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and next $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, with a mean breadth of about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile; it sends off from the south-west side of its first stretch the two creeks or interior bays of Dunfanaghy and Ardes; and it forks, toward the head of its second stretch, into two arms, past Doe Castle, and in the direction of the village of Creeslough. The wondrous scenery on the west side of its entrance is noticed in the articles on HORN-HEAD and MACSWINE'S-GUN; the dismal wilderness of sand along its east shore is noticed in the articles on ROSAGUIL and ROSAFENNA; the beautiful and thoroughly wooded little peninsula between its first and its second stretches is noticed in the article on ARDES; and its principal capacities and value for the purposes of commerce are noticed in the article on DUNFANAGHY. The various creeks of Sheephaven afford natural shelter for fishing-boats; but a quay and a pier are much required. Sheephaven is a coast-guard station; and, in 1836, its district had engaged in the fisheries 28 row-boats.

SHEEP-HEAD, a cape in the parish of Kilerothane, western division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It terminates the narrow but grandly upland peninsula between Dunmanus bay and Bantry bay.

SHEEP-ISLAND, an islet in the parish of Ballintoy, barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. It lies opposite the village of Ballintoy, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of the nearest part of the mainland, and 7 furlongs north-west of Carrick-a-Rede.

SHEEP-LAND, a boat harbour, or small creek in the parish of Dunfort, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Ardglass, barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. It has very deep water close to the mouth, and though the bottom is foul, the chief ledge of rock could be cleared out and transmuted into a kind of quay for a cost of about £100. The harbour had engaged in the fisheries, a number of years ago, two smacks and four yaws.

SHEFFIN, a parish in the baronies of Cranagh and Galmoy, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of Freshford, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, south-south-east-

ward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Cranagh section, 787 acres, 4 perches; of the Galmoy section, 1,701 acres, 14 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 798; in 1841, 822. Houses 121. Pop. of the Galmoy section, in 1841, 555. Houses 87. The northern district is upland; and the southern district impinges upon the rich and beautiful vale of Freshford. A height on the northern boundary—which is also the northern boundary of the county—has an altitude of 1,000 feet above sea-level. The chief seat is Lodgepark-house; and the other chief objects of interest are an old castle and Sheffin burying-ground. The road from Ballyragget, to Urlingford passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Aghour [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £44 17s. 3d., and the rectorial for £89 14s. 6d.; and the latter are appropriated to the dean and chapter of St. Canice cathedral. A Roman Catholic chapel is situated a little south of the centre of the parish. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 805; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 74 boys and 26 girls.

SHEHY, or **SHEEHY**, a range of mountains on the mutual border of the baronies of West Muskerry and East Carbery, and slightly extending also into the barony of Bantry, co. Cork, Munster. They separate the upper part of the valley of the Lee from the head of the valley of the Bandon; and they contribute the whole of their northern declivities to the noble mountain-scenery of the lakes of Allua. Their principal summit is situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Inchegeelagh, and has an altitude above sea-level of 1,796 feet.

SHELBURNE, a barony in the south-west of the county of Wexford, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Bantry; on the east, by the barony of East Shelmalier; on the south, by the Atlantic ocean; and on the west, by Wexford Harbour and the river Barrow, which separate it from the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny. Its greatest length, southward, is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $7\frac{1}{2}$; and its area is 53,102 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches,—of which 1,008 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches are tideway of the river Barrow. The highest grounds are eminences of respectively 214, 276, 256, 257, 388, and 460 feet of altitude above sea-level. The district south of Duncannon and the middle of Bannow bay is 6 miles in length, and nowhere more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; and the southern half of it consists wholly of the narrow peninsula of the Hook; which see. The soil of the greater part of the barony is either a clayey or a gravelly loam; and, when properly under-drained and limed or marled, it produces excellent crops. Turf is abundant. Lime is obtained from the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow; a rich marl is found in the adjacent parts of the bed of the Suir; and abundance of calcareous or shell sand occurs near Duncannon-Fort.—This barony contains part of the parish of Whitechurch, and the whole of the parishes of Ballybrasil, Clonmines, Fethard, Hook, Killesk, Kilmokea, Owenduff, Rathroe, St. James and Dunbrody, Tellarought, Templetown, and Tintern. The towns and chief villages are Fethard, Churchtown, Slade, Arthurstown, Ballyhack, Duncannon, Ramnagrange, and Saltmills. Pop. in 1831, 17,687; in 1841, 18,712. Houses 3,007. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,320; in manufactures and trade, 570; in other pursuits, 309. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 100; on the directing of labour, 1,114; on their own manual labour, 1,856; on means not specified, 129. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,223; who could read

but not write, 1,757; who could neither read nor write, 2,761. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,579; who could read but not write, 3,212; who could neither read nor write, 8,946.—Shelburne barony lies wholly within the Poor-law union of New Ross. The total number of tenements valued is 2,734; and of these, 1,108 were valued under £5,—586, under £10,—356, under £15,—230, under £20,—143, under £25,—70, under £30,—82, under £40,—37, under £50, and 122, at and above £5. Shelburne gives the title of Earl to the Marquis of Lansdown. A former earldom of Shelburne was held by the family of Petty, and became extinct in 1751. The Hon. John Fitzmaurice, second son of the first Earl of Kerry, and maternal nephew of Henry, Earl of Shelburne, inherited the Petty estates at the extinction of the Shelburne earldom, and assumed the surname and arms of Petty; and, in 1751, he was created Baron Dunkerrin and Viscount Fitzmaurice,—in 1753, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Shelburne,—and in 1760, he was made Baron Wycombe in the peerage of Great Britain. William, the eldest son of this nobleman, and the second Earl of Shelburne upon the new patent, was a celebrated statesman in the reign of George III., and filled successively the offices of Foreign Secretary of State and first Lord of the Treasury; and in 1784—two years after he had succeeded the Marquis of Rockingham as prime minister—he was advanced to the British dignities of Earl of Wycombe and Marquis of Lansdowne.

SHELLEE, or SHALEK, a village in the parish of Killoccully, barony of Ownay and Arra, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands on the road from Nenagh to Newport-Tip., 2 miles west of Silvermines, and 5 south-west of Nenagh. The surrounding country is mountainous and rich in minerals; and the immediately eastern vicinity contains lead mines. In the southern vicinity are the seats of Shellee-house and Lower Shellee-house. Pop., in 1831, 138. Houses 26.

SHELMALIER (EAST), a maritime barony of the county of Wexford, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Ballaghkeen; on the east, by St. George's Channel; on the south, by Wexford Harbour, which separates it from the barony of Forth; and on the south-west and west, by the river Slaney, which separates it from the barony of West Shelmaliar. Its greatest length, eastward, is 6½ miles; its greatest breadth is 4; and its area is 16,746 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches,—of which 382 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches are tideway of the Slaney. The highest ground has an altitude of 205 feet. The general surface is low, level, and rich; and is identified with the northern sea-board of Wexford Harbour. The large and well-wooded demesne of Saunders' Court is a conspicuous feature in the south-west.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Ballinacorney, St. Margaret's, and Skreen, and the whole of the parishes of Ardeavon, Ardeolm, Artramon, Kilpatrick, and Tikellin. The only considerable village is Castle-Bridge. Pop., in 1841, 6,041. Houses 1,036. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 820; in manufactures and trade, 200; in other pursuits, 93. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 26; on the directing of labour, 347; on their own manual labour, 719; on means not specified, 23. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,097; who could read but not write, 497; who could neither read nor write, 983. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 679; who could read but not write, 829; who could neither read nor write, 1,250.—Both the Census of 1831 and the Statistic returns under the Poor-law Acts treat East Shelmaliar and

West Shelmaliar as one barony. Pop., in 1831, 20,392. Houses 3,473. The district is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Ennisceortly, New Ross, and Wexford. The total number of tenements valued is 3,079; and of these, 1,563 were valued under £5,—570, under £10,—206, under £15,—179, under £20,—105, under £25,—101, under £30,—100, under £40,—59, under £50,—and 136, at and above £50.

SHELMALIER (WEST), an inland barony of the county of Wexford, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north-west and north, by Bantry; on the east, by Ballaghkeen and East Shelmaliar; on the south-east, by Forth; on the south, by Bargie; and on the south-west and west, by Shelburne. Its greatest length, eastward, is 12½ miles; its greatest breadth is 8; and its area is 50,769 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches,—of which 469 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches are tideway of the river Slaney. Part of the Forth mountains is within the south-east boundary; and two or three other hills diversify the interior; but most of the surface is decidedly champaign, and not a little fertile and softly beautiful. Two summits of the Forth mountains have altitudes of respectively 687 and 776 feet above sea-level; a height midway between these mountains and Taghmon has an altitude of 428 feet; and Camorous-hill, on the northern border, has an altitude of 508 feet.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Ballyhoge, Clonmore, Newbawn, Taghmon, and Whitechurch-Glynn, and the whole of the parishes of Ardeandrick, Ballyngley, Ballylaman, Ballymitty, Carrick, Clongeen, Coolstuff, Horetown, Inch, Kilbride-Glynn, Kilgarvan, and Killurin. The towns and chief villages are Taghmon, Clongeen, and Foulke's-Mill. Pop., in 1841, 15,050. Houses 2,630. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,080; in manufactures and trade, 454; in other pursuits, 197. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 58; on the directing of labour, 1,158; on their own manual labour, 1,463; on means not specified, 52. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,845; who could read but not write, 2,250; who could neither read nor write, 3,190. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,450; who could read but not write, 2,250; who could neither read nor write, 3,190.

SHELTON-ABBEY, the splendid demesne of the Earl of Wicklow, in the parish of Kilbride, barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is situated on the left bank of the Ovoca, 2 miles north-west of the town of Arklow; and is traversed by a new line of public road up the vale of the Ovoca. The mansion was designed by the artists, R. and W. Morrison, and was intended to represent an ecclesiastical structure of the 14th century, transmuted into a baronial residence; and it has been pronounced a peculiarly successful effort. A large portion of the demesne is covered with a dense forest of oak, and has too much gloom, closeness, and monotony, to harmonize with the general character of the valley of the Ovoca; but the portions immediately around the mansion are ornate and tasteful, and blend with adjacent stretches of scenery, particularly with the woods and grounds of Ballyarthur, to compose a general landscape of exquisite beauty and uncommon opulence.

SHENICK'S ISLAND, an islet in the parish of Holmpatrick, barony of East Bairothry, co. Dublin, Leinster. It lies in the Irish sea, ¼ of a mile east of the nearest part of the mainland, and 5 furlongs south-east of the town of Skerries. It measures half-a-mile in length, inclusive of comparatively broad rocky shores; but though small, it is verdant and beautiful. A martello tower stands upon the island.

SHENLIS, or **SHANLIS**, a parish in the barony of Ardee, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of the town of Ardee, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, eastward, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$; area, 2,038 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches,—of which 217 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches lie detached in Mullaghcloe townland. Pop., in 1831, 501; in 1841, 530. Houses 87. The surface consists, for the most part, of good land; and is traversed by the road from Ardee to Kells. The seats are Ballygowan-house, Shenlis-house, Oberstown-house, and Blakestown-house.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **AURER** (which see), in the dio. of Armagh. But though called a vicarage, the whole of its tithes, compounded for £82 10s., are impropriate in Viscount Ferrard. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 7, and the Roman Catholics to 335; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

SHERCOCK, or **KILLAN**, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Clonke, co. Cavan, Ulster. It contains the village of Shercock, and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Clones. Length of the parish, northward, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$; area, 8,221 acres, 4 perches,—of which 456 acres, 21 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 4,855; in 1841, 5,544. Houses 964. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 4,497; in 1841, 5,033. Houses 877. The surface lies comparatively high, and is, for the most part, bleak; yet, with the exception of about 300 acres, it consists wholly of profitable land. About one-half of the picturesque and somewhat extensive Lough Sillan, the source of the river Annalee, lies within the northern boundary; and, among other lakes and ponds in the interior or upon the boundaries, are Loughs Milltown, Annagherin, Shinan, and Corraghy. The principal country-residence is Shinan, the seat of Mr. Wilson, surrounded by a cordon of little lakes.—The village of Shercock stands on the road from Dublin to Clones, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Baileborough, 6 north-north-west of Kingscourt, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ south-east of Cootehill. Fairs are held on the second Wednesday of every month. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Thursday of every month. A dispensary in the village is within the Baileborough Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 15,601 acres, with a pop. of 9,029; and, in 1839-40, it expended £82 17s. 9d., and made 2,352 dispensations of medicine to 784 patients. Area of the village, 18 acres. Pop., in 1831, 348; in 1841, 511. Houses 87. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 27; in manufactures and trade, 58; in other pursuits, 15. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 6; on the directing of labour, 58; on their own manual labour, 27; on means not specified, 9.—**Shercock** parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Tithe composition, £193 17s.; glebe, £406 8s. Gross income, £600; nett, £544 17s. 3d.; Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated at the village, and was built about 68 years ago. Sitzings 550; attendance 200. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,050. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 615 Churchmen, 367 Presbyterians, and 3,739 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 115 children; and 5 daily schools—one of which was aided with £6 a-year from subscription—had on their books 271 boys and 122 girls. In 1843, the National Board had at the village of Shercock one school for boys and one for girls.

SHERKIN. See **INISHSHARKIN**.

SHERLOCKSTOWN, a parish in the barony of North Nass, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Clane, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, southward, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 917 acres, 2 roods, 12

perches. Pop., in 1831, 52; in 1841, 57. Houses 9. The surface is wholly profitable. The Grand Canal traces much of the western and the southern boundaries. The principal residence is **Sherlockstown-house**, the seat of Mr. Sherlock.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and part of the benefice of **BODENSTOWN** (which see), in the dio. of Kildare. The tithes are compounded for £35, and belong to the incumbent. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 14, and the Roman Catholics to 38; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

SHEVIN. See **SHIVEN**.

SHILLELAGH, a barony in the extreme south-west of the county of Wicklow, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the county of Carlow, and the barony of South Ballinacor; on the east and south, by the county of Wexford; and on the west, by the county of Carlow. Its greatest length, south-eastward, is 10 miles; its breadth is from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 7; and its area is 44,348 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches. The surface, though much diversified, and possessing a large aggregate of pleasant and even powerful scenery, is so much inferior in landscape to the northern, eastern, and central districts of the county, as to be very seldom included within the route of either fashionable or literary tourists through Wicklow. One height on the northern boundary has an altitude above sea-level of 1,312 feet; four heights in the interior of the central district have altitudes of respectively 1,057, 1,128, 1,171, and 1,381 feet; a height on the southern boundary has an altitude of 637 feet; two heights on the eastern border have altitudes of respectively 823 and 1,068 feet; and a height in the interior of the eastern district has an altitude of 765 feet. Most of the barony was anciently covered with wood, held in high esteem for its durability, and for its superior adaptation to the purposes of walking-sticks and cudgels; and, in consequence of having furnished many thousand most approved sticks to brawling and riotous faction-fighters, it eventually gave its name to every sort of cudgel, bludgeon, and heavy walking-staff used by the Irish peasantry. Shillelagh oak possesses celebrity also as the material of the beautiful oaken-ceiling of Westminster Hall. The whole of Shillelagh barony is the property of Earl Fitzwilliam; and says Mr. Fraser, "It is in this portion of the estate, the barony of Shillelagh, that many of those great improvements have taken place which have tended so much to exalt the noble house of Fitz-William as landlords, and at the same time to raise the character of this district. These improvements are simply what every one can readily understand—the location and encouragement of a respectable class of practical farmers; and nowhere have the beneficial effects resulting from such a practice been more fully evinced, than in the country around Coolattin. The comfortable farm-houses, with their accompanying trees which are scattered around, give this upland tract of country all the cheerfulness of some of the more favourite English localities."—This barony contains part of the parishes of Ardoyne, Carnew, Cryerim, Crosspatrick, and Moyacomb, and the whole of the parishes of Aghold, Liscoleman, and Mullinacuff. The only town is Carnew; and the chief village is Shillelagh. Pop., in 1831, 14,204; in 1841, 14,057. Houses 2,155. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,730; in manufactures and trade, 394; in other pursuits, 147. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 57; on the directing of labour, 754; on their own manual labour, 1,419; on means not specified, 41. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,844; who could read but not write, 1,248; who could neither read nor write, 2,148. Females at and above 5 years of age

who could read and write, 1,761; who could read but not write, 1,916; who could neither read nor write, 2,554.—Shillelagh barony lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Shillelagh. The total number of tenements valued is 1,894, and of these 779 were rated under £5,—378, under £10,—220, under £15,—121, under £20,—77, under £25,—63, under £30,—83, under £40,—49, under £50,—and 124, at and above £50.

SHILLELAGH, a village in the parish of Carnew, barony of Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on a headstream of the Derry rivulet, here called the Shillelagh river, and at the intersection of the road from Carnew to Tullow, with that from Tinehly to Clonegall, 3½ miles north-north-west of Carnew, 3½ south-west of Tinehly, and 7½ east-south-east of Tullow. The surrounding country is beautiful and romantic; but excepting the old oaks in Coolattin Park, and in some of the adjoining woods, it retains very few of the coppices which formerly gave celebrity to the whole district. Within 1½ mile of the village are Lord Fitzwilliam's farm, and the seats of Black-house, Laurel-hill, Coolattin-park, Ballykelly-house, Ballyraheen-house, Cromalea-house, and Ballard-house. The village contains a handsome church, a schoolhouse, flour mills, and some good private houses: The church is a chapel-of-ease to the parish of Carnew, and was built in 1829, by means of a donation of £1,600 from Earl Fitzwilliam, and a grant of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Area of the village, 15 acres. Pop., in 1831, 91; in 1841, 186. Houses 22.

The Poor-law union of Shillelagh ranks as the 54th, and was declared on July 12, 1839. It lies in the counties of Wicklow and Carlow, and comprehends an area of 58,577 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 31,596. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop. in 1831, are in co. Carlow, Hacketstown, 3,719.—Clonegall, 2,389,—and Clonegall, 2,777; in co. Carlow and co. Wicklow, Rath, 1,340; and in co. Wicklow, Tinehly, 2,700.—Carnew, 2,507; Ballingate, 1,171.—Munny, 828.—Killmore, 1,456.—Aghold, 1,448.—Cromalea, 956.—Shillelagh, 1,039.—Coolattin, 1,228.—Coolboy, 1,360.—Ballybeg, 1,161.—Ballyglen, 1,253.—Kilballyowen, 907.—Kilpipe, 2,006.—and Coolballintaggart, 1,350. The number of ex-officio guardians is 8, and of elected guardians is 24; and of the latter, 2 are elected by each of the divisions of Tinehly, Carnew, Hacketstown, Clonegall, and Clonegall, and one by each of the other divisions. The divisions of Hacketstown and Clonegall lie in the barony of Rathvilly; the division of Clonegall lies in the barony of Upper St. Mullins; the division of Rath lies partly in the barony of Rathvilly, and partly in the barony of Shillelagh; the divisions of Shillelagh, Coolattin, Coolboy, Cromalea, Aghold, Killmore, Munny, Ballingate, and Carnew, lie in the barony of Shillelagh; the division of Tinehly lies partly in the barony of Shillelagh, and partly in the barony of South Ballinacor; and the divisions of Coolballintaggart, Ballybeg, Ballinglen, Kilballyowen, and Kilpipe, lie in the barony of South Ballinacor. The number of valued tenements in the Rathvilly districts is 859,—in the Upper St. Mullins district, 477,—in the South Ballinacor districts, 1,254,—in the Shillelagh districts, 1,894,—in the entire union, 4,484; and of this total, 1,775 were valued under £5,—947, under £10,—548, under £15,—322, under £20,—102, under £25,—118, under £30,—182, under £40,—108, under £50,—and 212, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £67,681 15s. 5d.; the total number of persons rated is 4,512; and of these, 486 were rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—424,

not exceeding £2,—357, not exceeding £3,—236, not exceeding £4,—and 223, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on June 20, 1840,—to be completed in Sept. 1841,—to cost £5,300 for building and completion, and £1,000 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 6 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches, obtained for an annual rent of £8,—and to contain accommodation for 400 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was Feb. 18, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £2,779 1s. 11½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £607 3s. 5d. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 283. The only medical charities within the union are dispensaries at Shillelagh, Carnew, Hacketstown, and Tinehly; and, in 1839-40, they received £212 10s. 11d. from subscription, £222 11s. 8d. from public grants, and £1 3s. 6d. from other sources, expended £289 15s. 9d. in salaries to medical officers, £87 3s. 8½d. for medicines, and £50 14s. 7½d. for contingencies, and administered to 6,965 patients. The Shillelagh dispensary serves for a district containing a pop. of 6,935; and, in 1839-40, it expended £111 16s. 7½d., and made 3,133 dispensations of medicine to 1,601 patients.

SHILLELOGHER, a barony in the western district of the county of Kilkenny, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Cranagh and the Liberties of Kilkenny; on the east, by the barony of Gowran; on the south, by the baronies of Knocktopher, Kells, and Callan; and on the west, by the county of Tipperary. Its length, eastward, is 10 miles; its breadth varies from a few perches to 7 miles; and its area is 36,684 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches,—of which 87 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches are in the river Nore. The surface is part of the rich and beautiful central plain of the county; and lies at so slight a mean elevation above the level of the sea, that the only eminences marked on the Ordnance map as of any moment, are three of respectively 490, 236, and 272 feet of altitude. The river Nore traces the eastern boundary. The Act 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 108 and 109, transferred the townland of Ballymalina, part of Archerstreet lot, part of Casbel, the whole of Dukesmeadows, part of Maidenhill, part of Mernelismeadows, and part of Robert's-Hill, in the parish of St. Canice, the townlands of Archer's Grove, Archer's Leas, Ardsraddaun, Bawureagh, Birefield, Castle-Blunden, Clonmoran, Coxfields, Danville, Donaghmore, Lower Drakeland, Middle Drakeland, Upper Drakeland, Dicksborough, part of Dukesmeadows, Gallow's Hill, Holden's Rath, Joiners' Folly, Kilcreen, Kylebeg, Loughboy, Margaret's Fields, Mortgage Fields, Palmerstown, Poulgour, Raggot's Land, Review Fields, Shellun's Rath, North Smithsland, South Smithsland, Springhill, Warington, and Wetland, in the parish of St. Patrick, and part of the townland of Dukesmeadows, in the parish of St. John, from the quondam county of the city of Kilkenny to the barony of Shillelogher, and these townlands contained, in 1841, a pop. of 1,296. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred the townlands of South Ballyredding and part of North Ballyredding, in the parish of Treadings-town, from Shillelogher to Gowran,—pop., in 1841, 1,107; and the uninhabited townland of Gortnaragh, in the parish of Killaloe, from Shillelogher to Callan.—The barony of Shillelogher, as now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Ennisang, Kells, Killaloe, Stoneycarthy, St. Canice, St. John, St. Patrick, Treadings-town, and Tullaghanbrogue, and the whole of the parishes of Ballyburt, Burselchurch, Castle-Inch, Donesfort, Earlstown, Grange, Grange-Kilrea, Kilferagh, Outrath, and Tullamaine. The only considerable village is part of Bennet's Bridge.

Pop., in 1831, 10,934; in 1841, 9,673. Houses 1,344. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,360; in manufactures and trade, 148; in other pursuits, 113. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 31; on the directing of labour, 732; on their own manual labour, 789; on means not specified, 49. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,960; who could read but not write, 737; who could neither read nor write, 1,667. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 888; who could read but not write, 1,160; who could neither read nor write, 2,268. — Shillelogher, understood however in its old form or previous to the recent territorial changes, lies within the Poor-law unions of Callan and Kilkenny, and contains 1,790 valued tenements; and of these tenements, 776 were valued under £3,—271, under £10,—126, under £15,—94, under £20,—64, under £25,—72, under £30,—91, under £40,—47, under £50,—and 164, at and above £50.

SHILVODAN, a grange in the barony of Upper Toome, 3½ miles north-east of Randalstown, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, south-eastward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 3,546 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch. Pop., in 1841, 1,366. Houses 238. The interior is traversed by the road from Randalstown to Kells, and by that from Antrim to Ballymena.—This district lies in the dio. of Connor, but is not separately noticed in any of the Ecclesiastical Reports.

SHIMNA (THE), a beautiful and romantic rivulet of the barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It rises among the Mourne mountains, 1 mile north-north-east of the source of the river Bann; and it runs 2½ miles north-eastward, and 4 miles eastward, to the head of Dundrum bay, at the picturesque village of Newcastle. Its course is impetuous, down a rocky channel, and through the Earl of Roden's superb demesne of Tullymore-Park.

SHINDELLA, a lake in the parish of Kilcummin, barony of Moycullen, co. Galway, Connaught. It extends from east to west, to within about 3 furlongs of Flynn's-Inn or Halfway-house, and it measures 1½ mile in length, and has a surface-elevation of 130 feet above the level of the sea. The road from Galway to Clifden skirts the whole of its south shore; and the road from Galway to Maam defects from its east end, called the Cross of Shindella.

SHINNY (LOUGH), a village, and a small harbour, in the parish of Lusk, 1½ mile north of Rush, barony of East Balrothery, co. Dublin, Leinster. The village is noticed under the word LOUGH-SHINNY [which see]; and the harbour was officially reported, between 8 or 9 years ago, by Mr. Nimmo, as follows:—"This inlet is about ¼ of a mile square, and affords perhaps the very best natural situation for a harbour along the whole coast of Leinster. Though it seems to have been known to the Danish invaders, as there are remains of an intrenchment across the peninsula on the south, it has been comparatively neglected in latter times. There is no village of any consequence upon it, and only three or four yaws. In 1771, the then proprietor, Mr. Dempsey, petitioned parliament for aid to extend a pier he had begun here at his own expense, and of which he had completed eleven perches, with a return of five perches. Although a favourable report was made thereon, the work was not prosecuted, and it is now a total ruin. To complete the shelter at Lough Shimmy, it would be necessary to form a breakwater on the ledge of rock where the old pier was begun, so as to raise the same above high water to within 20 perches of the point near the Martello Tower; there is plenty of materials of the best

description on the spot. Jetties may then be run out in any convenient part of the bay, either from the shore or the breakwater, for landing or shipping places; the harbour will have 15 feet into it at low water, and a firm clean bottom of sand, over an area of 40 English acres. Such a breakwater might be made for about £20 per running yard. Estimated expense of the works, £12,000. But even if this should not be undertaken, I am still of opinion this bay would afford the best place of protection for the Rush fishermen, by running out a pier from about the middle of the south side, in a direction north by compass for at least 15 perches, which would be done for about £1,200 to £2,000. The water is considerably shallower at the site of the old pier; but, in other respects, that would be also a useful work if restored. The chief advantage of Lough Shinny is the excellent roadstead afforded by the bay in all but east winds."

SHINRONE, a parish, containing a post-town of the same name, in the barony of Clonlisk, King's co., Leinster. Length, east-south-eastward, 4 miles; breadth, from 1½ to 2; area, 4,868 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches,—of which 1 acre, 2 roods, 22 perches are in Lough Nahinch. Pop., in 1831, 2,517; in 1841, 2,563. Houses 467. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,230; in 1841, 1,509. Houses 260. The surface possesses a very large aggregate of wood and of villa and demesne ground; yet, in spite of its profusion of embellishment, it is not remarkable for either fertility of soil or beauty of natural feature. The low lands are, to a considerable extent, flat, boggy, and subject to inundation; and the higher grounds have in general a shallow, gravelly, and churlish soil. The highest ground is in the north-west, and has an altitude of 454 feet above sea-level. Lough Nahinch lies on the north-west boundary. The principal seats are Kilballyskeagh, Woodbrook, Keeloge-cottage, Milltown, Mount-Lucas, Rockview, Cangort-lodge, Cangort-house, and Cangort-park,—the last a well-kept demesne, embellished with some fine old trees, and belonging to W. Trench, Esq. The roads from Roscrea to Borris-o'-kane, and from Birr to Moneygall, pass through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £193 16s. 11½d.; glebe, £42. The rectories of Shinrone, KILCOMIN, and KILMURRY-ELY [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Shinrone. Pop., in 1831, 5,378. Gross income, £737 10s. 9½d.; nett, £661 14s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church is situated in the town of Shinrone, and was built in 1823, by means of a loan of £2,123 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and the sum of £424 12s. 3½d. raised by the sale of pews. Sittings 600; attendance 450. Two Wesleyan Methodist meeting-houses at Shinrone have an attendance of respectively 50 and 25. The Roman Catholic chapels at Shinrone and Kilmurry-Ely have an attendance of respectively 600 and 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish of Shinrone amounted to 820, and the Roman Catholics to 1,838; the Protestants of the union to 1,382, and the Roman Catholics to 4,248; a Protestant Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 57 scholars; and 9 daily schools in the union—7 of which were in the parish—had on their books 236 boys and 186 girls. One of the daily schools in the parish was salaried with £8 a-year from the National Board, and £25 from W. Trench, Esq.; one, with £12 from the London Hibernian Society and the ladies of the parish; one, with £5 from the London Hibernian Society and the ladies of the parish; and one, with £8 from the As-

association for Discourteuing Vice, and £6 and other advantages from the rector. In 1843, the National Board had two schools—the one for boys and the other for girls—at Cangort-park.

SHIRONE, a small post and market town in the parish of Shirone, barony of Clonlisk, King's co., Leinster. It stands at the intersection of the road from Roscrea to Borris-o'-kane, with that from Birr to Moneygall, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Roscrea, 6 north of Moneygall, $7\frac{1}{2}$ south of Birr, 8 east-south-east of Borris-o'-kane, and 64 south-west by west of Dublin. "At Shirone," said Sir Charles Coote in 1801, "are vestiges of some places of considerable strength, with the ruins of a watch-tower, and an artificial eminence at some distance, but I cannot learn any historical tradition of it; and in the neighbourhood are also strong circular buildings, all situate on gravelly hills, which are rapidly undermining; they were converted into cock-pits long since, but all are now in ruins. The old castle of Cangor was noted for standing a long and obstinate siege to the Irish army; but the brave garrison was basely betrayed, and, with the castle, burnt by the barbarians." The only noticeable public buildings now in the town are the places of worship. Fairs are held on July 9, and Nov. 21. A court of petty-sessions is held on every Wednesday. The town is a constabulary station. The Shirone fever hospital and dispensary are within the Roscrea Poor-law union, and serve for a district containing a pop. of 9,770; and, in 1839, the fever hospital expended £106 7s. 9d., and admitted 146 patients, while the dispensary expended £134 10s., and administered to 2,720 patients. Area of the town, 58 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,287; in 1841, 1,054. Houses 207. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 110; in manufactures and trade, 53; in other pursuits, 56. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 27; on the directing of labour, 83; on their own manual labour, 109.

SHIPPOOL. See LEIGHMONEY.

SHIRCOCK. See SHERCOCK.

SHIVON, or **SHEVEN** (THE), a rivulet of the north-eastern district of the county of Galway, Connaught. It rises among the Slieveve hills, on the northern border of the barony of Tyquin, and runs 13 miles south-eastward and eastward, principally within the baronies of Tyquin and Killian, to the river Suck, at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Mount-Talbot. "This stream," says Mr. Griffiths, in his official report to the Commissioners on Bogs, "runs in a narrow valley bounded either by bog, or steep hills of limestone rock, or limestone gravel. It has its source a little to the north of Mount Bellew; at that village it is joined by several other streams, and forms a considerable river as far as the eel-weir at Longford; the fall is sufficiently rapid to discharge the flood-water; its free passage is at present interrupted by shallow channels between the numerous islands; between Longford weir and Crosshill weir the river is dead, and particularly where it passes between the bogs of Elanmore and Kilasolan, in fact the eel-weir at Crosshill throws back water as far as Clonferries; this back-water will not prevent the drainage of the above-mentioned bogs, as there is sufficient fall from their surface at the highest flood water; but the land on either side might be rendered much more valuable than it is at present, if the water were under command; this might be effected by erecting proper sluices at Crosshilleel-weir, by the raising or falling of which, the lands might be flooded or laid dry at pleasure; if this plan were adopted, the same water which now materially injures the land by remaining on it too long, might, by proper management, be rendered very beneficial. Between

Crosshill and the junction of the river Shiven with the Suck at Muckanagh, there are but three falls, viz., at Clonabricka mill, Ballinamore, and Ballinlass mill; in the lower part particularly, from Ballinlass mill to the junction with the Suck, there is but three feet of fall; the river is in this place both wide and deep, but the current is too frequently interrupted by islands, so that slight rains are sufficient to flood the land on either side."

SHONAGARRY, a lead mine in the barony of Glanerought, co. Kerry, Munster. It is situated in the valley of the Roughy, a little east of the village of Kenmare. The proprietorship of the land in which it occurs was recently in dispute.

SHRAGH, an old and ruined castle in the parish of Kilbride, barony of Ballycowan, King's co., Leinster. It stands on the north bank of the Grand Canal, half-a-mile west of Tullamore. See TULLAMORE.

SHRAHEEN, a hill in the parish of Ballinahaglish, barony of Trawley, co. Mayo, Connaught. It screens the east side of Lough Cullen.

SHRONELL, or **SHRONEHILL**, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, 24 miles west of Tipperary, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, westward, 24 miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,805 acres, 3 roads, 12 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,006; in 1841, 1,114. Houses 135. The surface consists, in general, of very good land, and is traversed by the road from Tipperary to Emly. A height on the northern boundary has an altitude above sea-level of 373 feet. The seats are Ballinard-house, Dameville, and Shronell-house.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Emly. Tithe composition, £124 12s. 4d.; glebe, £15. Gross income, £139 12s. 4d.; nett, £120 11s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also, in union with the benefice of Shronell, the chapelry of Kilmore. The church was originally built at the private cost of the Damer family; and was enlarged in 1818, by means of a loan of £276 18s. 5d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 80; attendance 35. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 32, and the Roman Catholics to 1,018; and a pay daily school had on its books 60 boys and 30 girls.

SHROWLE, a barony. See ABBEYSRUDEL.

SHRUFEL, or **SHRUTLE**, a parish in the barony of Rathcline, co. Longford, Leinster. It contains the greater part of the town of BALLYMAHON; which see. Length, westward, 44 miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 6,922 acres, 1 road, 87 perches,—of which 176 acres, 2 roads, 5 perches are in Lough Ree, and 62 acres, 3 roads, 15 perches are in the river Inny. Pop., in 1831, 3,848; in 1841, 3,671. Houses 625. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,546. Houses 446. The number of townlands is 30. Between two-thirds and three-fourths of the surface is arable land, of a limestone quality; and most of the remainder is bog or low pasture and meadow land. Two considerable rising grounds or hills, Mullavorna and Tirlicken, diversify the surface, and are highly improved. A fine old grove exists at Ballymulvey; and some handsome plantations occur at Tirlicken, Ledwithstown, Drinacore, and Clonkeen, opposite Newcastle, the seat of the late Earl of Rosse. The river Inny traces the whole of the southern boundary, to the head of the large bay of Lough Ree, called Lough Killymore; and its stream and its banks combine with the adjacent country, to form a stretch of very pleasant scenery. "The river winds with a full deep stream till it passes through the demesne of Newcastle, when it falls through broken rocks for about a quarter of a mile; at Ballymulvey it grows deep and tranquil again till impeded by the rocky islands, eel-weir, and mills of

Ballymahon, where it falls a considerable number of feet into a deep bed through which it flows by the townlands of Castlecor to the ruined church of Shruel, where a bridge crosses it, from which it is navigable to Loughree and the Shannon. The views are particularly fine from Clonkeen, Ballymahon-bridge, and the house of Castlecor. The superficial appearance of this parish is injured by a want of timber, except at Ballymulvey, where the trees are beginning to decay by age. The town-parks of Ballymahon are kept in high order, but the general appearance of the parish is that of a light rocky soil. Lime-stone, for manurial purposes, is found in great abundance; and probably some sufficiently fine and indurated to be dressed as marble might be quarried near the bed of the Inny. The Royal Canal makes a long sweep within the parochial limits. Ballybranegan is the only hamlet of noticeable bulk. Ballymulvey, long and anciently the residence of the proprietors of the principal estate in the parish, is beautifully situated on the Inny, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above Ballymahon, and is surrounded by a majestic grove. In 1609, Sir Robert Dillon, successively Second Justice of the Queen's Bench, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, obtained from Queen Elizabeth a grant of the estates of Ballymulvey and the monastery of Abbey-shruel; his eldest son, Sir Lucas Dillon, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was the father of the first Earl of Roscommon, and the maternal grandfather of Oliver Plunket, titular archbishop of Armagh, who was executed at London in 1681, some think unjustly, on a charge of high treason; and Sir James Dillon, who was proprietor and occupant of Ballymulvey in 1641, became so deeply implicated in the rebellion of that year as to suffer expulsion from the House of Commons, and the forfeiture of his landed property. The estate of Ballymulvey now passed into the possession of the Molyneux family; and, in consequence of a failure of male issue, it afterwards passed to the family of Shulldham. Tirlickeen-house, situated 2 miles north-west of Ballymahon, and on the right side of the road thence to Roscommon, was built by the second Lord Annaly, a colonel in the army, during the life of his brother, the first Lord Annaly; and it was for some time the residence of the episcopal predecessor of the present bishop of Meath. The ancient mansion of Tirlickeen, now a ruin, and situated near Ballymahon, was the property and residence of Sir Connel O'Farrel, who was restored to his estates by the acts of settlement in 1602, in consideration of his having served under King Charles abroad, during the usurpation of Cromwell. "Traces of the old garden and orchard," says the Rev. John Graham, "remain near the old mansion-house of Tirlickeen; and when Oliver Goldsmith lived with his mother at Ballymahon, and was one of the pupils of the Rev. Mr. Hughes, the vicar of Shruel, who kept a classical school there, he got into a scrape by being detected with some of his school-fellows robbing this orchard." Castlecor-house, the residence of Mr. Hussey, situated on elevated ground, about a mile west of Ballymahon, was built by the very Rev. Cutts Harman, Dean of Waterford, and was designed by him to be a miniature copy of Windsor-castle. "The principal room, which is circular, and for which the chief part of the house has been sacrificed, commands delightful views of the river Inny, and different parts of this interesting neighbourhood, which are reflected by four large mirrors over each of the fire-places in the centre of the room. The floor is of marble, which renders this fine room very agreeable in the heat of summer, but cold, damp, and uncomfortable in winter. Four small but pleasant boarded-rooms, branch forward at equal intervals, from the great room in the centre of this house,

which has an underground story containing a large kitchen and several other apartments." Ledwithstown, the seat of Mr. Ledwith, is situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Ballymahon, immediately beyond the parochial boundary-line of Shruel; but a chief part of its demesne is within the parish. Drumnacor-house was built by the late John Sandys, Esq., is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of Ballymahon, and commands a fine view of Lough Ree. The other seats are Moygh-house, Darogehouse, Rockfield-house, and Ardoghill-house. The ruins of three old castles stand at respectively Ballymahon, Castlecor, and Barnacor. The burying-ground, surrounding the ruins of the old parish-church at Shruel, is one of the most popular places of interment in the county, and was the cemetery of the Molyneux, the Ledwiths, the Ashes, and other chief families of the neighbourhood.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardagh. Vicarial tithe composition, £123 16s. 2d.; glebe, £45 9s. 8d. Gross income, £169 5s. 11d.; nett, £150 14s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also a canonry in the cathedral of Kildare; but is resident in Shruel. A curate receives a salary of £75. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £194 10s. 4d., and are inappropriate in the vicars choral of the two cathedrals of Dublin. The church was built about 108 years ago, at a cost now unknown; and was enlarged in 1824, by means of a loan of £1,052 6s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance, from 30 to 180. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,350 to 1,620; in 1834, the Protestants amounted to 229, and the Roman Catholics to 3,407; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 40 scholars; a Roman Catholic Sunday school was usually attended by about 120 scholars; and 9 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £7 a-year from the Association for Discourteasing Vice, £6 from the Ardagh Association, and £2 from the vicar, and one with £6 from the Roman Catholic bishop, £1 10s. from the Roman Catholic parochial clergyman, and £12 10s. from subscription—had on their books 250 boys and 132 girls. In 1843, a National school at Ballymahon was salaried with £15 from the Board, and had on its books 105 boys and 140 girls.

SHRUEL, or SHRULE, a parish on the eastern verge of the barony of Slievemargy and of Queen's county, Leinster. It lies on the right bank of the Barrow, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Carlow. Length, southward, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; area, 982 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches,—of which 7 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches are in the river Barrow. Pop., in 1831, 183; in 1841, 165. Houses 25. The surface consists of good land; contains a large proportion of villa and demesne ground; and is traversed by the road from Athy to Carlow. The principal residences are Annville-cottage, Cherryville-house, and Hollymount-house,—the last the seat of W. Fishbourne, Esq. The chief antiquity is the ruin of Shruel castle—a massive and once important structure, erected in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir Robert Hartpole, constable of Carlow castle, and governor of Queen's county.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £46 3s. 1d. The rectories of Shruel and SLATY (see that article) constitute the benefice of Shruel. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 372. Gross income, £112 3s. 1d.; nett, £105 15s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the stipendiary curacy of Carlow. There is neither church nor chapel. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 32, and the Roman Catholics to 158; the Protestants of the union to 37, and the Roman

Catholics to 396; and there was a pay daily school in Slaty.

SHRUEL, or **SHRUELE**, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the southern verge of the barony of Kilmain, and of the county of Mayo, Connaught. Length, south-westward, 7 miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; area, 11,600 acres, 2 roads, 32 perches, —of which 151 acres, 1 rood, 32 perches lie detached, 738 acres, 3 roads, 20 perches are in Lough Corrib, and 143 acres, 3 roads, 20 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 4,167; in 1841, 5,087. Houses 869. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,660; in 1841, 4,358. Houses 747. The surface is preëminently bleak and of uninviting aspect, yet consists, for the most part, of good land. The Black river runs on the boundary with co. Galway, but is, for a considerable distance, subterranean. Dalgan-park, a large, commodious edifice, the seat of P. Kirwan, Esq., adorns the north-eastern district; and is surrounded by a wooded and pleasant demesne. The other seats of any consequence are Moyne-lodge, Ballycurrin-house, Glencorrib-lodge, and Laketield-house. Loughnakeill lake lies on the northern boundary, and has a surface-elevation of 93 feet above sea-level. Polbeg turlough lies in the western district. The portion of Lough Corrib belonging to the parish, contains the islet called Red-Island. The highest ground in the parish is Kilroe-hill, and has an altitude above sea-level of 238 feet. The principal antiquities, exclusive of those at the village, are the ruins of Moyne church, Moyne castle, and Moeorbin castle. The roads from Headford to Cong, Kilmain, and Ballinrobe pass across the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice and wardenship or peculiar jurisdiction of GALWAY: which see. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £183 17s. 5d., and the quarter-parts tithes for £61 5s. 9d.; and the latter are payable to the immediate incumbent of the parish, and are in the gift of the bishop of Tuam. The parochial Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,500 to 2,000; and the chapel attached to a friary, and presided over by two friars, has an attendance of about 600. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 24, and the Roman Catholics to 4,450; and 3 pay daily schools were usually attended by about 130 scholars. In 1843, a National school in the village was salaried with £24 a-year from the Board, and had on its books 149 boys and 100 girls.

SHRUEL, or **SHRUELE**, a village in the parish of Shruel, barony of Kilmain, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the Black river, and on the road from Ballinrobe to Galway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south by east of Kilmain, $\frac{3}{4}$ north by east of Headford, 9 south-south-east of Ballinrobe, and 17 north of Galway. It is a poor secluded and repulsive place; and is remarkable only for its stone bridge across the Black river, its ruins of an old monastery, and especially its ruins of a castle which belonged to the Marquis of Clanricarde, and was the scene or centre in 1641 of a cold-blooded and memorable massacre. Sir Henry Bingham, the ancestor of the Earl of Lucan, was, with the bishop of Killalla, 14 other Protestant clergymen, and a great number of respectable Protestant gentry, obliged, for want of provisions, to surrender his stronghold of Castlebar, to Viscount Mayo, and his son Sir Theobald Bourke; and he capitulated on the condition that he and the whole garrison should be safely conveyed to Galway. "The besieged had not only the assurance of Lord Mayo, the great leader of the Mayo Bourkes, but they had the promise of the Roman Catholic archbishop of Tuam, who assured them of a safe delivery at the fort of Galway; and this was not all—Lord Mayo, the night the convoy arrived at Shruel, made the

bishop of Killalla sleep with him in his own bed." But on Monday, two days after their arrival at Shruel, the convoy were delivered up by Lord Mayo to a ferocious relative of his own, Edmund Bourke; and when they were resuming their journey to Galway, and were in the vicinity of Shruel bridge, they were subjected by that monster to indiscriminate slaughter. "Some were shot, others were piked, others cast into the river—even the ladies were stabbed then while lying on the wounded bodies of their husbands and trying to protect them. Sixty-five persons were slaughtered, among whom were two women great with child, and all the clergymen, except the bishop, who was severely wounded, and a Mr. Crowd, who was so beaten on the feet with cudgels, that he died shortly after. It is but just to state, that numbers of the Roman Catholic gentry, on hearing of the horrid act, came to the assistance of the survivors, drove off the ferocious murderers, and carried the sufferers to their houses, and took care of them. Amongst others who exerted themselves in this humane labour, it is pleasant to have to mention that the old abbot of Ross Reilly, Brian Kilkelly, hastened to the spot, did all he could for the wounded, brought the bishop's wife and children to his abbey, and for several days entertained them to the best of his means, until they were removed to a more convenient retreat." The Earl of Clanricarde says, in a letter dated Feb. 19, "I received yesterday a large relation of the inhuman and barbarous massacre of the poor English, from Pierce Lynch, my tenant of Shruel, who was an eye-witness of that cruelty being done upon and on each side of the bridge before the castle; the number of the English one hundred. He affirms it was done by those in the county of Mayo, and who, being before with my Lord of Mayo, would fain have lodged within my castle, but neither entreaties nor threats could prevail." Fairs are held at Shruel on Easter Monday, July 26, and Nov. 11. Area of the village, 38 acres. Pop., in 1831, 507; in 1841, 729. Houses 122. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 55; in manufactures and trade, 51; in other pursuits, 30. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 53; on their own manual labour, 64; on means not specified, 11.

SHYANE, a parish in the barony of Elogurty, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles north-north-east of Thurles, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, southward, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; extreme breadth, 1; area, 909 acres, 34 perches. Pop., in 1831, 313; in 1841, 359. Houses 55. The land is good, and brings a high rent. The only noticeable objects are the hamlet of Rossestown, the ruins of Shyane church or Templeshyane, and the site of an old castle.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of THURLES [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £31 3s. 6d., and the rectorial for £13 11s. 6d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the representatives of Nath. Taylor, Esq., of Noon. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 30 boys and 20 girls.

SIERKRYAN. See **SIRIKRYAN**.

SILLAN (LOUGH), a lake in the parishes of Shercock and Knockbride, barony of Clonkee, co. Cavan, Ulster. It extends $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-westward, has a mean breadth of not more than 3 furlongs, sends forth the nascent stream of the Annalee river, possesses considerable picturesqueness, commences a few perches north of the village of Shercock, and is skirted along its east side by the road from Dublin to Clones.

SILLERMORE, a great moorland tract of country, partly in the barony of Galway, but chiefly in that

of Moycullen, co. Galway, Connaught. It comprehends the greater part of the parishes of Rahoon, Moycullen, and Killanin, and a considerable part of the parish of Kilcummin, and is, in its southern part, identical with the northern sea-board of the bay of Galway, from the immediate vicinity of the town of Galway to the bay of Casleh or Costello. "The greater part of this great tract of moor and bog," said Mr. Nimmo, in his official report of 1814, "is known by the name of the Sillermore mountain; it is in fact, however, a flat country, which, although rocky and uneven, does not exhibit any mountains, and very few hills, except toward the northern corner. The shape is nearly an isosceles triangle, having Galway at the vertex; and the sides extending to Leam on the north-west, and to Cortle bay on the south-west, and each about 15 Irish miles, with 11 miles of base, the contents being somewhat more than 50,000 Irish acres. The interior of this great moor is inaccessible but to a person on foot, and is nearly uninhabited—one road scarcely passable for carriages, runs along the shore from Galway to Costello bay, and a bridle road has been begun from near Oughterland to the same place; one or two other bridle roads enter a little way on the north-east side. The moor has been cleared and cultivated with success for somewhat more than a mile from Galway, and there is a stripe of cultivation along the shore, all of it, however, much roughened by naked blocks of granite; there are also a few patches along the north-east side, upon the hills overhanging the limestone field, which show tolerable cultivation; in the interior there are some pieces of scrubby wood, as upon the Ferbagh and Spiddal rivers. In order to open up this tract, I should propose to lay out a great road through the centre of it into Conamara, with branches on one side towards the sea, and on the other the limestone field, but these must be designed with more attention than the present attempts at bridle roads, which seem only calculated to perpetuate the present sterility."

SILLIES (THE), a river of the western division of the county of Fermanagh, Ulster. It rises among the uplands of the parish of Innismacaint, at nearly equal distances from Belleek and Church-hill, carries off the superfluous waters of several small lakes among these uplands, runs eastward and south-eastward in such a manner as never to be at a greater distance than 3½ miles from Lower Lough Erne, and, without including a countless number of minor sinuosities, has a course of about 19 miles to the river Erne at a point 1 mile above Enniskillen. It rises within, or on the boundaries of, the parishes of Innismacaint, Devenish, Boho, Cleenish, and Rossory, in the baronies of Magheraboy and Glenawley; and it traverses a series of close scenes of considerable beauty.

SILVERHILL, a mountain in the parish of Killynord, barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is situated 6½ miles north by west of the town of Donegal, and lifts its summit to the altitude of 1,967 feet above sea-level.

SILVERMINES, a village in the parish of Kilmore, barony of Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands on the road from Toomavara to Newport-Tip., or direct road from Roscrea to Limerick, 4½ miles south-south-west of Nenagh, 7½ south-west by west of Toomavara, 9 north-east of Newport-Tip., and 74½ south-west by west of Dublin. A mountainous country which immediately surrounds it, is popularly called the Silvermines mountains, forms part of the great Keeper or Slievekimalta congeries, and is separated from the central height of that congeries, the Keeper mountain itself, only by Glen-Colloo, which extends from east to

west within less than 2 miles of the south side of the village. The principal height of the Silvermines portion of the congeries rises 1½ mile south-west of the village, and lifts its summit to the altitude of 1,607 feet above sea-level. The mountains, as their name implies, are very rich in minerals; and they, at the same time, present noble features and combinations of romantic and powerful scenery. "The hills," said Mr. Holmes in 1801, "bear all the outward marks of internal wealth. I never saw finer studies for the painter; the various stains, the effects of mineral water dropping from them, and oozing through their jagged sides, the shattered fragments split from the mountain's sides, where the dark gashes, torn and blackened by the explosion of the powder in mining, a few blasted stumps and burnt herbage, give it all the character of Salvator's savagely-picturesque pencil; it wanted but a few of his condottori to give the finish, and these it was easy for the mind to furnish. From the innumerable shafts and levels, with other works overgrown with creeping briars and weeds, it appears that those mines have been worked with vigour even some centuries back. The present inhabitants do not remember them ever to have been productive of silver; yet few places obtain a name that does not originate from their properties, appearances, &c. And as those mines even give their names to a large district, it is more than probable that our ancestors worked them as silver mines, though now they are dwindled into insignificance, through want of enterprise and capital." The mines were worked, during the first half of the 17th century, under the direction of Lord William Russell and Sir Charles Brook, who held them from the Crown; but, during the rebellion of 1641, the works were destroyed, and many of the workmen massacred, by a body of rebels. These rebels, "not content to lay waste the mine, and to demolish all the works thereunto belonging, did accompany this their barbarousness with bloody cruelty against the poor workmen, such as were employed about the melting and refining of the ore, and in all offices thereunto belonging; the which some of them being English, and the rest Dutch (because the Irish have no skill at all in any of those things, had never been employed in this mine otherwise than to dig it and to do other labours), were all put to the sword by them, except a very few who by flight escaped their hands." Dr. Boate describes the silver of the mines as "very fine, so as the farmers sold it at Dublin for 5s. 2d. sterling the ounce; as for the lead, that they sold on the place for £11 sterling the ton, and for £12 at the city of Limerick. The king had the sixth part of the silver for his share, and the tenth part of the lead, the rest remaining to the farmers, whose clear profit was estimated to be worth £2,000 sterling yearly." The lead ore was exceedingly pure, and contained a larger proportion of silver than any other Irish ore except that of Bangor. The mines are now the property of Lord Dunally; and have been leased from his lordship, and recently brought into extensive operation by an English Mining company. Shellee, the locality of other lead mines [see SHELEE], is situated 2 miles to the west; and Kilboy-house, the residence of Lord Dunally, is situated 1½ mile to the east-north-east. This mansion is spacious; the home-grounds are chaste and beautiful; and the park extends to the base of the hills, and blends there with most imposing mountain-scenery. The demesne contains the richest land in the fertile valley of Silvermines, and is adorned with some of the largest ash and oak trees in the luxuriant district of Ormond. Within a mile of the village are the residences of Silvermines-cottage, Sragh-cottage, and Garryard-house. Fairs are held in the

village on May 1, June 8. and Sept. 8. The Silvermines dispensary is within the Nenagh Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 6,358; and, in 1839-40, it expended £117 12s. 5d., and administered to 850 patients. Area of the village, 25 acres. Pop., in 1831, 791; in 1841, 682. Houses 122. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 66; in manufactures and trade, 34; in other pursuits, 29. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 52; on their own manual labour, 68; on means not specified, 1.

SILVER RIVER (THE), a rivulet of the western district of King's county, Leinster. It rises in the barony of Ballybrit, among the Slievebloom mountains, near the Wolf-Trap Gap, and pursues a course of about 15 miles, prevailing north-north-westward, to the river Brosna, at a point about 2 miles above Ferbane. It drains a large extent of boggy country. Its principal affluent is the stream which flows westward from Lough Annagh.

SILVER STREAM. See **ARIGADEEN**.

SIMONSTOWN, a quondam parish in the barony of Killea and Moore, 1 mile south-south-west of Ballymore, co. Kildare, Leinster. It was a curacy in the dio. of Dublin, but is now incorporated with Tinolin.

SINGLAND, a chapelry in the parish of St. Patrick's, and within the limits of the quondam county of the city of Limerick, 2 miles south-south-east of the centre of the city, co. Limerick, Munster. It forms part of the benefice of St. Patrick, and corps of the treasury of Limerick cathedral. See **LIMERICK**. The hamlet of Singland formerly had fairs on Easter-Tuesday and Dec. 11.

SINGLE-STREET, a village in the parish of Innismacint, and vicinity of the town of Ballyshannon, barony of Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, Ulster. Area, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 314. Houses 63.

SION-HILL, a hill on the north border of the parish of Killucan, 2 miles north of the village of Killucan, barony of Farbill, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Though lifting its summit to the altitude of only 497 feet above sea-level, it makes a conspicuous figure in the midst of a great expanse of low and flat country, and arrests the attention of the traveller both on the road from Dublin to Mullingar, and on that from Dublin to Granard.

SION-MILLS, a large linen-yarn factory on the river Mourne, about 3 miles south of Strabane, barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone, Ulster. Mr. and Mrs. Hall say, "This is one of the most interesting establishments it has ever been our good fortune to visit in any country. We have inspected manufactories of much greater extent than the Sion-Mills, but have never witnessed with greater gratification the practical and efficient working of a fine moral system. The Mills are situated on the river Mourne, which rushes along with a rapid and continued current, and is about one of the best water-powers in Great Britain, the supply being not only large, but constant. About 80 horse-power is now employed to drive 8,000 spindles; yet but a small portion of the water is necessary for the purpose. Instead of the hot furnace, long chimneys, and dense smoke, rendering still more unhealthy the necessarily close atmosphere of manufactories devoted exclusively to the spinning of flax and tow into linen yarn, there is a clean, handsome, well-ventilated building, where nearly 700 of a peasantry, which, before the establishment of this manufactory, were starving and idle—not from choice, but necessity—are now constantly employed, and the air is as pure and as fresh as on the borders of the wildest prairie or the boldest coast. The bare fact of such a population being

taught industrious habits, and receiving full remuneration for their time and labour, is a blessing, but not the only one enjoyed by this favoured peasantry; agricultural labour is not neglected, because five out of the 700 are women and girls—creatures who, but for the spirit and enterprise of the Messrs. Herdman (to whom, and the Mulhollands of Belfast, Tyrone, is indebted for this establishment), would be found cowering over the embers of their turf fires, or begging along the way-sides for morsels of food. But this system of social order and social industry is not, as we have said, the only advantage enjoyed at Sion-Mills. Cottages of simple construction, but sound and comfortable, have been built for the workmen and their families; a school is established, and to the Sunday school the Messrs. Herdman themselves attend, taking the greatest interest in the educational progress of their workpeople, and distributing motives to improvement, lavishly and judiciously. Nor are they behind London in the idea that the people may derive benefit from the introduction of more refined tastes into the business of every-day life. The traveller's ear is refreshed, if he pass along during the long evenings of winter, or the bright cheerful ones of summer, by the music of a full band; and instead of the saddened hearts and saddened features, he has been led to suppose inseparable from the crowded factory, he hears a chorus of cheerful noises, or the echoes of dancing feet. The Messrs. Herdman are also anxious that the minds of their operatives should not only be softened, but expanded, and have purchased for their instruction a splendid apparatus for the exhibition of astronomical diagrams. We visited several of the factory dwellings, and found that, in many instances, they combined the small comforts of town rooms, with the peculiar advantages of country cottages. We never saw a more healthy population, and the watchful care of the proprietors has effectually prevented the growth of immorality, supposed to be inseparable from the factory system."

SIX-MILE-BRIDGE, a small market and post town in the parish of Kilfinaghta, barony of Lower Bunratty, co. Clare, Munster. It stands on the river Ougarnce, and on the east road from Limerick to Ennes, 4½ miles east-south-east of Newmarket-on-Fergus, 8 north-north-west of Limerick, 11 south-east of Ennes, and 10½ south-west by west of Dublin. It was formerly a place of note; but has, for upwards of half-a-century, been in a rapidly declining condition. It has a church, two Roman Catholic chapels, a bridewell, a small court-house, the skeleton of a beautiful market-house, an extensive flour-mill, and the ruins of an oil-mill; and it is a constabulary station, and the seat of the Roman Catholic diocese of Killaloe. Courts of quarter and petty sessions are held in the town,—the latter on the second Tuesday of every month. A fair is held on Dec. 6. Within about a mile of the town are the seats of Castlecrine, Henry Butler, Esq.; Castlecrine-cottage; Ballysheen-house; Streamstown-house; Castle-villa; Cappagh-lodge; Rossmannagher-house; Ballintine-lodge; Heathmount-lodge; Elderberry-house; and Mount-Ivera, Mr. Ivera. Area of the town, 39 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,491; in 1841, 848. Houses 152. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 64; in manufactures and trade, 72; in other pursuits, 36. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 6; on the directing of labour, 74; on their own manual labour, 87; on means not specified, 5.

SIX-MILE-BRIDGE, a village in the parish of Monasterenagh, barony of Small County, co. Limerick.

* The Census of 1861 returns 130 of the population as in the parish of Kilfinaghta, on the opposite bank of the Ougarnce.

erick, Münster. It stands on the river Connogue, and on the road from Limerick to Bruff, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of the romantic Lough Gur, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Bruff, and $\frac{7}{8}$ south-south-east of Limerick. In its vicinity are the seats of Grange, Rawlinstown, Cahir, Scule-hill, and Rockstown. A dispensary in the village is within the Limerick Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 4,768; and, in 1839-40, it expended £91 17s., and administered to 840 patients. Area of the village, 5 acres. Pop., in 1841, 174. Houses 28.

SIX-MILE-CROSS, a village in the parish of Termonmaguirk, barony of Omagh, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the Cloghfin rivulet, and on the roads from Dungannon to Omagh, and from Pomeroy to Fintona, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles north-north-west of Ballygawley, $\frac{7}{8}$ west-south-west of Pomeroy, and $\frac{7}{8}$ south-east by east of Omagh. It has a meeting-house and a Hibernian Society's schoolhouse. A fair is held on the 19th of every month. Area of the village, 11 acres. Pop., in 1831, 275; in 1841, 355. Houses 68.

SIX-MILE-WATER, (THE) a rivulet of the central district of the county of Antrim, Ulster. It rises near the junction-point of the baronies of Upper Antrim, Upper Glenarn, and Lower Belfast; and flows $\frac{9}{16}$ miles south-westward, and $\frac{3}{4}$ west-north-westward, on the boundary between the barony of Upper Antrim on the right, and the baronies of Lower Belfast and Lower Massarene on the left, to the head of Antrim bay or the north-east corner of Lough Neagh, immediately below the town of Antrim. On the banks of this clear and beautiful stream are the very extensive and interesting bleaching-grounds and warehouses of W. Chaine, Esq. "We have never," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "seen pastoral beauty so happily combined with the beauty of industry as in this prosperous and picturesque establishment, a series of factories which, as it were, dot the banks of the gushing river. The highroad traveller, much as he may admire the wide-spreading bleaching-grounds, the taste and elegance of the various residences in their immediate neighbourhood,—the clean, well-dressed, homely, and happy appearance of the inhabitants,—can form no idea whatever of the graceful recesses of this sylvan spot. It is unrivalled in its way—trees, rocks, banks, and paths, screened from the sun, and terminating in vistas, revealing the fine country beyond; while at your feet the waters rush to their trained courses, and set at work the machinery of those mighty mills—mills which owe their existence to the clear, vigorous, and benevolent mind, and steady persevering industry of one of Ireland's truest friends—a man who, in truth, answers to the character of the Man of Ross, in all things but his poverty."—

"Him portioned maids, apprenticed orphans blest;
The young who labour and the old who rest."

It would be impossible to describe the varied, yet continued beauty of this scene; the river twists in the most fantastic manner; and Mr. Chaine has availed himself not only of the best water-power, but has erected his bleaching machinery where it least disturbs the aspect of the whole. In general, manufacturers care little or nothing for the picturesque; as long as the mechanism that enriches proceeds prosperously; they are heedless of injury inflicted on river or mountain; but this good man venerates Nature, and instead of outraging either her form or her laws, he wiles her into partnership with what is useful and beneficial in art and manufacture."

SKEA, a hamlet in the parish of Cleenish, barony of Glenawley, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It stands $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Enniskillen, on the

road thence to Swanlinbar. It has a constabulary barrack, a schoolhouse, and a Roman Catholic chapel; and in its vicinity are the demesnes of Skea-house and Fairwood-park. Skea was formerly a chapelry in the dio. of Clogher; but its parochial character is now merged in Cleenish.

SKEA, a hill on the mutual boundary of the baronies of Kinnalmeaky and East Carbery, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Bandon, co. Cork, Munster. It forms part of the southern screen of the valley of the Bandon river.

SKEAGH, a hill in the parish and barony of Rathconrath, 8 miles west of Mullingar, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It adjoins the north side of the road from Dublin to Ballymahon and Lanesborough; and its summit commands a view of a large portion of the counties of Westmeath and Longford.

SKEAN, or SKEEN, a lake, partly in the parish of Kilmactranny and barony of Tiraghilla, co. Sligo, and partly in the parishes of Boyle and Ardara, barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It measures about a mile in length, and 3 furlongs in breadth, and has a surface-elevation of 164 feet above the level of the sea. Only $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile east of it, lies Lough Meelagh in the parish of Kilronan.

SKEHEERINKY. See MITCHELLSTOWN CAVES.

SKEIRKE, or SKIRK, a parish in the barony of Clandonagh, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-south-west of Borris-in-Ossory, Queen's co.; Leinster. Length, westward, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,337 acres, 6 perches. Pop., in 1831, 911; in 1841, 1,056. Houses 172. The surface consists, in general, of good land; and is traversed by the cross road from Borris-in-Ossory to Errill. A height at the church has an altitude above sea-level of 516 feet; and another on the southern border has an altitude of 646 feet. The only seat is Ballymeelish-house. In the south-western district is a ruined old castle. The height at the church commands an extensive view, as is intimated by the name Cl-Eirk, contracted into Skeirke; and is surmounted by a pagan temple. "Its area is surrounded with a deep intrenchment; and within it is a pyramidal stone, 6 feet high, with the stumps of others which made the temple. Towards the east is a cromlech, and to the north an high keep or exploratory fort, and contiguous is the parochial church."—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £45; glebe, £344 7s. 10d. Gross income, £389 7s. 10d.; nett, £352 14s. 1d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Gowran, in the dio. of Ossory; and is non-resident in Skeirke. A curate receives a salary of £83. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £90; and are inappropriate in the corporation of the city of Kilkenny. The church was built in 1831, by means of a loan of £461 10s. 9d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 50. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 37, and the Roman Catholics to 896; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £3 a-year from the London Hibernian Society, and £5 from the vicar—had on their books 94 boys and 49 girls.

SKELLIGS (THE), three insular rocks in the barony of Iveragh, co. Kerry, Munster. The smallest, called the Lemon Rock, lies $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of the extremity of Puffin Island, and $\frac{1}{4}$ south by west of Bray Head; the middle one, called the Little Skellig, lies $\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of the Lemon Rock; and the largest, called the Great Skellig, lies $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of the Little Skellig. The Lemon Rock is a low, round rock, always above water, and too near the land to be dangerous

to ships; but it exhibits nothing remarkable, except a great profusion of different species of sea-fowl. The Little Skellig has a cliffy and very singular outline, and possesses the curious and interesting property of being the only land in the kingdom on which gannets nestle and breed. "In the spring and beginning of summer," says Dr. Smith, "the country people resort hither in small boats, when the sea is calm, to catch these birds; they eat the flesh, which is fishy and rank; but the principal profit is made by the feathers. The birds are exceeding fat, and the persons who take them, carry on a kind of traffic with them, by exchanging two salted puffins for a peck of meal." The Great Skellig is an enormous and precipitous mass of rock, soaring sheer up from the water in two pinnacles,—the loftier 710 feet in altitude; and it is usually lashed round the base by a tumbling, roaring, and tremendous sea. The soundings of the ocean in the immediate vicinity are said to be deeper than in any part of the English Channel, or of the portion of the German ocean lying between Great Britain and Holland; the unbroken and horrific roll of the Atlantic runs right against the rock in all winds except those from the east; and in stormy weather, or even when the ocean is but a little disturbed, any attempt to land upon the rock is either dangerous or altogether futile. A tiny sort of creek on the south-west side, and a small spot on the south side, are the only possible landing-places even during a calm; and either of these is used which happens, at the time of a stranger's visit, to be the better sheltered from the prevailing ocean-swell. The central division of the island has an altitude of only about 150 feet above the level of the sea, is flat and plain, and comprises about three acres of ground, formerly under cultivation; but the two end divisions consist of almost perpendicular rocks, which shoot aloft nearly in the manner of the sublime and terrific "stacks" of the Shetland Islands in the extreme north of Scotland, and which, in a beetling and dreadful manner, overhang the sea. Two lighthouses have been erected upon the island, the loftiest at the height of between 300 and 400 feet above the level of the sea; and the maintenance of them cost during the year 1840, £1,417 2s. 6d.,—and during the year 1843, £1,197 16s. 9d. A road was also, at great expense, made up the island to the lighthouses. Four families connected with the lighthouses reside on the island; and are regularly provisioned for several months. Wells of fresh water—or at least of water only a little brackish—exist on the island, several yards above the level of the sea; and as they evidently spring up as fountains from the ocean, they are justly regarded as a great natural curiosity. An ancient ecclesiastical establishment, said to have been an abbey of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, anciently stood on the central or flat part of the island; but, on account of the extreme wildness and inaccessibility of the site, it was removed to the continent. Several cells, alleged to have been chapels, still stand on the island; and are built, in the ancient Roman manner, of stone curiously closed and jointed, without either mortar or cement, are impervious to the air, and terminate at the top in circular arches of stone. These cells or chapels, and the two wells of water, are dedicated to St. Michael the archangel; and, together with some stone crosses and other objects of reputed sanctity, were, for a long period, a sufficiently powerful attraction to draw to the island crowds of superstitious pilgrims and devotees. "The soil," says Dr. Smith, "is but thin, and yet the herbage is short and sweet; the ridges where corn had formerly been sown are still visible. Here are several stone crosses

erected, at which the pilgrims perform certain stationary prayers, and have peculiar orisons to perform at each station. When they have visited the cells and chapels, they ascend the top of the rock, part of which is performed by squeezing through a hollow part, resembling the funnel or shaft of a chimney, which they term the Needle's Eye. This ascent (although there are holes and steps cut into the rock to climb by) is far from being gained without trouble; but when this obstacle is surmounted, the pilgrim arrives at a small flat place, about a yard broad, which slopes away down both sides of the rock to the ocean. On the further side of this flat, which, from its narrowness on the top, is a kind of isthmus, the ascent is gained by climbing up a smooth sloping rock, that only leans out a very little, and this they call the stone of pain, from the difficulty of its ascent; there are a few shallow holes cut into it, where they fix their hands and feet, and by which they scramble up. This kind of a sloping wall is about 12 feet high, and the danger of mounting it seems terrible; for if a person should slip, he might tumble on either side of the isthmus, down a precipice, headlong, many fathoms into the sea: when this difficult passage is surmounted, the remaining part of the way up to the highest summit of the rock is much less difficult. On the top are two stations to visit, where there are also some stone crosses. The first is called the Eagle's Nest, probably from its extreme height, for here a person seems to have got into the superior region of the air; and it is ascended, by the help of some steps cut into the rock, without much difficulty. If the reader can conceive a person poised, as it were, or rather perched, on the summit of this pinnacle, beholding the vast expanse of the ocean all around him, except towards the east, where the lofty mountains on the shore appear like so many low houses overlooked from the lofty dome of some cathedral, he may be able to form some idea of the tremendousness and awfulness of such a prospect. The second station which the devotees have to visit on this height, and which is attended with the utmost horror and peril, is by some called the Spindle, and others the Spit, which is a long narrow fragment of the rock, projecting from the summit of this frightful place, over a raging sea, and this is walked to by a narrow path of only two feet in width, and several steps in length. Here the devotees, women as well as men, get astride on this rock, and so edge forward, until they arrive at a stone cross, which some bold adventurer cut formerly on its extreme end; and here having repeated a paternoster, returning from thence concludes the penance. To get back down the stone of pain is attended with some address, in order to land safe on the neck of rock which I called an isthmus. Many persons, about 20 years ago, came from the remotest parts of Ireland to perform these penances, but the zeal of such adventurous devotees hath been very much cooled of late."

SKENER-ISLAND. See **SKENICK.**

SKERRIES, a fishing town in the parish of Holmpatrick, barony of East Balrothery, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on a little headland, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile east of the nearest part of the Dublin and Drogheda railway, 3 miles south-east of Balbriggan, $\frac{3}{4}$ north by west of Rush, 8 north-north-east of Swords, and 15 north-east by north of Dublin. It is the largest fishing town between Howth and Drogheda, and presents a clean and cheerful appearance. Its principal street is wide, and nearly a mile in length, but is irregularly built. The town has a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a small Methodist meeting-house, a dispensary, a small inn, and several public-houses. The dispensary is within the

Balrothery Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 3,688; and, in 1839-40, it expended £107 17s. 7d., and administered to 1,966 patients. Fairs are held on April 28 and Aug. 10. At the point of a little peninsula adjoining the site of the town is a harbour, which sufficiently accommodates the fishing vessels belonging to the town, and occasionally affords shelter to those of the neighbouring small ports; and opposite the town, at the distance of from 3 furlongs to 2 miles from the shore, are the four islets of Red-Island, Colt-Island, St. Patrick's Island, and Shenick's Island, aggregately called the Skerries, and imposing that name upon the town. "Skerries," said the late Mr. Nimmo, in the report of his Coast Survey, "is the most considerable fishing village on the east coast. There is a good pier of 420 feet long, which was built in 1755, partly at the public expense, parliament having granted at that time £2,000, and in 1767, £1,500 towards the work; and it was proposed to extend this pier into 10 feet water at low water. Since that time, the pier having fallen into decay, the present proprietor, Hans Hamilton, Esq., has had it effectually repaired and somewhat extended; it is now in good order, though rather small for the trade. The round form of the head also is complained of, as permitting the sea to tumble in along the pier; this could be corrected by a jetty, at an expense of £400 or £500. The bay or road of Skerries is clean, of easy access, and affords good shelter in southerly or westerly winds. It would be very possible to convert it into an excellent safety-harbour for this coast, by a mole on the ledge, called the Cross, and turning off to the westward, or by prolonging the pier into deep water. For a mile to the south of Skerries, we have a low sandy shore, the beach extending at low water off to Shenick's Island; the limestone country then commences near Hacketstown; the shore is a cliff for one mile farther, to the little bay of Lough Shiunny." The surface of the country immediately around the town has a very fertile soil, and is beautifully diversified. Within about a mile, are the mansions of Milverton and Hacketstown, the seats respectively of Mr. Woods and Mr. Johnstown. A charming road leads along the cliffy shore, and nearly parallel with the Dublin and Drogheda railway, to Balbriggan. Many of the inhabitants of Skerries divide their labour between fishing in the deep sea, and tilling little pendicles of land which are attached to their houses; and numbers of the females, as in Balbriggan and its neighbourhood, embroider muslins for the manufacturers of Belfast and Glasgow. In Sept. 1575, Sir Henry Sydney landed at Skerries, immediately after having been appointed by Queen Elizabeth to the Lord-deputyship of Ireland. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Dublin takes designation from Skerrie, and has chapels here and at Milverton. Area of the town, 81 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,556; in 1841, 2,417. Houses 498. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 134; in manufactures and trade, 327; in other pursuits, 57. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9; on the directing of labour, 132; on their own manual labour, 355; on means not specified, 22.

SKERRIES (THE), three small rocky islets about a mile north-east of Portrush, parish of Ballywellan, barony of Lower Dunluce, co. Antrim, Ulster.

SKERRY, a parish in the barony of Lower Antrim, 3 miles east-north-east of Broughshane, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, south-westward, 7 miles; extreme breadth, 4½; area, 26,176 acres, 9 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 4,459, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 4,405; in 1841, 5,349. Houses 929. All the central and

western districts are part of the great upland region of the interior of the county. The heights of the central district are called the Lile Mountains, and possess a romantic and highly picturesque character. The loftiest height in the east is Collon-Top mountain, situated on the boundary, and lifting its summit to the altitude of 1,419 feet above sea-level. The western district, and a belt along the south, constituting the north side of the valley of the Braid rivulet, are low and arable land, yet have, for the most part, a light and gravelly soil. Tullamore-lodge, a seat of Lord O'Neill, is situated on the margin of the parish, in the northern vicinity of Broughshane, and contributes to the landscape a large and pleasing expanse of wood. The other principal seats are Knockboy, Whitehall, Bushyfield, and Oakfield. The chief antiquity is the ruin of the old church. The roads from Ballymena to Cushendall, and from Broughshane to Ballymoney, pass through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £399 7s. 8d. The rectories of Skerry and RACAVAN [see that article] constitute the benefice of Skerry. Area, 44,739 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches. Pop., in 1831, 8,684. Gross income, £716 3s. 9d.; nett, £507 18s. 5d. Patron, the Marquis of Donegal. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church is in Racavan. A schoolhouse in Skerry is also used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of from 40 to 60. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses in the benefice have an attendance of respectively 800 and 500. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Donaghly. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish of Skerry consisted of 146 Churchmen, 3,398 Presbyterians, and 1,073 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 288 Churchmen, 7,223 Presbyterians, 4 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,824 Roman Catholics; 9 Sunday schools in the union—7 of which were at Ballycloughan, Loughconnelly, Corene, Broughshane, Racavan, Teeloy, and Lisnamurgan—were usually attended by about 306 scholars; 12 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £11 a-year from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, and £5 from Lord Mountcashel, one with £2 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society; and a sum not reported from the rector, and one with £6 from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 271 boys and 317 girls; and 17 daily schools in the union had on their books 482 boys and 439 girls.

SKIBBEREEN, a post and market town in the parishes of Creagh and Abbeystrawry, eastern division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the river Ilan, and on the south or coast road from Cork to Bantry, 10 miles west-south-west of Roscarbery, 14 south-east by south of Bantry, 16½ west-south-west of Clonkilly, 42 south-west of Cork, and 168 south-west of Dublin; The Abbeystrawry section is usually called Bridge-town; and the Creagh section was originally called Stapleton, and was part of the domain of the castle of Gortnacloagh belonging to MacCarty Rensh. The whole town, though brisk and thriving, is ugly and disagreeable. The old parts, which even 20 years ago comprised much the larger divisions, are extremely miserable, and exhibit a disgusting specimen of the excessive penury which prevails throughout the bulk of the small and second-rate towns of Ireland. Mr. Weld, when noticing the town about 40 years ago, says that "this place called to his recollection the old story of an Irish servant who, being asked, on arriving in London, what he thought of that city, replied that London appeared a mighty

good sort of a place, but was nothing at all to Skibbereen; and, indeed, Skibbereen, in some respects, stands unparalleled; for we find whole streets in it formed of cabins without chimneys, situated at the bottom of a deep trench or ditch.^a The town, however, has, in all respects, been much improved under the impulses of trade, without assistance from either family patronage or parliamentary influence; and it now boasts all the importance arising from its being the remotest coast town of any consequence between the city of Cork and the vast mountainous district of the counties of Cork and Kerry. Its public buildings are a church, a Methodist meeting-house, a large Roman Catholic chapel, several school-houses, a sessions-house, a bridewell, a market-house, a stone bridge, a workhouse, and a dispensary. In the vicinity are a ruined church of the old monastery of Abbeystrowry, and the sites of the ancient castles of Gortnacloagh and Lettertilis, both old strengths of MacCarthy Reagh. In the vicinity also are the villas of Lakelands, Coronea, Cloverhill, and Abbeyville; about 3 miles toward Bantry, is Hollybrook, the seat of Richard H. Beecher, Esq.; about 2 miles below the town, charmingly situated on the Ilan, is Newcourt, the seat of Beecher Fleming, Esq.; at 3 miles, is Creagh, the seat of Sir William Wrixon Beecher, Bart.; at the same distance, but more to the east, is Affadown, the seat of Henry Beecher, Esq.; and in the vicinity of Affadown and of Roaring-Water bay, is Whitehall, the seat of Samuel Townsend, Esq. The lands immediately around the town have a clay soil, sometimes red, but generally grey, and preëminently superincumbent upon slaty strata; and, so far back as about the middle of last century, they were well cultivated, were usually manured with sea-sand, and produced heavy crops of corn and flax. The clothing trade, and the linen manufactory, particularly the making of striped linens and handkerchiefs, were common in the town when Dr. Smith wrote; but the principal trade at present is the retail supply of British manufactures and colonial produce to an extensive circumjacent district. Yet great quantities of yarns and coarse linens are still sold at the fairs; several large flour-mills and breweries are in operation; and considerable sales are effected in wheat, barley, oats, and other agricultural produce. The port of the town for sea-borne vessels is 2 miles down the river, and does not admit larger vessels than those of 200 tons burthen; but, in consequence of the voyage being often rendered dangerous and tedious by the prevalence of westerly winds, the principal intercourse with Cork is maintained by land carriage. Fairs are held on July 10 and Dec. 11. The town has a loan fund, a savings' bank, and an office of the Provincial Bank of Ireland. In 1843, the loan fund had a capital of £498, circulated £2,496 in 1,298 loans, cleared a nett profit of £57 19s. 7d., and had 7 depositors or proprietors of its capital. In 1838, the only public conveyance was the mail-coach in transit between Cork and Bantry. A court of quarter-sessions is held in the town once a-year; and a court of petty-sessions is held on every Wednesday. Pop. of the town, in 1831, 4,429; in 1841, 4,715. Houses 672. Area of the Creagh section, 26 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,594; in 1841, 2,848. Houses 404. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 155; in manufactures and trade, 298; in other pursuits, 113. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 22; on the directing of labour, 283; on their own manual labour, 240; on means not specified, 21. Area of the Abbeystrowry section, 62 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,835; in 1841, 1,867. Houses 268. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 106; in manufactures and trade, 217; in other pursuits, 76.

Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 28; on the directing of labour, 109; on their own manual labour, 159; on means not specified, 13.

The Skibbereen Poor-law union ranks as the 12th, and was declared on Jan. 31, 1839. It lies wholly in co. Cork, and comprehends an area of 236,308 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 94,736. Its electoral divisions, together with the number of valued tenements in each, are Abbeystrowry, 588; Creagh, 806; Castle-Haven, 574; Myross, 354; Aghadown, 311; Dromdaleague, 319; Tullagh, 487; Kilcoe, 171; Caharragh, 305; Kilmoe, 632; East Skull, 483; West Skull, 445; Killaughnabeg, 214; Drinagh, 211; Kilmacabea, 393; Roscarbery, 873; Ardfield, 216; Rathbarry, 183; Kilkerranmore, 183; and Castrum-Ventry, 132. The number of elected guardians is 27; and of ex-officio guardians is 9. The divisions of Abbeystrowry, Creagh, Castle-Haven, Myross, Aghadown, and Dromdaleague, lie in the eastern division of the barony of West Carbery; the divisions of Kilcoe, Caharragh, Kilmoe, East Skull, and West Skull, lie in the western division of the barony of West Carbery; the division of Killaughnabeg lies in the western division of the barony of East Carbery; the divisions of Drinagh and Kilmacabea lie partly in the western division of the barony of East Carbery, and partly in the eastern division of the barony of West Carbery; the division of Roscarbery lies in the western division of the barony of East Carbery; and the divisions of Ardfield, Rathbarry, Kilkerranmore, and Castrum-Ventry lie in the barony of Ibane and Barryroe. The number of valued tenements in the eastern division of the barony of West Carbery districts is 3,748,—in the western division of the barony of East Carbery districts, 1,382; in the western division of the barony of West Carbery districts, 2,036,—in the barony of Ibane and Barryroe districts, 714,—in the entire union, 7,880; and of this total, 2,551 were valued under £5,—1,902, under £10,—1,187, under £15,—815, under £20,—468, under £25,—313, under £30,—304, under £40,—143, under £50,—and 197, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £97,905; the total number of persons rated is 7,943; and of these, 885 were rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—606, not exceeding £2,—401, not exceeding £3,—376, not exceeding £4,—and 369, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Aug. 12, 1839,—to be completed in June 1841,—to cost £7,083 for building and completion, and £1,217 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 6 acres, obtained for an annual rent of £9,—and to contain accommodation for 800 paupers. The workhouse was opened for the admission of paupers on March 19, 1842; and it had 265 pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843. The medical charities within the union are dispensaries at Skibbereen, Baltimore, Castletownsend, Glandore, Roscarbery, and Skull; and, in 1839-40, they received £330 3s. 6d. from subscription, £316 11s. 6d. from public grants, and £42 16s. 7d. from other sources, and expended £483 10s. in salaries to medical officers, £146 19s. 6d. for medicines, and £65 18s. 4½d. for contingencies. The Skibbereen dispensary serves for a district containing a pop. of 21,588; and, in 1839-40, it expended £144 8s. 7½d., and administered to 4,606 patients.

SKIRD ROCKS. See BRITANNY.

SKIRK. See SKIRKE.

SKIRTS, or SKEIR, a parish in the barony of Omagh, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It contains the town of CASTLE-DERG: which see. Length, southward, 6½ miles; breadth, from 1¼ to 3¼; area, 14,286 acres, 22 perches,—of which 76 acres, 3 rods, 21 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 5,671; in 1841, 5,790.

Houses 990. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 5,090; in 1841, 5,323. Houses 925. The civil parish was constituted out of portions of the parishes of Urney and Ardstraw, and is properly designated "Skirts of Urney and Ardstraw." The ecclesiastical parish, however, is co-extensive with only the Urney portion of the civil parish, and is properly designated Derg. Pop. of the ecclesiastical parish, in 1831, 3,113. The surface is bisected eastward through the middle by the river Derg; and hence consists principally of part of the low grounds and hill screes of that river's valley. The small lake Lee lies on the southern boundary; and the rivulet Fairy runs along part of the eastern boundary. The principal rural residences are Mount-Bernard, Foggyhill, and Blackhill; and the chief antiquity is a Druidical altar. The roads from Strabane to Pettigo and Donegal traverse the interior.—The parish of Derg is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition belonging to the incumbent, £258 9s. 2½d.; glebe, £30. Gross income, £288 9s. 2½d.; nett, £265 5s. 6½d. Patron, the incumbent of Urney. The church was built by subscription in the year 1732. Sittings 280; attendance, from 160 to 240. The Presbyterian meeting-house formerly belonged to the Secession Synod, and has an attendance of from 180 to 250. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 600 to 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in the benefice of Urney. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 867 Churchmen, 949 Presbyterians, and 1,192 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools at Killeen, Troughlaugh, and Castle-Derg were usually attended by about 295 scholars; and 7 daily schools at Castle-Derg, Ganvaghan, Killeen, Mount-Bernard, Troughlaugh, Ganvaghan, and Pollyarnon, had on their books 258 boys and 147 girls. The daily school at Castle-Derg was salaried with £8 a-year from the National Board, and £2 from Sir R. Ferguson; one of the two at Ganvaghan, with £8 from the National Board; that at Killeen, with £8 from the National Board; and that at Mount-Bernard, with £5 from the National Board, and some advantages from Sir R. Ferguson.

SKREEN, or SKRYNE, a barony in the county of Meath, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north-west, by the barony of Lower Navan; on the north, by the barony of Upper Slane; on the east, by the baronies of Lower Duleek and Upper Duleek; and by the county of Dublin; on the south, by the baronies of Rathoath and Lower Deere; and on the west, by the baronies of Lower Deere and Lower Navan. Its length, northward, is 9½ miles; its extreme breadth is 7½; and its area is 40,891 acres, 2 roods, 29 perches,—of which 78 acres, 2 roods, 30 perches are in the river Boyne, which runs for 64 miles along the western and north-western boundaries. The most conspicuous natural feature, as well as most interesting locality for antiquities and curious associations, is the hill of TARA: which see. "The soil of Skreen," says Mr. Thompson, in his Statistical Survey of the County of Meath, published in 1802, "is, generally speaking, a deep rich earth upon a fine limestone gravel, and in some parts over marl, that inexhaustible mine of wealth to the farmer, which until of late years remained almost totally neglected. The surface is uneven, and may be termed rather hilly. The soil is not the best for barley, yet it throws up an uncommon quantity of fine rich feeding grass. Those parts that are tilled give excellent crops of oats, here, and in some places fine red wheat; but in general, it is more fit for the purposes of grazing than of tillage, and is considered for so much as the best feeding ground in the county.

Though the lands of Diamore, and its vicinity, are considered as capable of fattening quicker, yet taking the whole of the two baronies into our consideration, that of Skreen seems to take precedence of any other in the county. * * Not quite two-thirds of this barony are occupied in grazing and meadow. In this barony, on part of the lands of Walterstown, the estate of Nathaniel Preston, Esq., of Swainstown, there are miners working a copper ore, which, from some specimens, is very rich in metallic particles. The ore has an admixture of quartz, consisting of hexagonal prisms, many of which are nearly transparent, others opaque, and some of a brownish yellow. * * This vein of copper ore runs from Walterstown in a north-east direction towards the Boyne, and has been worked with various success upon the estate of Sir Marcus Sommerville, Bart.; and on that of Gustavus Lambert, Esq., in Duleek barony, by miners, who, it is supposed, did not do justice to their employers; and hence, though the quality of the ore was found equal to any in Great Britain, and superior to many, yet from some fatality, ever attendant on the generality of works of this nature in Ireland, it has lain neglected, when perhaps immense treasures might be derived therefrom." The act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred the parishes of Brownstown and Kilmoon, containing, in 1841, a pop. of 1,060, from the barony of Upper Duleek to Skreen.—The barony of Skreen, as at present constituted, contains part of the parishes of Danestown and Trevet, and the whole of the parishes of Ard-mulchan, Athlumney, Brownstown, Cushenstown, Dowdstown, Dunsany, Follistown, Kilcarr, Killeen, Kilmoon, Lismullen, Macetown, Monkstown, Rathfeigh, Skreen, Staffordstown, Tara, Templekeeran, and Timcole. The towns and chief villages are Factory, Little Furze, Skreen, Tara, and a small part of Navan. Pop., in 1831, 8,683; in 1841, 9,456. Houses 1,576. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,193; in manufactures and trade, 284; in other pursuits, 162. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 34; on the directing of labour, 473; on their own manual labour, 1,003; on means not specified, 37. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,579; who could read but not write, 751; who could neither read nor write, 1,837. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 812; who could read but not write, 1,038; who could neither read nor write, 2,411.—Skreen barony lies within the Poor-law union of Navan and Dunshaughlin. The total number of tenements valued is 1,345; and of these, 697 were valued under £5,—138, under £10,—92, under £15,—56, under £20,—43, under £25,—31, under £30,—45, under £40,—26, under £50,—and 217, at and above £50. The annual value of the property rated is £41,124 9s. 7d.; and the sum levied under the grand warrant of summer 1841, was £1,132 16s. 9d.

SKREEN, or SKRYNE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, south-westward, 3½ miles; breadth, from ½ to 2½; area, 4,521 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 1,326, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 1,279; in 1841, 1,156. Houses 208. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 931. Houses 165. The surface consists of good land, and is traversed by the roads from Rathoath and Dunshaughlin to Navan. Skreen Hill, whose summit has an altitude of 507 feet above sea-level, is not only the most conspicuous natural feature within the parish, but also shares with Tara Hill, in the adjoining parish, the honour of imparting variety to a great extent of circumjacent rich low country; and it is rendered peculiarly striking

by the church ruins and the straggling village, which surmount its summit. The seats are Belvin-hall and Corbaltou-hall,—the latter the handsome residence of M. E. Corbally, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £280; glebe, £44 8s. The rectory of Skreen, the vicarage of DOWTHSTOWN, the impropriate curacy of KILCARN, and the chapelries of RATHFEIGH, TEMPLECARNE, and LISMULLEN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Skreen. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 6. Pop., in 1831, 2,993. Gross income, £660 1s. 4d.; nett, £527 14s. 1½d. Patron, the Crown. The church is in Lisnullen. The Roman Catholic chapels of Skreen and Rathfeigh have an attendance of respectively 500 and 450; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 76 Churchmen, 3 Presbyterians, and 1,245 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 136 Churchmen, 6 Presbyterians, and 3,090 Roman Catholics; and 4 daily schools in the union—3 of which were in the parish—were usually attended by about 175 scholars. One of the schools in the parish was salaried with as much money from the rector as secured a total income to the teacher of £21 10s.; one, with £10 Irish from a legacy; and one, with £2 10s. from Lord Ludlow.

SKREEN, or SKRYNE, a village in the parish and barony of Skreen, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the summit and skirts of the fertile hill noticed in the preceding article, away from any thoroughfare, yet near the roads from Dunshaughlin and Ratoath to Navan, 4½ miles north by west of Dunshaughlin, and 6 south-east of Navan. A Culdean establishment existed at this place, and occasioned it to be called Scrinium St. Columbe: hence the modern name Skreen. But Archdall alleges that the old name arose from the circumstance of the shrine of St. Columbo being brought hither in 875 from Great Britain to prevent its falling into the hands of the Danes. The ecclesiastical establishment was called by monastic historians of a subsequent period an abbey of regular canons; in 1027, it was plundered by the Ostmen; in the 12th century, it fell into decay; and in 1341, it was superseded by a monastery of eremite friars of the order of St. Augustine, founded by the family of De Feipo. Some ruins of the latter structure still exist in the vicinity of the ruins of the church. A perpetual chantry was also founded at Skreen by the same party, and about the same period, as the Augustinian friary. The family of De Feipo, who received from Hugh De Lacy grants of large possessions in Meath, built a castle at Skreen, and adopted it as their residence. The ruins of the castle still exist. In the 15th century and till the reign of Elizabeth, the family of Marward were palatine barons of Skreen; but during the reign of Elizabeth, Janet, the daughter and heiress of the last baron, carried the estate by marriage to William Nugent, Esq. A dispensary in Skreen is within the Dunshaughlin Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 25,954 acres, with a pop. of 6,233; and, in 1839-40, it expended £160 13s., and administered to 1,897 patients. In 1843, the Skreen Loan Fund had a capital of £336, circulated £1,906 in 608 loans, realized a nett profit of £4 18s. 9d., expended for charitable purposes £3, and had 10 depositors or proprietors of its capital. Fairs are held at Skreen on March 17, June 20, and Oct. 12. Area of the village, 12 acres. Pop., 1841, 225. Houses 43.

SKREEN, a parish in the barony of Tyreragh, 5 miles east of Dunmore-West, co. Sligo, Connaught, Length, north-north-eastward, 6½ miles; breadth, from 1½ to 3; area, 13,237 acres, 5 roads, 39 perches,

—of which 36 acres, 24 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 4,567; in 1841, 4,103. Houses 725. The surface extends from a line 1½ mile south of the water-shed of the Ox mountains away to the coast of the Atlantic; and in consequence, its southern and central districts are part of the moorish, wild, and bleak Ox mountains, and its northern district is lowland sea-board. The soil of the latter district is aggregately good, and has been much improved by the free use of sea-manure,—the facility of obtaining which is both a stimulus and a bonus to agricultural industry and well-conducted tillage. Most of the coast is bluff, rocky, and unindented; but a portion in the west is part of Dunmorran Strand. The loftiest summit of the Ox mountains within the parish has an altitude above sea-level of 1,778 feet. The small lake Carrowloughan lies on the sea-board; and the loughlets Achree and Minnaun lie among the uplands. The principal residences are Leek-field, the seat of D. W. Weber, Esq., surrounded by a fine pastoral tract of country; Highpark-house; Seaforth-house; and Toberpatrick-house. The road from Sligo to Ballina passes across the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Killalla. Tithe composition, £480; glebe, £32 10s. Gross income, £532 10s.; nett, £453 14s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1819, by means of a loan of £1,107 13s. 10½d. Sittings 150; attendance 120. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 610, and the Roman Catholics to 4,175; and 9 daily schools had on their books 288 boys and 197 girls. Two of the schools were salaried with £12 a-year each from the Baptist Society; one, with £3 through the Rev. Mr. Weber, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society; one, with £4 from subscription, through the rector, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society; one, with £10 from the Rev. Mr. Weber, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society; and one, with £2 from the rector, and £8 from the London Hibernian Society. In 1843, 2 National schools at Carrowcastle and Carnree were salaried with respectively £11 and £8 from the Board, and had on their books 192 and 105 girls.

SKREEN, a parish in the baronies of Ballaghkeen and East Shelmallee, 5½ miles north by east of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, south-south-westward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1. Area of the Ballaghkeen section, 836 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch; of the East Shelmallee section, 530 acres, 26 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 382; in 1841, 438. Houses 77. Pop. of the Ballaghkeen section, in 1841, 235. Houses 40. The surface is low and level, and consists of rather light land. A rivulet which traces the western boundary, has, while there, a mean elevation of about 36 feet above sea-level. The principal residence is Ballinroan-lodge, the seat of R. S. Guinness, Esq. The road from Wexford to Oulart passes across the north-west corner.—This parish is an impropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of ARDCOLME [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition belonging to the incumbent, £33 14s. 6½d.; glebe, £20. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £40 9s. 4½d., and are impropriate in Lord Portsmouth. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,100; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Castle-Bridge and St. Margaret's. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 19, and the Roman Catholics to 370; and there was no school.

SKULL, a parish in the western division of the barony of West Carbery, 10 miles west of Skib-

hereon, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 16 miles; breadth, 6; area, 37,923 acres. It contains the villages of Skull and Ballydeob. See BALLYDEOB. Pop., in 1831, 15,255; in 1841, 17,314. Houses 2,941. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 14,269; in 1841, 16,226. Houses 2,746. The surface comprises the central and north-eastern portions of the peninsula between Dunmanus bay and Roaring-Water bay, and several of the islands in the latter bay; and it is prevailingly mountainous, rocky, wild, and waste; yet it possesses a large aggregate of fertile arable land,—presents numerous glens, ravines, and dells,—and exhibits, in the intricacy of its interior grounds, in the labyrinthine intermixture of land and water upon its coast and among its islands, in the grandeur and savageness of its mountains, and in the romance and beauty of its defiles, a very large amount of most interesting and powerful scenery. Mount Gabriel is its loftiest and most imposing mountain; and nearly all the north-east side of Roaring-Water bay, and the south-east side of Dunmanus bay, are identified with its coasts. See MOUNT-GABRIEL, ROARING-WATER, and DUNMANUS. The little harbour or bay of Skull opens on the north-west side of Roaring-Water bay, penetrates the land nearly a mile northward, has a mean width of between 4 and 5 furlongs, is overhanging on the north by the magnificent Mount-Gabriel, and has on its east side the ruin of Skull-castle, at its head the village of Skull, and on its west side the beautiful and ornate glebe of Skull. Castle Island and Long Island lie immediately outside of the harbour, and leave a sort of continuation of it in the sound by which they are separated. The harbour is a tolerably good roadstead, with from 2 to 6 fathoms of water; and, though enumbered with some snnk rocks toward the entrance, is well defended by the islands outside from the tremendous fury of the Atlantic. Half a league south-west of Skull is the mouth or tiny estuary of the rivulet Gubeene, forming a cove; and a little farther to the south-west is Lemcon, a long stripe of land, running eastward from the mainland, and screening a sea-ground of from 6 to 18 feet of depth at low tides. A vein or mine of copper ore of considerable extent and of good produce, was discovered near the surface of the ground, in the immediate vicinity of the village of Ballydeob; and, during about 4 years, it was worked with activity, affording employment to about 200 persons, and sending many thousand tons of copper ore to Swansea in Wales. But in proportion as the mine descended from the surface, it became impoverished in its lodes, and it was eventually abandoned as unprofitable; yet it is said to have been recently examined by parties who still think favourably of its productiveness, and are about to give it a new trial. The natural fastnesses on the shores, in the defiles, and among the mountains of the parish, are so great and commanding as to have rendered the possession of the district a matter of grand importance on the part of the belligerent tribes of early times; and we, in consequence, find here a much larger number of ruins and vestiges of military strengths than in most other mountainous districts of equal extent,—among others, the castles of Skull, Roshrine, Ardtenant, Quolagh, Glansallagh, Cappaghmore, Ardowney, Dunbeacon, Derryfurstan, Gubeene, and Lemcon. The scenery of the parish—far too rich to be disposed of by a passing remark—is so graphically touched by the late Rev. Cesar Otway, in his 'Sketches in Ireland,' that we cannot notice it better than in one or two extracts from that work. "A well-found boat, four springing oars, set in motion by as elastic backs, soon brought us out into the middle of the bay of Skull; not a breath was on the

ocean; the grey mist of the morning had risen, and was dissolved in the clear, cold atmosphere; the sun walked above in its pride of light, the harbour had become a looking-glass for the hills and headlands to dress themselves in, and assume a softer and sweeter countenance, as

The smooth expanse received, impressed,
(Calm Nature's image on its watery breast.

The bold and cave-cut promontory, the lofty light-house, the ruined castle, the green island, the sable rock, with all its gulls and cormorants, round which the tide growled, danced, and boiled: all these were reflected and prolonged in westward lines upon the bosom of the deep; and above, towering as the lord paramount of the mountain-range, stood Mount-Gabriel. Reader, if you have never been in the south-western district of Ireland; if you have not seen these great bulwarks, that stand as redoubts to the continent of Europe against the force of the great ocean, you cannot form, from seeing English hills, or even Welsh or Wicklow mountains, an idea of these out-works of Ireland. They look as if Noah's deluge here first operated, and the windows of heaven had opened here *particularly*, and washed them bare to the very bone. No bog, no soil, no verdure on them—all grey and rugged in the anatomy of their stratification. Amidst these everlasting hills arose in peculiar prominence Mount-Gabriel. * * We passed two long islands that sheltered the entrance of the bay of Skull; and now we were abroad on what appeared to a poor landsman like me, to be the great Western Ocean; and, oh! what a noble expanse, as east and west we ran our eye coastward. To the right, Baltimore; to the extreme left, Crookhaven, and the Mizen-Head, and studded along rose

Sea-girt isles,
That, like to rich and various gems, inlay
The unadorned bosom of the deep.

And here and there this bold coast had its high headlands, and cave-cut promontories, relieved with fortresses of other times, pleasing to the eye from their picturesque forms and positions—interesting the mind from the associations connecting us with days gone by, of romance, enterprise, and peril. Eastward the dark Roshrine, the fortress of Felimey O'Mahony, the pirate and the poppling, under the shelter of whose stronghold the Spanish Jesuits from Valladolid and Salamanca landed, and diffused their deadly animosity against Elizabeth and the Reformation. Here Archers, Sanders, and Allen, concocted the furious insurrections of Tyrone and Desmond; and hither came Carew, the lord-president, with all the power of Munster, to quell the pride, and lay low the bulwarks of the bishop of Rome. And where is now the psalter of Roshrine, the rhyming record of all the pious practices and criminal achievements of these sea-lords? Nearer again, Ardtenant-castle, another cliffnest of these Mahonys, and in the western offing, look at the Black-castle out there, like a solitary cormorant watching all day long its prey on her rock perch. And westward still, the hold and high Ballydivelin—see how it cuts the clear blue sky with its embattled loftiness. "The glebe-house, situated on the west side of Skull bay, is an ancient mansion, " sheltered down on the shore, in a sunny nook, half-way between the church and the village. It is under the guardianship of a protecting hill, and some old sycamore trees in solitary magnificence and unimpaired luxuriance, their long branches sweeping the lawn, seem to say we are here to show that no one should be comfortable as a good minister. Here also the myrtle, the hydrangia, and many a tender plant, grow, adorning the pastor's garden; altogether it was a happy, quiet, close, and secluded

spot, and the contrast it presented to the serrated mountains, to the black sea-beaten rocks, to the bold promontories, and boiling ocean, reminded me how in lapse of time, and succession of its dwellers, this quiet glebe might give shelter to some delicate mind, some intellect, luxuriant and gifted with high and Christian imaginings—a lively contrast to the rugged mountaineer and rude seaman with whom it was his fate to mingle, but not coalesce." The parish-church is an unadorned yet neat building, situated on a high elevation over the sea; "and when its modest little belfry and white-washed walls send their bright shadows over the water on a calm and sunny Sabbath-day, when all is still, when even the sea-birds are silent in the rocks, and the toll of the church-going bell circulates solemnly over the bay—the sacred sounds reverberating from cliff, and castle, and cave—it must be a tranquil and blessed scene, as sun, earth, and ocean, harmonize with that peace which religious worship communicates, and which worldliness with all its pretences and promises cannot give, and cannot take away." The village of Skull stands at the head of Skull bay, at the base of Mount-Gabriel, and on the road from Cork to Crookhaven, 3 miles south-west of Ballydehob, $7\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-west of Bantry, $8\frac{1}{2}$ north-east by east of Crookhaven, and 10 west of Skibbereen. It was anciently called Sancta Maria de Scholia, 'St. Mary of the Schools,' and is traditionally alleged to have been, for some time, the chief seat of learning in south-western Munster. The 'Scholia' in its ancient name is easily recognised in its present designation of Skull. Fairs are held on Jan. 6, Feb. 12, March 25, May 10, June 24, Aug. 12, Sept. 29, Nov. 1, and Dec. 9. A dispensary in the village is within the Skibbereen Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 19,990; and, in 1839-40, it received £131 7s., and expended £133 14s. 9½d. Area of the village, 34 acres. Pop., in 1831, 385; in 1841, 452. Houses 88. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 22; in manufactures and trade, 46; in other pursuits, 20. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1; on the directing of labour, 46; on their own manual labour, 27; on means not specified, 14.—Skull parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £850; glebe, £100. Gross income, £950; nett, £856 14s. 4d. Patron, alternately the Crown and the diocesan. Two curates for respectively the eastern and the western divisions of the parish, have each a salary of £80. The church, situated at Skull, and serving for the western division, was built in 1721, at a cost now unknown. Sittings 250; attendance 160. The chapel-of-ease, situated in the vicinity of Ballydehob, and serving for the eastern division, was built in 1829, by means of a gift of £650 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 180; attendance 130. Three schoolhouses in different parts of the parish are also used as parochial places of worship, and have aggregated an attendance of 240. The Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of 70. The Roman Catholic chapels at Skull and Ballydehob have an attendance of respectively 900 and 1,700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. The Roman Catholic chapel at Ardunna has an attendance of 950; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilmoe. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 1,898, and the Roman Catholics to 13,912; 2 Protestant Sunday schools were usually attended by about 80 scholars; 7 hedge-schools were usually attended in summer by about 243 scholars; and 9 other daily schools—2 of which were supported wholly by fees—had on their books

212 boys and 173 girls. One of the daily schools was salaried with £8 a-year from the Association for Discourteasing Vice, and £5 from local subscription; one with £8 from subscription; one, with £10 from subscription; one, with £10 from the rector; one, with £5 from the rector; one, with £25 from the rector; and one, with £26 from the Wesleyan Methodist Society. In 1843, the National Board had two schools at Skull, and one at Dunbeacon.

SKULLMARTIN. See SCALMARTIN.

SLADE (THE), a rivulet of the southern district of the county of Dublin, Leinster. It rises on the south side of Slievebane, on the southern margin of the county, and in the parish of Tallaght, at an elevation of between 800 and 900 feet above sea-level; and it flows 12 miles westward, northward, and north-eastward, through the parishes of Tallaght, Saggart, Rathroole, Kilbride, Clondalkin, Ballyfermot, Drimmagh, and St. James, to the river Liffey, under the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham. The upper part of its course, among the Dublin mountains, and along Glen Saggart, is romantic and imposingly picturesque; and the lower part of its course is past the village of Clondalkin, and through one of the richest sections of the luxuriant plain which surrounds the metropolis. The stream turns several large mills.

SLADE, a fishing village in the parish of Hook, barony of Shelburne, co. Wexford, Leinster. It is situated at the head of a cove or tiny bay, 3 furlongs east of Churchtown, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east by east of Hook Head, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-west of Fethard. The cove is an asylum for fishing-boats on the whole of the east side of Hook; and it has a pier which is nearly dry at low water, but which possesses a depth of about 15 feet at high water. A castle, which still stands at the village, belonged, for many generations, to the family of Hay. This family is one of the most respectable and ancient in the county; and is descended from Richard De Hay, Lord of Hay, in Wales, who accompanied his kinsman, Herve De Montmorency, into Ireland, in 1169, and obtained grants of land in the baronies of Forth and Bargie. Since the general forfeitures of property during the civil troubles of the 16th century, the family have resided at Ballinukeele. Edward Hay, Esq., Secretary to the General Committee of the Catholics of Ireland, and author of the History of the Insurrection in Wexford in 1798, was a member of this family. Area of the village, 8 acres. Pop., in 1831, 164; in 1841, 184. Houses 31.

SLANE (LOWER), a barony in the extreme north-east of the county of Meath, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the county of Monaghan; on the north-east and east, by the county of Louth; on the south, by the barony of Upper Slane; and on the west, by the barony of Morgallion. Its length, south-eastward, is 10 miles; its breadth is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$; and its area is 26,224 acres, 19 perches,—of which 189 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches are water. Mr. Thompson, who wrote a Statistical Survey of the county of Meath in 1802, and who then required to treat Lower Slane and Upper Slane as one barony, says respecting this district in his work: "This barony is one of the most hilly in the county; its soil is a light earth, upon a stiff clay bottom, under which, in many places, a vein of limestone gravel, of irregular depth, is frequently discovered; but where this is not to be found, an impervious stratum of ochreous clay runs to a considerable depth, extremely retentive of water, difficult to be worked in dry, and still more difficult in wet seasons. When the limestone gravel is to be met with at any inconsiderable distance from the surface, by using it as a manure, the quantity and quality of the winter crops are con-

siderably improved; and where this practice is judiciously managed, a double purpose is answered; first, by striking at the source of the springs, which, in those situations, are the cause of surface-water; and, secondly, in altering the texture of the soil, by mixing the gravel so raised in proper quantities with the cold stiff clay, thereby rendering it considerably less impervious to those vegetative qualities derived from the sun and atmosphere. In the hilly parts of this barony, viz., between Collon and Kells, and towards Ardee, there is scarcely any, or a very inconsiderable quantity, of limestone gravel to be met with. The soil here is chiefly what is termed a rye soil, and in many places a strong gravel is found, yet not of that kind which commonly goes by the name of blue limestone-gravel; its power of correcting the natural bad qualities of the soil, warming, enriching, pulverizing, and increasing the quantity of the natural earth, is comparatively weak; of course it seldom repays the farmer the expense of raising, putting out, &c.

In its present state, we must certainly consider this middle part of Slane barony, a few improved farms excepted, as by far the worst and most unprofitable part of the county. Wherever the impervious clay approaches near the surface, which in some places it does within four inches, we see the bluish hard rush flourishing in great luxuriance; and the substratum being impervious to water, it is subject to be poached by cattle in the winter season, and of a dry summer it opens into chinks to a considerable depth, so that either in summer or winter it is worked with difficulty, and, except in a dropping summer, or a dry winter, yields but poorly. Oats are chiefly cultivated on this sort of ground throughout the barony; a few crops of wheat and bere, but scarcely any barley are sown. I think about half the district is under tillage, and half under grazing. Fuel here is very scarce, there being very little bog in the vicinity, so that turf is brought at some considerable distance, and coal from Drogheda or Slane. In some grounds in the upper half barony, between the different strata and at the edges of streams, where the land has been washed away, and shows, as it were, a section of the earth—coal smut is found in abundance; and though there is every assurance, from the experiments hitherto made by order of the Company formed by Lord Cunningham, that coal can be procured in the barony, yet the circumstances of the mine are such, as to damp that laudable spirit of exertion from an idea that the profits would not be equivalent to the expense. In this barony is a fine quarry of vitrescent stone, which makes excellent flagging, of a more porous nature than Ardracran, and not so subject to retain damp on its surface; at the same time, Ardracran exceeds it in the beauty of its colour, and in the polish it is capable of receiving." The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred the townlands of Ballinacuran, Cordovey, Mallaghboy, Newcastle, and Ralaghan, in the parish of Emiskeen, and the townland of Rath, in the parish of Nobber, unitedly containing, in 1841, a pop. of 500, from the barony of Lower Slane to that of Morgallion.—The barony of Lower Slane, as at present constituted, contains part of the parish of Ardagh, and the whole of the parishes of Drumcondra, Innishmot, Killyar, Loughbracran, Mitchellstown, and Syddan. The principal villages are Syddan and Drumcondra. Pop., in 1831, 9,647; in 1841, 9,956. Houses 1,736. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,377; in manufactures and trade, 299; in other pursuits, 123. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 19; on the directing of labour, 438; on their own manual labour, 1,251; on means not specified, 91. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write,

1,220; who could read but not write, 691; who could neither read nor write, 2,455. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 464; who could read but not write, 680; who could neither read nor write, 3,202.—Lower Slane lies within the Poor-law unions of Ardee and Bailieborough. The total number of tenements valued is 991; and of these, 344 were valued under £5,—222, under £10,—111, under £15,—58, under £20,—39, under £25,—37, under £30,—38, under £40,—19, under £50,—and 123, at and above £50. The total annual value of the property rated is £22,935 19s. 11d.; and the sum levied under the grand warrant of summer 1841, was £1,162 6s. 1d.

SLANE (UPPER), a barony on the eastern border of the county of Meath, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Lower Slane and the county of Louth; on the east, by the county of Louth; on the south-east and south, by the barony of Lower Duleek; on the south-west, by the baronies of Skreen and Lower Navan; and on the west and north-west, by the barony of Morgallion. Its length, eastward, is 8½ miles; its greatest breadth is 4; and its area is 29,211 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches,—of which 135 acres, 2 roods, 11 perches are in the river Boyne. The character of the surface, the soil, and the husbandry, is glanced at in the preceding article on SLANE (LOWER). The highest ground, Slievebrigh, is situated on the boundary with Lower Slane, and has an altitude above sea-level of 753 feet. The rivulet Mattock traces the boundary with the county of Louth; and the river Boyne traces the boundary with the baronies of Skreen and Lower Duleek. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred the parish of Rathkenny, containing, in 1841, a pop. of 2,177, from the barony of Lower Navan to that of Upper Slane.—The barony of Upper Slane, as at present constituted, contains part of the parishes of Collon and Tullyallen, and the whole of the parishes of Dowth, Gernonstown, Grangeveth, Monknewtown, Rathkenny, Slane, and Stackallen. The only town is Slane. Pop., in 1831, 7,265; in 1841, 9,626. Houses 1,660. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,310; in manufactures and trade, 299; in other pursuits, 121. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 24; on the directing of labour, 618; on their own manual labour, 1,000; on means not specified, 25. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,426; who could read but not write, 781; who could neither read nor write, 2,003. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 599; who could read but not write, 900; who could neither read nor write, 2,765.—Upper Slane is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Ardee, Drogheda, and Navan. The total number of tenements valued is 1,535; and of these, 759 were valued under £5,—229, under £10,—150, under £15,—81, under £20,—44, under £25,—33, under £30,—51, under £40,—33, under £50,—and 144, at and above £50.—The total annual value of the property rated is £24,842 1s. 9d.; and the sum levied under the grand warrant of summer 1841, was £726 12s. 3d.

SLANE, a parish, containing a small town of the same name, in the barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, south-eastward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 3¼; area, 5,947 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch,—of which 34 acres, 22 perches are in the river Boyne. Pop., in 1831, 2,516; in 1841, 2,510. Houses 421. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,620; in 1841, 1,955. Houses 346. The surface is low, and of pleasant appearance, but consists, in the aggregate, of rather indifferent land. The river Boyne flows along the whole of the southern

boundary; and the Devlin rivulet traces much of the northern boundary. The scenery of the Boyne, for several miles above and below the town, is exquisitely beautiful. The principal hamlets within the parish are Harlinstown and Mooretown; and the principal rural residences are Slane-castle, Mill-lodge, Mount-Charles-lodge, Harlinstown-house, and Janeville-cottage. The plantations of Slane-castle demesne blend with those of the rest of these residences, and especially with those of the superb and extensive demesne of Beaupark-house on the Duleek bank of the Boyne, to form a noble and most imposing expanse of fluviatile sylvan scenery. The mansion of Slane-castle is the seat of the Marquis of Conyngham, and is a large and splendid structure, occupying an elevated site on the banks of the Boyne, about 5 or 6 furlongs west of the village of Slane. "This mansion," says Mr. Brewer, "comprises parts of the castle built by the Flemings, lords of Slane, greatly altered and enlarged, at different periods, since the estate has been vested in the noble family to which it at present belongs. The most important alterations were made by the Right Hon. William Conyngham, in 1785, and several following years, after the designs of the late Mr. James Wyatt. The entrance to the castle, and considerable improvements of the interior, were executed at a more recent date, under the direction of Francis Johnston, Esq., architect of the Board of Works. The exterior features of the building are in the style termed modern Gothic, and the embattled parapets and aspiring turrets produce romantic and striking combinations at many points of view; but the boasted picturesque of architecture is here attained by the sacrifice of consistency. As a whole, the fabric is imposing, and, indeed, magnificent; but it does not, in its component parts, bear resemblance to the castle or other pile of building of any known ancient period in the history of our national architecture. The interior contains many spacious and superb apartments. The grounds by which this mansion is surrounded are extensive and extremely beautiful. They present much inequality of surface, and are richly clothed with wood. The river Boyne here winds through its most attractive shores. Devious in its course, its rocky and its partially wooded banks afford a lovely variety of scenery. Through several breaks of the noble woods and wide plantations, the neat village, and the ruins of the abbey, combine happily with the cultivated landscape.—It will be long remembered in the annals of this mansion, that his majesty, King George IV., honoured Slane-castle with his presence, in the month of August 1821." The abbey of Slane, situated within the demesne of Slane-castle, will be noticed in connection with the town. In 1781, six of the ancient instruments called corabansas, were found by persons digging in the park of Slane. The corabansa is described by Mr. Walker as a "chorus instrument of the ancient Irish, of a complex form, and consisting of two circular plates of brass, connected by a wire of the same metal, twisted in a worm-like manner, which jingled round the shanks when the plates were struck upon the fingers; and it was used for the purpose of keeping time." The interior of the parish is traversed by the road from Kells to Drogheda, and by that from Dunshaughlin to Ardee.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £407 15s. 6d.; glebe, £24. Gross income, £448 15s. 6d.; nett, £393 2s. 2½d. Patron, the Crown. The church was built about the year 1712, at a cost now unknown; and was enlarged in 1830, by means of a loan of £200 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance, from 35 to 110. The Roman Catholic

chapels at Slane and Rushwee have an attendance of respectively 2,000 and 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Rathkenny. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 180, and the Roman Catholics to 2,387; and 4 daily schools—one of which was supported chiefly by the marchioness of Conyngham, one was on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, and one was salaried with £8 a-year from the National Board—had on their books 210 boys and 109 girls.

SLANE, a small market and post town, and anciently a place of much importance, in the parish of Slane, barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the left bank of the river Boyne, and at the intersection of the mail-road from Dublin to Londonderry, with the road from Kells to Drogheda, or north road from Navan to Drogheda, 4½ miles south by west of Collon, 6 west of Drogheda, 6 south-east of Navan, 10 south-south-east of Drumcondra, 11 east of Kells, 12 north-north-west of Ashbourne, and 22 north-north-west of Dublin. The houses of which it consists are chiefly modern, and of an ornamental character; and a considerable proportion of them, of uniform structure, form an elegant circus in the centre. The neat and respectable appearance of the houses, the natural beauty of the situation, the contiguity of the sumptuous demesne of the Marquis of Conyngham, and the richly sylvan and highly embellished scenery in the adjacent stretches of the Boyne, unite to render Slane one of the most attractive little towns in the east of Ireland. The town was early the chosen retreat of ecclesiastics; it became the seat of one of those small bishoprics which were consolidated into the one great see of Meath; and, soon after the period of the Anglo-Norman conquest, it was constituted a borough in the palatinate of Sir Hugh De Lacy. The family of Fleming, whose ancestor entered Ireland with De Lacy, and appears to have shared his fortunes, and received a territorial grant within his palatinate, built a castle on the site of the present mansion of the Marquis of Conyngham, used this place as their stated residence, and took from it the title of Lords of Slane; but the manor and its dependencies were forfeited by these proprietors in the unhappy year 1041; and they, soon after, passed into the possession of the ancestor of the present family of Conyngham, to whom they give the subordinate title of Viscount Slane. An ecclesiastical establishment, most probably of Culdean character, but usually termed by historians of the middle and modern ages an abbey, was very early founded at Slane, and is traditionally said to have been the retreat or asylum, during 20 years of the 7th century, of Dagobert, king of Austrasia. "Dagobert, king of Austrasia," says the story, "in 653, at the age of 7 years, was taken by Grimoald, mayor of the palace, and by his direction, shorn a monk, rendered nunt to hold the reins of government, and banished into Ireland. He was received into this abbey, where he obtained an education proper for the enjoyment of a throne, and continued here during the space of 20 years, when he was recalled into France, and replaced in his government." Repeatedly in the 9th and 10th centuries, the abbey was destroyed by the Danes; in 1170, in common with the town, it was burned and sacked by Earl Strongbow, and MacMurrough, king of Leinster; and in 1175, again, in common with the town, it was destroyed by a party of the English. In 1512, an abbey for friars of the third order of St. Francis was founded, on the site of the old structure, and was built on an extensive scale, and re-endowed, by Sir Christopher Fleming, Lord of Slane, and Elizabeth Stuckle his lady; and after the general dissolu-

tion of monasteries, it was granted to James, Lord of Slane, at the annual rent of one Irish penny. The ruins of this pile still surmount an eminence within the demesne of Slane-castle; they consist of a large chapel, and a lofty tower at the west end,—the latter pierced with a handsome ramified window; and they contribute an interesting feature to the rich and picturesque surrounding landscape. To the south of the town, and on the margin of the river, stands another but small ecclesiastical ruin, in the pointed style of architecture, popularly called the Hermitage of St. Eirc, and usually asserted to have been founded by a St. Eirc who resided in Slane abbey in the first half of the 6th century, but very obviously a building of comparatively modern date. This hermitage was the retreat of two friars at the period when the Franciscan abbey was founded; and it has served as the burying-place of several members of the Slane family. The church of Slane is a neat and well-preserved edifice, and is ornamented with a handsome steeple, much more modern than the church itself, and designed by the architect Mr. Francis Johnston. The Rev. Mervyn Archdall, to whom we have so often referred in the course of our *Gazetteer* as the credulous author of the *Monasticon Hibernicum*, and to whom, in spite of his credulity, we have been indebted for some information, was for some time rector of Slane, and made some figure in connection with the town. He was born at Dublin in April 1723; he enjoyed the friendship of Harris and Dr. Smith, and latterly that of Bishop Pococke; he prepared and published an enlarged edition of Lodge's *Peerage of Ireland*; and he accumulated materials for a *Monasticon* twice the bulk of the one he wrote, but was obliged to content himself with the publication of only one quarto on Irish monasteries, and had the mortification to know that even this fell almost still-born from the press. The *Monasticon* was published in 1786; and its author died in 1791. —A dispensary in Slane is within the Poor-law union of Navan, and serves for a district of 11,316 acres, with a pop. of 4,175; and, in 1839-40, it expended £124 16s., and administered to 625 patients. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Friday of every month. Fairs are held on April 2, June 2, Sept. 2, and Nov. 8. The town enjoys all the facilities and advantages of the Boyne navigation, and the thoroughfare of two great lines of road. The celebrated battle of the Boyne was fought in the eastern vicinity of Slane; and the unique and singularly interesting antiquities of New Grange occur a short way down the river. See *BOYNE* and *NEW GRANGE*. Area of the town, 16 acres. Pop., in 1831, 806; in 1841, 555. Houses 75. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 23; in manufactures and trade, 43; in other pursuits, 29. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 5; on the directing of labour, 56; on their own manual labour, 27; on means not specified, 6.

SLANES, a parish on the east coast of the barony of Ardes, 3 miles north-east of Portaferry, co. Down, Ulster. Length, southward, 2 miles; breadth, exclusive of islands, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile; area 946 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches. Pop., in 1831, 589; in 1841, 556. Houses 107. The surface consists of excellent land. The coast is bluff and rocky, and has, at the northern extremity, a tiny headland called Slanes Point. The rocky islets called Hem's Rock and South Rock, lie respectively $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ from the shore; and the latter is surmounted by a lighthouse, the maintaining of which cost £437 5s. 6d. during the year 1840, and £391 2s. 1d. during the year 1843. The hamlets within the parish are Newcastle and Cloghy; and the other noticeable objects are a coastguard-station, a small fishing-

quay, the ruins of White-house, and the vestiges of the old church. About 130 years ago, the bodies of 18 sailors who were wrecked and drowned at the North Rocks in the vicinity, were buried at one time within the church. About half-a-mile west of Slanes, are vestiges of an old building called Castlebay or Johnston, which was once a preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of BALLYPHILIP [which see], in the dio. of Down. Tithe composition, £106 13s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 60 Churchmen, 254 Presbyterians, and 287 Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, meeting-house, nor school.

SLANEY (THE), a river of the counties of Wicklow, Carlow, and Wexford, Leinster. It rises in three headstreams at the central watershed of the county of Wicklow, and on the eastern margin of the parish of Donaghmore, and barony of Upper Talbotstown. One of these headstreams issues from the deep dell called the North Prison, on the north side of the monarch mountain of Lugnaquilla; another issues from between two summits of 2,611 and 2,495 feet of altitude, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the north of the former; and the third issues from the side of Table mountain, whose summit soars to the height of 2,311 feet above sea-level, at a point 3 miles north of the North Prison. The stream formed by the confluences of these headwaters between 2 and 3 miles to the west, traverses the whole of the glen of Imale, flowing 6 miles westward, through the parish of Donaghmore, to the southern vicinity of Stratford-on-Slaney, and receiving the tribute of the Little Slaney on the left, and that of the Carrigower on the right; it then runs 5 miles southward, through the parishes of Rathbran and Baltinglass, and past the town of Baltinglass, into the county of Carlow; it next flows 15 miles southward, through the baronies of Rathvilly and Forth, and past the towns of Rathvilly, Tullow, and Clonegall, to a confluence with the river Derry; it next runs 2 miles southward on the boundary between the county of Carlow and the county of Wexford, to the town of Newtownbarry; it next runs 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, through the barony of Scarewalsh, to a point $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile below the hamlet of Scarewalsh, and receives on the left the large tributary stream of the Bann; it next runs 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, past the town of Enniscorthy, and along the boundary between the baronies of Ballaghkeen and East Shelmalier on the left, and the baronies of Scarewalsh, Bantry, and West Shelmalier on the right; and receives the tributary streams of the Urn and the Boro on the right; and it next describes a demi-circircle from a southerly to an easterly direction, along the boundary between the barony of East Shelmalier on the left, and the baronies of West Shelmalier and Forth on the right, to the town of Wexford, considerably expanding in its progress into estuarial width, sending off a tidal arm northward to the mouth of the river Sow, and finally expanding at the town of Wexford into the great estuarial lagoon of Wexford Harbour. The scenery of the early part of the river's course is alpine grand; the scenery in the vicinity of Stratford is romantic and imposing; the scenery in the vicinity of Clonegall and Newtownbarry is powerfully picturesque; the scenery in the windings through the rich pastoral valley of Scarewalsh is very beautiful; and the scenery from Scarewalsh down to Wexford is a continued series of lusciousness and loveliness; so that the river, as a whole, traverses a long, gorgeous, and finely diversified gallery of landscape. "The Slaney river," says an official report of Nov. 1836, "is navigable for any vessel that can come over the harbour bar to

about six miles above Wexford; but scarcely any ever go beyond the drawbridge. It is a natural river, and no means are used either to maintain or improve it. The entire traffic is carried on by cots (flat-bottomed boats of 15 to 20 tons). These can go always loaded to within about four miles of Enniscorthy, generally to within about two miles, and sometimes the entire way. The tide flows up the river about 10 statute miles, so as to affect the water; but the level of the river is affected by back-water up to the town of Enniscorthy, which is about 18 statute miles from the town of Wexford by the river, and 14 by the mail-coach road. There is no source of ascertaining precisely the amount of traffic on the river; but a calculation has been made by persons well-acquainted with the matter, by which it would appear, that the traffic averages about 1,200 tons per week, or about 60,000 tons per year. Down the river almost exclusively grain, and up limestone, for manure, coals, timber, and imported ship goods. The boats vary from 15 to 20 tons, and draw from 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet water. The boats are occasionally interrupted by a scour, at about 4 to 4½ miles from Enniscorthy; but this occurs only when the waters are very low, and at neap low water. The scours, where they are generally stopped, are about 2 to 2½ Irish miles from the town. "The right of fishing on the Slaney belongs to the proprietors of the lands along its banks; but it is almost never asserted to the exclusion of the public for ordinary angling; and, except in a few instances, it is not asserted in even the fishing of salmon. The decrease of salmon in the river, for 25 or 30 years past, has been very great; and is ascribed mainly to the destruction of fish going up to spawn, the destruction of fish on their way to the sea from spawning, and the catching of fish with nets during the months of winter. "Salmon fishing," said one witness in 1836, "has greatly diminished during the last 20 years in the river Slaney. At that time, I recollect purchasing 200 to 300 fish in a day, after the inhabitants of Enniscorthy were supplied, at 1½d. per pound; latterly, from 15 to 20 salmon in a market would be considered a great many, and 6d. to 8d. per pound a moderate price." "To any person visiting the river Slaney in the summer season," said another, "it must be a matter of surprise how salmon can get up the stream, from the number of nets cast out and drawn in without intermission. When two fisheries join, it is a common practice for the fishermen of each to bring their nets together, and keep up a constant hauling, one net thrown or cast out while the other is drawing, so that salmon cannot escape. Some set their nets across, from bank to bank, until the tide turns, and then cast out nets below, and draw them and the stop or stake-net together. These are most unfair means, and most destructive to the general fishery. I believe that there is not a mill either upon the Slaney or its tributaries, that has not in the mill-course either a net or basket set for the destruction of salmon, their fry, and every other kind of fish that may enter those courses."

SLATE (THE), a rivulet of the county of Kildare and King's county, Leinster. It rises in the vicinity of the village of Prosperous, in the parish of Killybegs and barony of Clane, co. Kildare, and runs about 11½ miles south-westward, chiefly through a boggy district, to a confluence with the Feagile river, one of the tributaries of the Barrow. Its course for 8 miles is through the parishes of Killybegs, Downings, Timahoe, Kilmeague, Cloncurry, and Rathangan, and baronies of Clane, Connell, and East Ophaly, co. Kildare; for 1½ mile on the boundary between co. Kildare and King's co.; and for 2 miles through the parish of Clonsast and barony of

Coolestown, King's co. The chief seat of population on its banks is the village of Rathangan. The stream, over much the greater part of its course, runs near and parallel to the Grand Canal; and, almost everywhere, it serves as a great natural drain for a gloomy region of bogs.

SLATEY, SLEATY, or SLETTY, a parish on the eastern margin of the barony of Slievemargy and of Queen's county, Leinster. It lies along the right bank of the river Barrow, 1½ mile north by west of Carlow. Length, south by westward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, ¾; area, 67½ acres, 11 perches,—of which 12 acres, 3 roods, 14 perches are in the Barrow. Pop., in 1831, 189; in 1841, 233. Houses 40. The surface consists of good land, and is traversed by the road from Carlow to Athy. The highest ground is in the centre, and has an altitude above sea-level of 244 feet. The sents are Slatey-house, Sleaty-cottage, and Knockbeg-house. The church of the parish—originally or uncorruptedly called Sliebitch, 'the house near the mountains,'—is alleged to have been coeval with the dawn of Christianity upon Ireland. The ruin which remains consists of three walls of one small building. An extensive college is traditionally alleged to have been connected with the church, and to have furnished a polite education to many youths, both native and foreign. A street also is said to have extended two miles from this place to the ancient but now extinct town of Killeslin. The burying-ground around the ruined church has been for centuries a favourite place of interment. An ancient tumulus, or arched receptacle for the ashes of the Danish dead, was, a number of years ago, discovered in the adjoining field, and was found to contain a number of earthen urns, arranged in rows, and each covered with a small round flag.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of SHREZZ [which see], in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £60; glebe, £6. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 5, and the Roman Catholics to 238; and a pay daily school had on its books 10 boys and 4 girls.

SLATYPORT, a small landing-place at the south-eastern extremity of the Big Copeland Island, 1½ mile north by east of Donaghadee, barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. It has its name from being in the vicinity of a slate quarry.

SLEAGUFF. See **SLYGUFF.**

SLEAMORE, a cape, forming the southern extremity of the island of Sherkin or Innisherkin, barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster.

SLEATY. See **SLATEY.**

SLEATYGRAIGUE, a village in the parish of Killeslin, barony of Slievemargy, Queen's co., Leinster. It stands on the road from Carlow to Athy, ¼ of a mile west of the river Barrow, and ¼ a mile north of Graigue or the western suburb of the town of Carlow. It seems to derive its name from standing about midway between Sleaty and Graigue. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 317. Houses 63.

SLEDY, an old castle in the parish of Modelligo, 2 miles north-east of the village of Modelligo, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It was built in 1618 by Philip MacGrath, a member of a family who were then extensive proprietors in Waterford.

SLEMISH, a mountain in the centre of the parish of Racavan, 3½ miles east by south of Broughshane, barony of Lower Antrim, co. Antrim, Ulster. The altitude of its summit above sea-level is 1,437 feet.

SLETTY. See **SLATEY.**

SLIDDERYFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Kilmegan, barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the shore, 1½ mile south-south-west of

Dundrum. A cromlech or Druidical altar here is noticed as follows by the author of the Chorographical Description of Down:—"It stands upon three large supporters, each 4 feet above the surface; the incumbent stone is flat at top, but bellying underneath, fills part of the empty space between the tripod. The upper stone is 10 yards in circumference, 3 yards broad on the flat surface, and between 4 and 5 feet thick in the centre, and has not above an inch dependence on two of the stones; but the third, which stands north, has a slope in it to receive the great stone."

SLIEVE-ALP, a mountain in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It overhangs the rivulet Sarsaghaunmore on the north, and the rivulet Owenduff on the west, and is situated 12 miles north-west by north of Newport-pratt. The altitude of its summit above sea-level is 1,084 feet.

SLIEVE-ALTOOEY, a mountain on the west coast of the parish of Glen-Collumkill, barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It lifts its summit to the altitude of 1,084 feet above sea-level; and is a twin mountain to that of Glenlough, whose summit has an altitude of 1,513 feet. The brief alpine range formed or stretched out upon the coast by these two mountains curves along the summit in a very beautiful sky-line, sends down upper escarpments of so shelving and curious a kind as to appear a series of rocky ridges, and then stoops precipitously to the sea in a line of most magnificent and stupendous cliffs, between 900 and 1,000 feet in mural altitude.

SLIEVE-AN-IERIN, a mountain in the parishes of Kiltogher and Kiltubrid, barony and county of Leitrim, Connaught. Its summit is situated within the former parish, 2 miles east of Lough Allen, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ north-east by north of Drumshambo, and has an altitude of 1,922 feet above sea-level. The name is sometimes so spelt by topographers as to bear the meaning of the 'mountain of Ireland,'—a meaning as undistinctive as it is arrogant; but it originally meant, and ought always to be so spelt as to appear to mean, 'the mountain of iron;' and, in this sense, it is not only apt but descriptive. The mountain forms a chief part of the great mineral field of CONNAUGHT [see that article]: it abounds with iron ore; and, up to a time when all the timber on and near it was consumed in the iron works, it yielded up a large quantity of its ore for the local manufactures of Ireland. Its name is often applied to the whole of the group of mountains in the central district of the county, and upon the east flank of Lough Allen; and its own summit and that of Bencroy are the loftiest heights of the group,—the latter having an altitude of 1,707 feet.

SLIEVE-AN-IERIN, or **SLIEVE-AN-ORRA**, a mountain on the mutual border of the baronies of Upper Dunluce and Lower Glenarm, 5 miles west by south of Cushendall, co. Antrim, Ulster. It lifts its summit to the altitude of 1,676 feet above the level of the sea; and it overhangs and almost clothes the early course of the Bush river,—that stream making its escape to an opener channel about 2 miles north of Lissanore-castle. Its name is also sometimes written *Slieve-Na-Aura*, and in that form is associated with an interesting passage of old story. See *SLIEVE-NA-AURA*.

SLIEVE-AN-NEE, a mountain on the mutual border of the baronies of Kilconway and Lower Glenarm, 5 miles south-west of Cushendall, co. Antrim, Ulster. The altitude of its summit above sea-level is 1,782 feet.

SLIEVE-AN-ORRA. See *SLIEVE-AN-IERIN*, co. Antrim.

SLIEVE-ARDAGH, a barony in the eastern district of co. Tipperary, Munster. It is bounded, on

the north-west, by the barony of Eliogurty; on the north-east and east, by the county of Kilkenny; on the south, by the barony of East Iffa and Offa; and, on the west, by the barony of Middlethird. Its length, south by eastward, is $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$; and its area is 90,772 acres, 3 roods, 16 perches,—of which 10 acres, 2 roods, 19 perches are water. A portion of the southern district consists of part of the south-eastern mountain congeries of the county; a large portion of the northern district consists of the Slieve-Ardagh or Tipperary coalfield district; and the remainder of the surface is of very various character as to both soil and contour. The principal summits in the south, whether on the boundary or in the interior, are Knocklumna, 1,654 feet in altitude, and two other heights of respectively 1,088 and 852 feet in altitude. The Slieve-Ardagh coal district is similar, in its general circumstances, to the Leinster coal district. "It forms a ridge of hill-country of considerable elevation above the limestone which surrounds it, and on which it rests. Generally speaking, the strata of this district dip at a steeper angle from the horizon than those of the Leinster district, and they form frequent undulations; hence the coal occurs in deep troughs, and for that reason, in the best regulated collieries, the engine pit has been sunk in the centre of the trough, and the coal wrought by working upwards on both sides of it. This district, as far as it is at present known, appears to contain but three beds of coal, the lowest of which is but nine inches in thickness, and the second and third are each two feet thick. The coal is of good quality, but not so dense as the three feet coal of the Leinster district. The principal collieries are situated at Colebrook, and at Coolquil in the neighbourhood of Killeenale. The latter is conducted with judgment and considerable success by the Mining Company of Ireland. The large coal of this, as well as of the Leinster district, is used for domestic purposes and for malting, and the small coal and culm for burning lime."—"The produce of these collieries," says another recent statement, "is of a superior quality; the coal (anthracite) containing 96 per cent. of carbon, and the ton of culm producing 70 barrels of lime, which is extensively used as manure in a widely extended district where this coal and culm are almost the only fuel, even for domestic purposes, and their use is chiefly limited by the very imperfect means of transit which at present exist. From the extent and character of the coal-fields recently opened by the Mining Company, and the facilities erected for working them, the produce of these collieries may be increased to almost any extent to which the means of transport by railways or canals shall extend the circuit of consumption. Supplies of timber conveyed on cars from Clonmel, or woods in the district; the steam-engines landed at Waterford sent by boat to Clonmel, and from thence on cars; iron and other supplies sent from Dublin on cars." The coal and the culm of the collieries are conveyed on cars to Limerick, Clare, Galway, Waterford, Kilkenny, Dublin, and intermediate places. In 1836, the collieries employed 5 engines, and between 200 and 300 workmen, and annually produced 30,000 tons, worth 10s. per ton. In 1843, a loan fund, which takes name from Slieve-Ardagh, had a capital of £1,219, circulated £4,737 in 1,508 loans, realized a net profit of £18, expended for charitable purposes £18, and had 24 depositors or proprietors of its capital.—Slieve-Ardagh contains part of the parishes of Clooneen, Garrangibbon, Graystown, Kilcooley, Newtownlennan, and St. John Baptist, and the whole of the parishes of Ballingarry, Buolick, Crohane, Fen-nor, Grangemoekler, Isertkieran, Killeenale, Kil-

vernon, Lickfinn, Lismalin, Modeshill, Mowney, and Templemichael. The towns and chief villages are Killeaule, Mullinahone, Ballingarry, New Birmingham, Nine-Mile-House, and Marradyke. Pop., in 1831, 32,765; in 1841, 36,456. Houses 5,686. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,556; in manufactures and trade, 1,146; in other pursuits, 527. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 83; on the directing of labour, 2,274; on their own manual labour, 3,628; on means not specified, 244. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 6,298; who could read but not write, 2,547; who could neither read nor write, 6,804. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,793; who could read but not write, 3,957; who could neither read nor write, 9,276.—Slieve-Ardagh is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Callan, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, and Thurles. The total number of tenements valued is 4,159; and of these, 2,034 were valued under £5,—667, under £10,—397, under £15,—264, under £20,—185, under £25,—131, under £30,—141, under £40,—87, under £50,—and 253, at and above £50.

SLIEVE-AUGHTY. See SLIEVE-BAUGHTA.

SLIEVE-BANE, a mountain in the parish of Kilbroney, barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It is situated on the southern frontier of the great Mourne group of mountains, and on the north screen of Lough Carlingford, in the immediate vicinity of the village of Rostrevor. On its side, at a great height, is the huge and curiously-situated block of stone called Cloughmore; and both that spot and its summit—the latter having an altitude of 1,595 feet above sea-level—command one of the most brilliant and diversified prospects in the three kingdoms. See CLOUGHMORE and ROSTREVOR.

SLIEVE-BAUGHT. See SLIEVE-BEAGH.

SLIEVE-BAUGHTA, or SLIEVE-AUGHTY, a broad, compact, and elongated congeries of mountains, on the mutual border of co. Galway, Connaught, and co. Clare, Munster. It extends 14 miles south-eastward, from a point 5 miles south-west of Loughrea, to the immediate vicinity of the bay of Scariff, and has a breadth of 5½ miles within co. Galway, and 3½ within co. Clare. It occupies more or less of the parishes of Tynagh, Ballinakill, Clonrush, Kiltesskill, and Inniscitra, in the barony of Leitrim.—Killeenacadeema, Killinan, Ardahan, and Kiltomas, in the barony of Loughrea,—and Moynoe, Tomgraney, and Feacle, in the barony of Upper Tulla. The principal summits are four of respectively 602, 562, 508, and 692 feet of altitude within the barony of Leitrim; the Scalp, 1,074 feet of altitude on the boundary between the baronies of Leitrim and Upper Tulla,—four of respectively 977, 1,207, 793, and 1,080 feet of altitude within the barony of Loughrea,—and seven of respectively 1,064, 1,312, 448, 589, 724, 944, and 765 feet of altitude within the barony of Upper Tulla. The mountains are, for the most part, of the old red sandstone formation; and, though not strictly picturesque in themselves, or among their interior defiles, they contribute features of great interest and considerable power and beauty to the west side of Lough Derg, and to the great extent of flat country in the central districts of the eastern division of the county of Galway.

SLIEVE-BAWN—vulgarly SLEERON—a mountain, partly in the barony of South Ballintober, but chiefly in that of Roscommon, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It has an elongated outline in the form of a ridge; and extends southward, somewhat parallel with the course of the Shannon, from a point about 2 miles south of Strokestown; but its summit, which has an altitude of 857 feet above sea-level,

and belongs to the parish of Cloonfinlough, is situated 3¼ miles west of the Shannon, and 3¼ south of Strokestown. It forms a very conspicuous feature in the great expanse of flat country, which spreads away from it athwart the counties of Roscommon and Longford, and up and down the Shannon; and affords relief and even interest to extensive views which, but for its presence, would be exceedingly irksome. Its name means 'the White mountain,' and was probably suggested by the whiteness of the silicious sandstone rock of which the mountain is composed. "At a distance, however, little appearance of whiteness is observable, as the surface towards the summit is covered with bog, heath, and coarse herbage, and elsewhere is cultivated. It is only where quarries have been opened, or where the soil has been washed away by floods, that the rock is seen. There are no cliffs or precipices at all remarkable on this mountain; and, on the east side towards the Shannon, a gradual slope extends nearly from the crest of the ridge, down to the edge of the flat bogs which stretch along the base, where cultivation is annually increasing, promising in time to reach to the very top of the mountain. On the verge of the deep bog, towards the base, several hamlets appear, and Mount Dillon, on an insulated hill, with some trees, forms a conspicuous object. The western side of the mountain is more broken than the opposite one, and the pastures by nature seem to be of a better description. Some groves are scattered along the base near the habitations."

SLIEVE-BEAGH, or SLIEVE-BAUGHT—vulgarly SLABAY—an elongated congeries of mountains in the baronies of Clogher, co. Tyrone, Trough and Monaghan, co. Monaghan, and Magherastephana and Clonkelly, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It extends from the Mountain river, in the western vicinity of the village of Ennyvale, 13½ miles south-westward, to the hamlet of Donagh, 2½ south-south-east of Lisnaskea; and it has an extreme breadth of about 7½. Its loftiest summits are Carnmore, in the barony of Clonkelly, and Slieve-Beagh proper, at the junction point of the three counties; and these have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 1,084 and 1,254 feet. Sir Charles Coote, in his Statistical Survey of the County of Monaghan, says, "The Slieve-Baught or Slabay mountains are one great uninterrupted ridge of high land, the most considerable part of which has nothing to recommend it, not possessing a fruitful soil, or scarce any of those natural beauties which are peculiar to mountains; neither the dusky glen, the bold precipice, the towering cliff, the cascade, nor scarcely one beautiful view to be seen throughout; the whole is but an uninteresting waste, gradually vanishing into the lowlands, where the soil is moory. They are almost always wet, but yet not without capability, and have in partial spots beds of the richest limestone, and abundance of marl. A peculiarly fine manure also appears near the surface, consisting of banks of decayed limestone which turns up in slaty stuff, but so soft that it can be worked to a consistency like putty; it is highly calcareous, and will strongly effervesce with acids. * * * Carnmore is famous for its millstone quarry. On the eastern side of this ascent, a large tract of land, I think, lies admirably well for improvement, and could be capitally reclaimed at a small expense; for contiguous to it is a fine limestone quarry, running for a considerable distance, and forming the bed of a shallow though rapid stream, and pointing south-east."

SLIEVE-BEG, a mountain on the mutual border of the baronies of Mourne and Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It is one of the great Mourne group; it occurs in the western vicinity of Slieve-Donard, and among most sublime and romantic scenery, 2½

miles south-west by west of Newcastle; and it lifts its summit to an altitude of 2,384 feet above sea-level.

SLIEVE-BERNAGH, a congeries of mountains, partly in the barony of Upper Tulla, but chiefly in that of Lower Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. It occupies more or less of the parishes of Tomgraney, Kilnoe, O'Gonelloe, Killaloe, O'Brien's-Brigge, and Killokenedy; it extends 5½ miles south-south-eastward, and 5 in the opposite direction; it soars gradually up in the western vicinity of the city of Killaloe, and along the western shore of the termination of Lough Derg; and it contributes noble and imposing features to the magnificent landscape of the Shannon throughout all the environs of Killaloe, O'Brien's-Brigge, Doonas, and Castle-Connell. Its principal summits, with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are Knockglass, in the parish of Kilnoe, 541 feet; Knockmalecka, in the parish of Kilnoe, 818 feet; a height, on the boundary between the parishes of Tomgraney and O'Gonelloe, 1,019 feet; Clennagalliagh, in the parish of Killaloe, 1,746 feet; a height, in the parish of Killaloe, 2 miles west of the city of Killaloe, 1,353 feet; a height on the boundary between the parishes of O'Brien's-Brigge and Killokenedy, 3 miles west-south-west of the city of Killaloe, 1,181 feet; and Glenagalliagh and Cragnamurragh, on the boundary between the parishes of O'Brien's-Brigge and Killokenedy, and to the north of the preceding height, respectively 1,458 and 1,729 feet.

SLIEVE-BINGIAN, a mountain-summit near the centre of the great Mourne group of mountains, barony of Mourne, co. Down, Ulster. It is situated 3 miles south-south-west of Slieve-Donard, and 4½ north by east of Kilkeel; and it has an altitude above sea-level of 2,449 feet.

SLIEVE-BLOOM, a range of mountains on the mutual boundary and border of King's and Queen's counties, Leinster. It extends from the southern vicinity of the village of Clonslee, in the barony of Tinnehinch, Queen's county, 13½ miles south-south-westward, to the northern vicinity of the town of Roscrea, at the northern extremity of co. Tipperary; it belongs partly to the barony of Ballybrit, King's county, but chiefly to the baronies of Tinnehinch, Upperwoods, and Clandonagh, Queen's co.; and it occupies more or less of the parishes of Letterluna, Kinnetty, Roscomroe, and Roscrea in King's county, and the parishes of Kilmanman, Rearymore, Rosenallis, Offerlane, and Kyle, in Queen's county. Its principal summits, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are Spink, in the parish of Letterluna, 1,087 feet; Carroll's-Hill, in the parish of Kinnetty, 1,584 feet; a height, in the parish of Roscrea, 757 feet; a height, on the boundary between the parishes of Letterluna and Offerlane, 1,602 feet; Ardarin and another height, on the boundary between the parishes of Kinnetty and Offerlane, 1,733 and 1,691 feet; Farbrugue, on the boundary between the parishes of Roscomroe and Offerlane, 1,411 feet; a height, at the junction-part of the parishes of Roscomroe, Roscrea, and Offerlane, 1,332 feet; Knocknastumba and another height, in the parish of Rearymore, respectively 1,359 and 1,261 feet; Antonian, in the parish of Rosenallis, 1,114 feet; Bawnreaghcong, on the boundary between the parishes of Rearymore and Offerlane, 1,676 feet; a height, in the centre of the parish of Kilmanman, 1,034 feet; a height, on the boundary between the parishes of Offerlane and Kyle, 1,007 feet. Two elongated summits, called the Cones and the Ridge of Cappard, extend respectively eastward along the boundary between the parishes of Rearymore and Offerlane, and north-eastward between

the parishes of Rearymore and Rosenallis; and the highest points in these ridgy summits are respectively Bawnreaghcong and Antonian. The Slieve-Bloom mountains are generally of the sandstone formation; they constitute so continuous a range as to be traversed or crossed by only two roads,—both at lofty elevations or through lofty gaps; they constitute a series of striking features and noble backgrounds in the otherwise tame country which stretches far away from their base; they are easy of ascent from Mountrath, and from various other points in their vicinity; and from the Cones, the summit of Ardarin, and many other vantage-grounds, they command extensive and minute views of the champaign country in the midst of which they are situated. The Gap of Glendine immediately north of Ardarin, is the principal defile across them; and even this is difficult of approach, steep, craggy, and not five feet wide upon the path. "The soil of Slieve-Bloom mountain at this side," says Sir Charles Coote in his *View of the Agriculture of King's County*, "is at the extremity a cold grit, and takes a great deal of lime to render it arable; its quality is argillaceous, and interspersed thickly with rocks of freestone. This upper stratum is pretty deep, in few places less than two spades from the surface, and a siliceous substratum covers the whole range of the summit. The centre parallel has various soils, being of a light sandy loam, a stiff yellow clay, or gritty shallow gravel, and a deep brown earth, which is far the best of it; and the bottom line is always a cold, spongy, deep clay, only productive where the loam is so dry as to check the springs above at the foot, where the declivity vanishes, is a deep irreclaimable bog, approachable only in very dry seasons. This will be found to be the general description of this side of the Slieve-Bloom, but does not universally hold good; for, towards the centre of this range, the land is very fertile in pasture, and grazed the whole year throughout with numerous flocks of sheep and young cattle; the soil being of a limestone quality, and large rocks of that mineral thickly interspersed; neither is the bottom range boggy, but a stiff clay where abundant crops of corn are yielded; on the mountain of Knocknahan this is the case, and also the range of Castle-town, Cumber down to Lettybrook, which latter is some of the best in the county. * * On this side of the mountain, the land is far less productive than that of the Queen's county, and its occupation is of very little moment, being in most places only tenable to cattle in very dry seasons; but from their extent and great height, the leading features of this country are constituted, and they are possessed of every natural beauty peculiar to mountains, and in the variety of their wilds are calculated to excite admiration, and well worth attention of the natural philosopher."

SLIEVE-BOY, a mountain in the barony of Scarewalsh, 3½ miles north of Ferns, co. Wexford, Leinster. It is situated at the junction-point of the three parishes of Ferns, Kilcomb, and Carnew; it lifts its summit to the altitude of 1,385 feet above sea-level; it has a conical outline; and it forms a conspicuous feature in the landscapes of about one-half of the county.

SLIEVE-BOY, a hill in the barony of Tyrkeeran, 1½ mile south of the village of Clady, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It screens part of the left side of the upper part of the glen of the Faghan; and lifts its summit to the altitude of 854 feet above sea-level.

SLIEVE-BREGH, a hill on the mutual border of the parishes of Grangegeeth and Killery, and of the baronies of Upper Slane and Lower Slane, 3½ miles north by west of the town of Slane, co. Meath, Leinster. In consequence of the prevailing flatness

of the surrounding country within the periphery of the visible horizon, this hill and those of Mount-Iver and Bellpatrick, 563 and 789 feet high, in its vicinity, make a vastly more conspicuous figure in a great and rich landscape than many mountains of thrice their altitude in upland districts.

SLIEVE-BUCK, a mountain in the barony of Lower Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It makes a prominent figure in the tableau scenery around the village of Roundwood, and is one of two mountains which form the eastern boundary of Lough Dan.

SLIEVE-BUCK, a hill in the barony of Tyrkeeran, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Muff, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ east-south-east of Londonderry, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It is one of the northern frontier heights of the county; and lifts its summit to the altitude of 823 feet above sea-level.

SLIEVE-BUNN, a hill in the parish of Kilnehue, barony of Gorey, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the town of Gorey, co. Wexford, Munster. Altitude, 879 feet.

SLIEVE-CALTIA, a hill in the parish of Whitechurch, barony of Shelburne, co. Wexford, Leinster. It is situated 2 miles east of the river Barrow, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ south of the town of New Ross; it forms an isolated height in the midst of a great and beautiful champaign country; it attains an altitude of 888 feet above the level of the sea; it possesses a tabular summit of comparatively large extent; and it constitutes a remarkable feature in the scenery immediately traversed by the Barrow, and a magnificent background of the landscapes on the Wexford side of the river. The summit of this hill formed, for a short period, one of the posts of the rebel force of 1798. See **WEXFORD (COUNTY OF)**.

SLIEVE-CALLAN, a mountain $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Milltown-Malbay, and on the mutual border of the parishes of Inagh and Kilmurry, and of the baronies of Inchiquin and Ibrickane, co. Clare, Munster. Its summit has an altitude above sea-level of 1,282 feet; and overlooks a great expanse of bleak, moorish, and dreary country. So exceedingly gloomy is the region around it, that the mountain, in spite of its loftiness and its spreading base, affords but slender relief to the oppressive cheerlessness. On the sides of the mountain are some interesting Druidical remains, and a remarkable sepulchral stone,—the latter bearing an inscription in the ancient Ogham character; and past the base of the mountain runs the new road from Ennis to Milltown-Malbay.

SLIEVE-CAR, a mountain in the barony of Erris, nearly midway between Lough Conn and Blacksod bay, co. Mayo, Connaught. It has an altitude of 2,368 feet above sea-level; and forms the north-eastern termination of a semicircular sweep of mountains, about 18 miles in extent, enclosing a comparatively champaign sea-board, and terminating at the south-west in Slieve-More in the island of Achill.

SLIEVE-CARNA, a hill in the parish of Killeadan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Kiltainagh, barony of Gallen, co. Mayo, Connaught. It has an altitude of 855 feet above sea-level; and though isolated from other hills, may be regarded as an advanced guard of the vast assemblage of mountains which divide the fertile plains of eastern Mayo from the dreary and moorish wilds of Erris.

SLIEVE-CORRAGH, a hill and a hamlet in the parish of Hollywood, barony of Lower Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. The hill connects with Slieve-Gadoue, and in common with it, is skirted by the road from the village of Hollywood to Glendalough; and the hamlet stands on that road at the base of the hill, 1 mile south-east of Hollywood.

SLIEVE-CRADOE. See **SLIEVE-GADOE**.

SLIEVE-CROGHAN. See **CROGHAN**.

SLIEVE-CROOB, a mountain $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Ballinahinch, and on the mutual border of the parishes of Drumgooland and Dromara, and of the baronies of Kinelearty and Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It is the central and chief summit of a group of hills, which often share with it the rather magniloquent name of the Slieve-Croob mountains; it attains an altitude above sea-level of 1,755 feet; it pours from its northern acclivities the sources of the river Lagan; and it commands an extensive and magnificent view of the rich and populous undulated country to the north and east, and of the picturesque and imposing declivities and summits of the Mourne mountains to the south.

SLIEVE-CURKAGH, a mountain at the northern extremity of the parish of Kilonan, the barony of Boyle and the county of Roscommon, Connaught. It overhangs the west shore of Lough Allen, screens the north side of the vale or glen of the Arigna river, lies within the coal district or great mineral field of Connaught, and, though lifting its summit to the altitude of only 1,068 feet above the level of the sea, forms a conspicuous and soaring feature or rather back-ground of most of the scenery in the northern parts of the county,—it and Brahlieve, on the south side of the glen of the Arigna, being the loftiest mountains in Roscommon. Slieve-Curkagh possesses much interest for the mineralogist and the metallurgist, and shares in the general importance of ARIGNA: which see.

SLIEVE-DAENE, a mountain $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Sligo, and on the mutual border of the parishes of Kilross and St. John's, and of the baronies of Tiraghroll and Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaught. It screens the south-western part of the exquisitely beautiful Lough Gill, attains an altitude above sea-level of 900 feet, rises abruptly up from the edge of the water, consists of gneiss, and has a rugged outline, and considerable sternness of character.

SLIEVE-DONARD, a mountain on the mutual border of the parishes of Kilkeel and Kilcoo, and of the baronies of Mourne and Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. Its summit is the loftiest of the great Mourne group of mountains; it is situated 2 miles west of the nearest part of the Irish sea, and about the same distance south-west of the romantic village of Newcastle; has an altitude above sea-level of 2,796 feet; and consists of a beautifully outlined conical dome. The ascent of the mountain from base to summit is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the eastern escarpments form a most imposing alpine sea-wall to the Irish Channel; and the northern declivities sublimely bleud with the superb scenes of Tullamore-park, and the gorgeous landscape northward to Slieve-Croob. "From the northern brow of the mountain," says a writer in the Dublin Penny Journal, "issues an exuberant fountain, which emits more than half-a-foot of water exceedingly rapid and pure. This stream, and many others, meet in their descent, and form a river, which running through a channel of white stone, by ten thousand different breaks and windings, makes in summer a prospect of waterfalls, cascades, jets-d'eau, ponds, &c., the most various and delightful; but in winter floods, the roar and impetuosity of this fall are terrible in the extreme. From the top down to the rocks hanging over the sea is one continued descent, and the lower parts, though craggy and rude enough, are covered with hazel, holly, &c., those next to the sea cliffs being old, bowed, stunted, and languishing; while it is worthy of notice, that those most remote though situated higher, are flourishing and healthy; and all this on the face of a mountain exposed to a wide, open, eastern sea. In the de-

scant southward, near the bottom, one is forced to slide down a sort of thatch, composed of furze, long grass, and juniper. St. Donard, a disciple of St. Patrick, is said to have spent the life of a hermit on this mountain, and built a cell or oratory on the top of it towards the close of the fifth century." A deep narrow vale or glen divides Slieve-Donard from the Creeping mountain or SLIEVE-SNAVAN: which see. On July 25, the patron day of St. Donard or Domangart, the alleged disciple of St. Patrick, the Roman Catholics used to climb Slieve-Donard, in performance of penance and pilgrimage; and near the summit of the mountain are the remains of two rude edifices, the ground around which formed the central place of their superstitious devotions.

SLIEVE-FYAGH, a mountain in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is situated 3½ miles east of Lough Carrowmore, and has an altitude of 1,000 feet above sea-level.

SLIEVE-GADDOE, or CHURCH-MOUNTAIN, a mountain on the mutual border of the parishes of Hollywood and Donard, 2½ miles south by east of the village of Hollywood, barony of Lower Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It has an altitude of 1,701 feet above sea-level, and extends from the valley of the King's river to the glen of Innail. Its south side is verdant, but its north side is coated with shallow bog, of such quality as to be used for fuel by the neighbouring peasantry. "On the summit of this mountain," says Mr. Brewer, "is a rude work of stone, enclosing an area in which is a well, still frequented by pilgrims. The outworks, twelve feet in height in the most elevated part, approach towards an oval form, and consist of rough stones, the extreme length being 117 feet, and the width 101 feet. In the northern and widest part of the area, are some traces of the rude walls of an oblong building, said to have been designed for a church, the greatest length of which is thirty-six feet. In Gough's additions to Camden's Britannia, vol. iv., are a view and plan of this ancient work, together with the following remarks from the pen of the late Mr. Beaupré. 'Tradition asserts, that these stones were collected some time in the twelfth century to build a church, and to pave a way over this mountain from Old Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare, to Glendaloch; part of which road was executed from Glendaloch to Glendasann for some miles along the valley, and still remains perfect; but the work, on some account, was discontinued, and the materials for the church remain to this day in their pristine state.'

SLIEVE-GALLION, a mountain in the parish of Lissan, 3½ miles north-west of Moneymore, barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It attains an altitude above sea-level of 1,730 feet; and is both the commencement and the highest ground of the chain of heights which extends north by westward to the sea at Magilligan Point.

SLIEVE-GAMPH. See LUGGAN HILLS.

SLIEVE-GAULDRY, a prolonged or ridgy sandstone hill in the barony of Moydoo, co. Longford, Leinster. Its summit or highest ground is situated 1½ mile west-south-west of the town of Ardagh, and on the boundary between the parishes of Ardagh and Kilglass; and it possesses an altitude of 650 feet above the level of the sea, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding flat country, with its great sheets and expanses of marsh and bog.

SLIEVE-GIRKIN. See ARMAGH (COUNTY OF).

SLIEVE-GLAGH, or SLIEVE-GLAGOW, a mountain in the parish of Donn, barony of Upper Loughree, 3 miles south-east by south of Cavan, co. Cavan, Ulster. It has an altitude of 1,050 feet above sea-level, boasts a considerable extent of sylvan dress,

is a conspicuous and pleasant feature in a series of landscapes, and challenges the special attention of a traveller upon the mail-road from Dublin to Enniskillen.

SLIEVE-GLORE, a mountain in the barony of Erris, 10 miles north-west by north of Newport-pratt, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is one of the Nephinbeg group, situated to the west of Nephinbeg proper; and has an altitude above sea-level of 937 feet.

SLIEVE-GOE, or SLIEVE-GUE, a Roman Catholic parish in the county of Waterford, and in the dio. of Waterford and Lismore, Munster. Its post-town is Dungarvan; and it has chapels at Pournema and Neir.

SLIEVE-GRIAN, an alias name of the elongated, broad-based, lumpish, ridgy mountain of Drum, in co. Waterford, Munster. See DRUM.

SLIEVE-GUE. See SLIEVE-GOE.

SLIEVE-GULLION, a magnificent mountain, 4½ miles south-west of Newry, and on the mutual border of the parishes of Forkhill and Killeevy, barony of Upper Orier, co. Armagh, Ulster. It consists principally of an enormous greenstone protrusion, and attains an altitude above sea-level of 1,833 feet. The ascent of it extends upwards of two miles from base to summit, and is in some parts very steep and even abrupt. "Before the main point is gained, another pinnacle, which very much resembles it, is presented to view; from hence, to the main point, is a range of elevated grounds in a circular direction, serving as a barrier to a small amphitheatre, within which is a lake of tolerably good water; its shore clearly proves that it is subject to swells of some feet in perpendicular height above the usual level. . . .

The pinnacle or capital point of Slieve-Gullion, is a cairn of stones, which form the roof of a cavern, that, at first view, appears to be natural, but, on minute examination, has very evident testimonies of the work of art; perhaps it is indebted to both for its appearance. The cairn is rather convex at top; in the centre is the mouth of the cavern; the roof is formed by large flat stones, regularly placed to support the incumbent weight, and in the descent lapped over each other with a sufficient bearing. I have been told that within is a spacious apartment, and that but a few years ago, it was easily entered; but there are now such huge blocks rolled in, and the entrance is so very narrow, that they could not be removed but by mechanic powers. From the mouth of the cave there extends a wide and regular range of flagging, to the edge of the lake, evidently the work of hands. . . . From the many invincible obstacles to its being ever reclaimed, Slieve-Gullion is only to be admired for its natural beauty; it covers a great and extensive area, and is the estate of several proprietors, though not a shilling of rent is paid for any part of it, being enjoyed in common by the peasants, who live in the vicinity. Perhaps a bolder prospect is not presented in our island than from its summit, comprising a great extent of country; the lakes and streams, the several towns and well-cultivated demesnes, together with the bay of Dundalk, where the declivity is terminated; these, with a thousand other natural beauties which are presented to view, will repay the fatigue of the ascent, and an awful and impressing pleasure is afforded in contemplating the bold promontories and rugged cliffs bared by the tempest, and arresting the floating meteors, affording ample resources for the contemplative philosopher."

SLIEVE-KIELTER, or THE SHORN MOUNTAIN. See SLIEVE-COILTIA.

SLIEVE-KIRK, a mountain, 4½ miles south by east of Londonderry, and on the mutual border of the baronies of Tyrkeeran and Strabane, and of the

counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, Ulster. It is the loftiest of a closely-packed group of summits; and has an altitude of 1,225 feet above sea-level.

SLIEVE-LAUGHER. See SLIEVE-LOGHER.

SLIEVE-LEAGUE, a mountain on the south coast of the parish of Glencolumbkille, 2 miles north-west of Carrigan Head, and 8½ west of Killybegs, barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It soars steeply up from the edge of the sea to an altitude of 1,964 feet, and forms one of the most stupendous sea-cliffs in the British empire; yet it constitutes only the culminating point of a range of sublime and mural cliffs, 6 miles in length of sweep, and extending from Carrigan Head to Teelin Head, whose altitudes above sea-level are respectively 745 and 1,415 feet. "Some idea of the grandeur of this range," says Mr. Fraser, "may be formed, when it is stated that the termination at the southern end, Carrigan Head, from which point the ground rises for two miles and a half, to the summit of Slieve-League, is a strictly vertical or mural cliff, 765 feet high, or about 100 feet more than the cliffs of Moher. Slieve-League, like its great rival in Achil Island, is a precipitous rocky mountain, rising from the water at the same angle, namely, 45 degrees; it is, perhaps, the more striking of the two, and is a stupendous object. Before reaching the highest point a ridge must be crossed, called the One Man's Pass, which is a mere edge; the sloping to the sea on the one side is near 2,000 feet, at an angle which looks almost perpendicular; and on the other, down into a valley, at an inclination scarcely less steep. The view from the summit, of course, is most extensive."

SLIEVE-LOGH, a range of hills in the baronies of Stradhally and Ballyadams, Queen's co., Leinster. It extends southward from the immediate vicinity of the town of Stradhally, to a point about 3½ miles to the south; and its loftiest summit is in the parish of Timogue, and has an altitude above sea-level of 783 feet.

SLIEVE-LOGHER, an elongated congeries of broad-based or spreading mountains, on the mutual border of the baronies of Maguonihy and West Muskerri, and of the counties of Kerry and Cork, Munster. It extends south-westward from the glen of the Blackwater, in the vicinity of Mill-street, to the glen of the Ruaghty near the sources of the river Sullane; and it bears also the name of the Derrynasagart mountains; and is continued south-westward beyond the glen of the Ruaghty, by the Priest's Leap and the Cahra series of mountains. It is, in a general view, a great upland region of boggy moors; and it figures conspicuously in the official reports made 32 years ago upon the Bogs of Ireland. See section 'Bogs,' in our GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

SLIEVE-MAHANAGH, a hill in the parish of Aghagower, 5½ miles south by west of Westport, barony of Morisk, co. Mayo, Connaught. It has an altitude of 785 feet above sea-level; and overhangs the road from Westport to Clifden.

SLIEVE-MAIN, a mountain in the parish of Lower Fahan, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is situated immediately south of Slieve-Snought, and 4 miles north-east by north of Bunrana; and has an altitude above sea-level of 1,557 feet.

SLIEVE-MARGIE, a barony in the extreme south-east of Queen's co., Leinster. It is bounded, on the north and north-east, by the barony of Ballyadams; on the east and south, by the county of Carlow; on the south-west, by the county of Kilkenny; and on the west, by the county of Kilkenny and the barony of Cullinagh. Its greatest length, south-eastward, is 8 miles; its greatest breadth,

south-westward, is 6½; and its area is 35,490 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches,—of which 52 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches are in the river Barrow. The eastern district is a rich and beautiful portion of the valley of the Barrow, and the parallel vale of the rivulet Fishoge; but the middle and the western districts are a series of uplands, so fused into one another's bases as to make a tumulated tableau of from 500 to 830 feet of elevation above sea-level; yet the highest grounds on the western border are two heights of respectively 885 and 895 feet of altitude, and on the southern border is one of 1,102 feet of altitude. Most of the uplands are of the coal-formation, and have seams and beds of coal of such situation and thickness as to be profitably mined, and constitute an important part of the great coalfield of LEINSTER: which see. The Slieve-Margie coal-mines, however—in even the modern use of the name—extend 1½ mile into the adjoining barony of Ballyadams, including there the coal-pits of Mullaghmore; and they altogether range 5½ miles south-south-eastward, from Mullaghmore into the central districts of the barony of Slieve-Margie. The mines belong to various proprietors; and some are worked by the proprietors themselves,—some by the Irish Mining Company as lessees; and they were formerly mined in a very irregular and fitful manner, but are now worked upon an improved and comparatively judicious system. Slieve-Margie, in a use of the word which was common till quite a recent period, formerly included the adjoining upland and coal-formation district in the county of Kilkenny [See CASTLE-CORNER]; and, in this sense—as denoting the coal-field congeries of uplands rather than any specific political district—it is used in the following interesting extract from the *Anthologia Hibernica*, published in 1793: "These mountains, denominated Maraghagh or Marghie, are situated in the south of the Queen's county, and east of the county of Kilkenny, comprehending the ancient districts of Dunan, Clogh, Sean, Oghragh, Maraghagh, and Brenan. They are rather hills than mountains, having no great elevation; but from three distinct ridges, enclosing, in the northern extremities, a kind of plain considerably below the vertex of the hills, but much above the level parts of the adjacent countries. The northern ridge, called anciently the Shean Oghragh, seems to be composed of calcareous stone towards the vertex, on which is a moorish soil, producing rushes and turf. Somewhat lower, towards the south, the soil changes to a vegetable earth, fruitful in grass, meadow, and corn, intermixed with watery bog producing rushes, but no great quantity of good turf. On this part stood an ancient forest called Choille Oghragh, now no more, and distinguished only by its ruins. Between the site of this forest and the moory land called Carragh, appears a kind of slate stratum, indicating coals at no great depth; the coal stratum being actually found about 6 feet beneath the surface, running in the direction of the declivity of the hill, about 16 inches deep, but not of good quality. Beyond the site of the wood, the slates disappear, and the stratum of coal dips from 6 feet to 5 and 8 fathoms, and is in thickness from 12 to 20 inches, covered with the following strata, that is, soil, argillaceous earth, a kind of argillaceous rockstone, black slate, earth, &c. On entering the lands of Clogh and Doonan, the ground is fertile, and the coal dips to 20 or 28 fathom, being from 20 inches to 3½ feet in thickness, running in a direction nearly parallel to the horizon. Here, at about 12 fathom beneath the surface, is found a rock of whinstone, resting on a stratum of columnar basalts, perpendicular to the horizon. The columns are from 2 to 6 feet in length, the articulations from 3 to 2 inches, forming both convex and

concave joints of an irregular pentagonal figure, whose sides, in different joints, are plain convex and concave. These columns, in several places, rest on a light grey ferruginous rock or whinstone on a slaty rock, beneath which is a vein of rich iron ore, parallel to the horizon, from 1 to 3 inches thick. Under the iron is a stratum of slate, and then the bed of coal. Beneath the bed of coal is a soft micaceous slate stratum, 10 or 12 fathom deep; and under that a hard rock through which no one has yet bored. The miners think that the great and principal bed of coal lies beneath this rock, at about 50 fathom from the surface. In the eastern ridge, called Brennan, run a number of rich copious iron mines. From the remains of various shafts, it is evident these mines have been wrought in some, perhaps, remote period, as no tradition is now remaining of their having ever been open. When wrought, it is probable the ore was not smelted on the spot, but removed to some distant part, as there are no remains of any furnace ever having been erected. From the quantity and quality of the ore, these mines seem to merit the attention of the mineralogist; and if the neighbouring turf and coal could not be charred to answer the purpose of smelting, a branch of the Grand Canal extends within six miles of the place, whereby an easy conveyance might be had, not only for the produce of the mines, but for such materials as would be necessary for their manufacture. On the eastern declivity of this ridge are a number of coal mines from 27 feet to 12 fathoms below the surface, and covered by argillaceous and yellow ferruginous rock, on a bed of black micaceous slate. In the southern ridge from Doonan no coals have yet been discovered, but on the western or Margie ridge, belonging to the lordship of Castlecomer, coals are found from 6 feet to 4 fathoms. From what has at present been discovered of these hills, they seem to be composed of moory soil, argillaceous earth, argillaceous and ferruginous stone-slate, basalts, iron-ore, and coals, in different strata at various depths, in irregular and broken masses; the whole resting on a hard rocky base, not improbably granite.—The barony of Slieve-Margie contains part of the parishes of Cloydagh, Killabin, and Rathaspeck, and the whole of the parishes of Killeslin, Shruel, and Sleaty. The only town is Graigue; and the chief villages are Arles, Ballickmoyler, and Sleaty-Graigue. Pop., in 1831, 15,804; in 1841, 17,014. Houses 2,920. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,108; in manufactures and trade, 676; in other pursuits, 300. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 64; on the directing of labour, 876; on their own manual labour, 2,088; on means not specified, 56. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,650; who could read but not write, 1,771; who could neither read nor write, 2,997. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,459; who could read but not write, 2,313; who could neither read nor write, 3,694.—Slieve-Margie barony lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Carlow. The total number of valued tenements is 1,926; and of these, 778 were valued under £5,—483, under £10,—206, under £15,—126, under £20,—66, under £25,—55, under £30,—50, under £40,—41, under £50,—and 121, at and above £50.

SLIEVE-MISH, a range of mountains in the baronies of Trughenackmy and Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. It extends 13 miles due westward, from the valley of the Maine, in the western vicinity of Castle-Island, to the defile which is traversed by the road from Tralee to Dingle by way of Annascully; it has a mean breadth of about 3½ miles; it is separated only by the defile of the Tralee and Dingle road from the great congeries of alpine upland which oc-

cupies the greater part of central and western Corkaguiney; it is crossed, about 4½ miles from its east end, by the road from Tralee to Milltown; and it consists principally of the summits of Slieve-Mish proper, to the east of the Tralee and Milltown road,—Cahirconree, to the west of that road,—Bautregau, on the boundary between Trughenackmy and Corkaguiney,—and Ballyvaldar, within Corkaguiney, and immediately east of the Tralee and Dingle road. Bautregau is the loftiest of these summits, and has an altitude above sea-level of 2,796 feet. Both Bautregau and the summits to the east of it command noble views of the neighbouring valleys and marine expanses, and of the vast congeries of mountains situated to the south of Dingle bay.

SLIEVE-MISK, or SLIEVE-MISKISK, a chain of mountains in the south-western district of the barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. It forms the backbone, and fills the greater portion of the area of all the south-western part of the great peninsula which divides the bay of Bantry from the Kenmare estuary, and extends 13 miles north-eastward from the termination of that peninsula to the boundary-line with co. Kerry,—there to be continued north-eastward, in the upper part of the peninsula, by the Caha chain of mountains. Hungry Hill, the terminating mountain on the north-east, is the highest ground, and lifts its summit to the altitude of 2,249 feet above sea-level (see HUNGRY HILL); and the other principal summits are Knockahog, Dumbnee, Caule, Knockoura, and Loughanmore.

SLIEVE-MORE, a mountain in the parish of Upper Badoney, barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It is situated 6 miles east-north-east of Newtown-Stewart; it screens part of Glenelly on the north and part of the glen of the Munterlony river on the south; it forms a picturesque portion of the highlands of the north-western district of the county; and it attains an altitude above sea-level of 1,262 feet.

SLIEVE-MORE, a mountain on the mutual boundary of the parishes of Kilkeel and Kilcoo, and of the baronies of Mourne and Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It is situated on the northern frontier of the great Mourne group of mountains, between Slieve-Donard and Slieve-Beg, 2 miles west-south-west of Newcastle; and it lifts its summit to the altitude of 2,443 feet above the level of the sea.

SLIEVE-MORE, a mountain on the north coast of the island of Achill, 7 miles east-north-east of Achill Head, barony of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, Connaught. It overhangs the village of Doogort on the east, stoops precipitously down to the sea on the north, attains an altitude of 2,217 feet above sea-level, contributes a grand and imposing feature to the sublime scenery of Achill and its vicinity, and constitutes the south-eastern termination of the great semicircular sweep of mountains which encloses the plains around Tullaghan bay.

SLIEVE-MORE, a hill in the parish of Kilmore-Erris, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is the highest ground in the double peninsula of the Mullet, has an altitude of 439 feet above sea-level, and is situated midway between Erris Head and the village of Belmullet.

SLIEVE-MORE, a hamlet in the island of Achill, barony of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is situated at the south base of Slieve-More mountain, 2 miles north of Keel, and 3 south-west of Doogort.

SLIEVE-MUCK, a mountain on the mutual border of the baronies of Mourne and Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It is one of the Mourne mountains, has an altitude of 2,108 feet above sea-level, and is situated 2 miles west of Slieve-Bingian, and 5½ in a straight line south-west of Newcastle.

SLIEVE-NA-AURA, a beautiful and majestic mountain to the south of Knockade, co. Antrim, Ulster. Its name is also, and in a more modern form, written **SLIEVE-AN-IERIN**: which see. "It was here," says the author of the Guide to the Giant's Causeway, "that the MacDonnells and MacQuillans fought the decisive battle, which established the title of the one, more powerfully than the laws could then have done, and the total extinction of the splendour of the other. About the middle of the 15th century, the famous battle of Aura was fought, between Sorley Boy of Dunluce, and the M^cQuillans, in which many of the latter were slain, and their army totally routed. This defeat was the result both of bravery and artifice combined. Sorley Boy resolved to procure, by stratagem, what he feared the alliance of the O'Neills with the MacQuillans might prevent courage alone from accomplishing; and, observing a dangerous bog between the enemy and himself, he caused a number of rushes to be cut in the night-time, and strewn over the surface of the bog, to form a safe path across: in the morning sending a party to the brave O'Neills; in their very camp their fiery chief immediately ordered out his cavalry; but the challengers, with real Parthian courage, now fled towards their own camp, by the rush-path they had laid, while O'Neill's cavalry pursuing, were ingulfed in the treacherous road. In attempting to retreat, O'Neill and his followers were cut off by Hugh MacIlveal, to whom the unhappy chieftain offered as a ransom all the young horses and all the fair damsels of Claneboy. 'Sir,' said MacIlveal, 'if all the horses in Ireland were Sorley Boy's, I would rather go on foot;' and straightway clove his helmet in two. Near the summit of Aura mountain two cairns are pointed out, as the burying-place of O'Neill and one of his followers. After the battle of Aura, Sorley Boy withdrew to the vicinity of Trostan, a lofty and conspicuous mountain over Cushendall, where he was entertained by Macaulay, lord of the glens, and where a cairn was erected to commemorate the place of festivity. 'After this conflict,' says the manuscript, 'MacQuillan leaped across the river Devnog, and so left the rout for ever.' Sorley Boy enjoyed it for 11 years, and dying, was buried at Bona-Margy. In one of the feigned retreats made by Sorley Boy to deceive O'Neill, the party was retarded by the inactivity of an officer named Dool-Oge, many years a follower of the MacDonalds. Upon being chid for loitering by Sorley Boy, he replied, 'Sir, it is impossible for me to run with you, and with your father before you.' The immense estates, the right to which had here been decided by force of arms as belonging to the MacDonalds, were shortly after about to be contended for by two brothers of the same family, Randall and Eneas, but this dispute was terminated by the aid of superstition, whose reign evidently was not yet extinct, as the following fact evinces:—When the two armies were drawn out, and ready to engage, O'Dornan, the clerk of St. Patrick, stepping in between, and ringing a bell, denounced the curse of the great patron saint of Ireland upon the unjust claimant. The effect was immediate; the brothers became reconciled, and the right of primogeniture acknowledged."

SLIEVE-NA-CALLEAGH, a ridgy hill, partly in the barony of Upper Kells, but chiefly in that of Demifore, co. Meath, Leinster. It extends 2½ miles eastward from the east side of the superb demesne of Loughcrew; and lifts its highest ground to the altitude of 904 feet above the level of the sea.

SLIEVE-NA-GLOGH, a mountain in the barony of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. Its summit is a principal eastern frontier height of the Carlingford mountains, has an altitude of 1,024 feet

above the level of the sea, and is situated 1½ mile north-west of the shore of Dundalk bay, and 2½ miles west-south-west of the town of Carlingford.

SLIEVE-NA-GLORY, a mountain in the barony of Mourne, co. Down, Ulster. Its summit is one of the central heights of the great Mourne group of mountains, has an altitude of 1,450 feet above the level of the sea, and is situated 1½ mile south-west of the summit of Slieve-Bingan.

SLIEVE-NA-GRIDDLE, a hill in the parish of Ballee, barony of Lecale, 2½ miles east-north-east of Downpatrick, co. Down, Ulster. Though possessing a summit-altitude of only 414 feet above sea-level, it forms a conspicuous and pleasant feature in a broad sea-board of low country, and commands a charming panoramic view, including the town and environs of Downpatrick on the west, the waters, islands, and shores of Lough Strangford on the north, the shores of the Irish sea on the east, and the grand and diversified perspective of the Mourne mountains on the south. At its south base are the notorious holy wells of STRUEL [which see]; on its south side is a Druidical ring; and on its summit is a cromlech, shaped like a griddle, giving to the hill its name of Slieve-Na-Griddle, and noticed as follows by the author of the Chorographical Description of Down:—"It is composed of a huge, flat, unhewn rock, of the lapis molaris or grit kind, interspersed with a mixture of red and white flint, in shape something like a lozenge in heraldry, or a diamond on the cards, 11 feet 2 inches long from point to point, 8½ feet broad in the greatest dimension, and 1½ foot thick in most places, though in some not more than a foot. It is raised on two rude supporters of the same kind of stone, placed edgewise, one of which is 8 feet long, 3 feet broad, and 1 foot thick; the other is not above 3 feet long, and seems to be a natural rock, standing in its original position, but by the advantage of the ground, the upper or table-stone stands pretty near on a level, though with a small inclination. The cavity underneath is such, that a middle-sized man, by stooping a little, can pass through it, and the stratum upon which the supporting stone stands is a solid rock."

SLIEVE-NA-KELLA, a mountain on the mutual border of co. Cavan, Ulster, and co. Leitrim, Connaught. Its summit is situated 3½ miles south-south-west of the source of the river Shannon, and at the junction-point of the parishes of Templeport and Killenagh, in the barony of Tullaghagh; and has an altitude of 1,793 feet above the level of the sea.

SLIEVE-NA-MAN, a mountain in the parish of Kilcoo, barony of Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. Its summit is situated 4 miles west of Newcastle, and has an altitude above sea-level of 1,035 feet. The mountain groups with the great Mourne congeries, yet is rather an advanced outpost than an integral portion, being separated from the northern frontier heights by the glen of the romantic rivulet which falls into the sea at Newcastle.

SLIEVE-NA-MAN, a magnificent mountain in the mutual border of the baronies of Middlethird, and East Iffa and Offa, and at the meeting-point of the parishes of Clonene, Garrongibbon, Kilcask, and Temple-Etna, co. Tipperary, Munster. Its summit has an altitude of 2,364 feet above sea-level, and is situated 5½ miles east-south-east of Fethard, 6½ north-east of Clonmel, and 7 north-west of Carrick-on-Suir. The mountain soars almost sheer up from the rich expanse of the low and level 'Golden Vale,' on the north-west, the south, and the east; but is prolonged 1½ mile westward, and 3½ north-eastward by spurs and offsets, which very frequently share in its name. The principal summits of the western

offset are Carrickabrock and another height, respectively 1,850 and 1,589 feet in altitude; and the principal summits of the north-eastern off-set are Knockanagh and two other heights, respectively 1,654, 1,088, and 852 feet in altitude. But, except for its being connected through the north-eastern off-set with the Booley mountains, or hills, in the county of Kilkenny, Slieve-na-Man, even when understood to mean the whole group, rises on all sides precipitously and stupendously up from the plain, and, in consequence, presents to spectators both near and at a distance, and all round a great periphery of country, a sublime and most impressive appearance. Its loftiest summit, or that of Slieve-na-Man proper, too, is a beautifully outlined dome, and commands one of the richest, most varied, and most extensive panoramic views in Ireland. The mail-road from Dublin to Cork, by way of Clonmel, passes along the eastern bases of the whole group, or rather across the table-land of connection between it and the Booley-hills; and is overhung by lofty and precipitous acclivities, by steep cultivated ascents, and by a series of varied and picturesque escarpments,—on one of which the noble Ormonde's old military keep of Kilcash-castle still makes a curious and conspicuous figure. "From Fethard, and the country around," says Mr. Fraser, "the neighbouring mountain of Slievenaman is a great object; its sides are here more precipitous than on the south and east, and the plain from which it springs, by its lonely character, serves to augment the general effect. This mountain, however, is seen in its best points of view from the demesnes of Grove and Kiltinan, with the plantations of these places in the foreground." "This mountain," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "may be emphatically termed an Ossianic locality, being associated in tradition with the deeds of that celebrated bard and his father, Fin Mac-Comhal (Cual), the Fingal of MacPherson. Until a very recent period, many of the poems of Ossian (in Irish Oisín) were repeated by several of the inhabitants, and some of them have been, which possess considerable merit, particularly in the pleasing descriptions which they give of rural scenery. Slieve-na-man is called in Irish 'Sliaibh-na-mban, Fionn-na-Heirin,' i. e., 'the mountain of the fair women of Ireland,' for which appellation tradition assigns the following whimsical origin. Fin Mac-Cual wishing to take a wife, and being puzzled whom to choose among the fair daughters of his land, caused all the beautiful women of Ireland to assemble at the foot of this mountain, declaring that whoever first reached the summit should be his bride. Fin then proceeded to the top of the mountain, and having taken his seat on the Druid's Altar that crowns it, made a signal to the group of anxious fair ones that waited his signal below. Away, away, they went, through wood, and heath, and furze, over crag, mountain, and stream; all obstacles appeared nought with such a prize in view. But only one was designed to win. Grainne, the daughter of Cormac, monarch of Ireland, arriving first at the summit, claimed the hand of the Fenian chief, to whom she was accordingly united. Such is the romantic origin of the name of this mountain. Slieve-na-Man is also celebrated in tradition as having been the scene of the most celebrated hunting-match of the Fenians, the best description of which is contained in an ancient poem in the possession of Mr. Wright, ascribed to Ossian, and taken from a collection made in the neighbourhood of the very mountain referred to in it."

SLIEVE-NA-MOW, a mountain in the barony of South Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Its summit has an altitude of 1,478 feet above the level

of the sea, and is situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Rathangan, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ south by east of Lugnaquilla.

SLIEVE-NA-MUCK, a mountain on the mutual border of the parishes of Bruiis and Clonbeg, barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, Munster. Its summit is situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of the town of Tipperary, and has an altitude of 1,215 feet above the level of the sea; yet it is only the loftiest ground of an upland range, which is sometimes called the Slieve-na-Muck hills, and sometimes the Hills of Tipperary. This range has a mean breadth of about 1½ mile; extends 6 miles east-north-eastward; screens the north side of the beautiful vale of Aberlow; flanks the south side of the portion of the Golden Vale which lies immediately west of Tipperary; and though variable in character and loftiness, possesses enough of both of these properties to give distinctness and strength to the landscapes with which it mingles. The loftiest summit of the range, next to Slieve-na-Muck proper, is Moanour, and has an altitude above sea-level of 1,103 feet.

SLIEVE-O'FLYN, a hill in the parish of Kiltulagh, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Castlereagh, barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon, Connaught. At its north base is Caslieve-lodge, the seat of Mr. Willis; and a little to the west are Lough O'Flynn and the village of Ballinlough. The summit of the hill has an altitude above sea-level of only 497 feet, yet commands an extensive view of the circumjacent plain.

SLIEVE-PARTRY, a short range of mountains in the baronies of Curra, Burrischoole, and Morisk, co. Mayo, Connaught. It extends 6½ miles north-north-eastward, has a breadth of about 4 miles, flanks the west side of the upper part of Lough Mask, contains the head of the glen of the Ayle river, forms a frontier or outpost to the vast and alpine mountain systems of Morisk and Joyce-Country, presents a noble and imposing perspective to the plains of Mayo and Ellistrit, and commands superb views of part of Lough Corrib, the whole of Loughs Mask and Curra, and so far expanding a region of chequered yet prevalently beautiful lowlands, to the east, that the eye follows them into a blending with the horizon. The two chief summits of the Slieve-Partry mountains are Toneyvall and Slieve-Bohann, whose altitudes above sea-level are respectively 1,270 and 1,204 feet.

SLIEVE-PHELIM, a range of mountains in the barony of Ownenbeg, co. Limerick, Munster. It occupies a large proportion of the barony; extends about 10 miles eastward, with a mean breadth of about 3; is separated only by a narrow defile, or the boundary-line of the county, from the magnificent Keeper mountains in the county of Tipperary; is nearly connected also with the mountains of Kilmennagh on the east; has a beautiful outline, and finely featured contour; and forms a charming background to the rich landscapes of the northern campaign country of Limerick. About 2 miles from the village of Cappaghmore, on an elevated site among the acclivities of the range, is Bilboa, the lodge of the Earl of Stradbroke, the proprietor of a large tract of the mountains,—which, therefore, is often called the Bilboa mountains. A new road from Thurles to Tipperary, passes along the base of the east end of the Slieve-Phelim range.

SLIEVE-REAGH, a mountain in the barony of Coshlea, 6½ miles east-south-east of Kilmallock, co. Limerick, Munster. It is one of the terminating heights, or further offsets, at the west end of the Galtee range of mountains.

SLIEVE-ROE, a mountain 1½ mile west of Blessington, and on the mutual border of the barony of North Naas, co. Kildare, and the barony of Lower Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It

is fused on the north into the lofty hill of Coreen, and on the south into a ridge of high and finely outlined undulating grounds; and its summit has an altitude of 1,093 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a map-like view of the plains of Kildare, spreading away westward from its base.

SLIEVE-RUAGH, or **CARNACROW**, a bog of two denominations in the parish of Killursa, 3½ miles west of Headfort, barony of Clare, co. Galway, Connaught. It lies at the north-western extremity of the eastern division of the county, and is washed by Lough Corrib on the west, and the Black River on the north. It is a firm brown bog, greatly indented and intersected by headlands and eskers of excellent limestone gravel; and it has a good declination for drainage, toward both the lake and the river. Its area is 1,659 acres; and the estimated cost of reclaiming it is £2,048. The hill or rising ground of Slieve-Ruagh is nearly in the centre of the bog.

SLIEVE-RUAGH, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Ossory, and on the southern border of co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Its post-town is Waterford; and it has chapels at Slieve-Ruagh, Glenmore, and Slip.

SLIEVE-RUSSELL. See **LIGAVEGRA**.

SLIEVE-SNAUGHT (EAST), a mountain on the mutual border of the parishes of Donagh and Lower Fahan, 5½ miles north-east of Buncrana, barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. Its summit is the central and loftiest height of the congeries of uplands which occupy a large proportion of the barony; and it has an altitude above sea-level of 2,019 feet, and commands an interesting view of the interior of the barony, and of the marine waters by which it is peninsulated.

SLIEVE-SNAUGHT (WEST), a mountain on the mutual border of the baronies of Boylagh and Kilmacrean, 8 miles east of Dungloe, co. Donegal, Ulster. Its sides present rocky cliffs, bold acclivities, picturesque dells, and other elements of magnificent scenery; and its summit has an altitude of 2,232 feet above the level of the sea; and jointly with those of Doohish and Crockettartoe, whose altitudes are 2,103 and 1,627 feet, it overhangs the north side of the most interesting part of Glendowan.

SLIEVE-SNAVAN, or **THE CREEPING MOUNTAIN**, one of the Mourne mountains, immediately adjacent to Slieve-Donard, co. Down, Ulster. "A deep and narrow vale," says the author of the *Chorographical Description of Down*, "divides Slieve-Donard from Slieve-Snavan, or the Creeping Mountain, so called because it must be climbed in a creeping posture; and through this vale winds a pretty serpentine stream, which discharges itself into the sea to the eastward of the mountains. The Creeping Mountain stands to the south-west of this stream, and presents to the view a huge rock, resembling, at a distance, an old fortification, very high, overhanging, and detached, as it were, from the eastern side of the mountain. After rain, a stream rushes from the west side of the rock, which, shooting from the top, falls in a large cascade; to the east of which is a vast natural cave, affording an entrance as wide as the cave itself. This frightful chamber is lined with fern, grass, and several other mountain plants, and inhabited by a vast number of hawks, jackdaws, owls, &c.; and at the further end of it the light breaks in through natural crevices. To the left of this, you climb up through a very narrow passage to the top of the rock, and arrive at one of the most beautiful, most magnificent, and romantic spots that can well be conceived. You there find that the rock mentioned is only the advanced part of a large shelf which projects at about half the height of the mountain with a sweep, and leaves the space of about two acres on the top; round the north-west,

the west, and the south of this area, the mountain rises to a great height, and stands like a vast wall. The area itself is almost round, and slopes gently from all sides towards the middle, where is formed a beautiful circular lake, as clear as crystal. As the soil of this spot seems tolerably good, if nature were a little helped, and it were cut into circular terraces and slopes, and embellished with flowers, it would make, for so much, perhaps one of the most grand and beautiful improvements in the world; from whence you have in full view many majestic objects, as well as natural beauties of woods, cascades, green slopes, and huge rocks, seeming ready to tumble. To the west, you see the rocky top of Slieve-Bingian, to the east Slieve-Donard's stately cone, and in front the ocean, the Isle of Man, and in a clear day the shores of England, and a part of the south of Scotland."

SLIEVE-THOUL, or **SAGGART-HILL**, a mountain on the southern border of the parish of Rathcoole, barony of Newcastle, co. Dublin, Leinster. Its summit has an altitude of 1,308 feet above sea-level, and is situated in the immediate vicinity of the junction point of the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, and Kildare. The mountain screens the west side of the picturesque vale of Glen-Saggart, and unites with the lower hills of Coreen and Slieve-Roe, to the south, in separating the upper valley or mountain-course of the Liffey from the great plain of Kildare.

SLIEVE-TRUE, a mountain-summit, 3½ miles west-north-west of the town of Carrickfergus, and on the western margin of the parish and liberties of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, Ulster. It has an altitude above sea-level of 1,025 feet, and is the highest ground of the upland range which extends along the frontier of Carrickfergus liberties. The view from this summit is remarkably fine, and includes the whole expanse and shores of Belfast Lough, a large tract of the interior of co. Antrim, a part of Lough Neagh, several hills in the counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, and some lofty grounds in Scotland and the Isle of Man.

SLIEVE-TURK, a mountain in the barony of Burrischoole, 5½ miles north-north-west of Newport-pratt, co. Mayo, Connaught. Its summit has an altitude of 1,322 feet above the level of the sea.

SLIGO,

A maritime county in the north of the province of Connaught. It is bounded, on the north, by the Atlantic ocean and the bay of Donegal; on the east, by the county of Leitrim; on the south-east, by the county of Roscommon; on the south, by the counties of Roscommon and Mayo; on the south-west, by the county of Mayo; and on the west, by the county of Mayo and the bay of Killalla. Its outline is exceedingly irregular; and is deeply indented by the sea on the north, and by intersections of the contiguous counties on the south-east, the south, and the south-west. The north-western district, consisting of the barony of Carbery, is almost wholly projected beyond the rest of the county, between Donegal bay and co. Leitrim; and the extreme southern district, consisting of the barony of Coolavin, is also almost wholly projected beyond the remainder of the county, between co. Mayo, and co. Roscommon. The Duff or Bnroes rivulet traces the eastern boundary over a few miles to Donegal bay; and the river Moy traces the western boundary from a point 2½ miles above Ballina to the head of Killalla bay; but the rest of the landward boundaries, though partially consisting, at fitful intervals, of lakes and streams and water-sheds, are, in a general view,

capriciously artificial. The greatest length of the county, southward from Mullaghmore Head and along a line near the eastern boundary, is 39 miles; and its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 36½; but the distance southward, along a line commencing 1½ mile from the east side of the entrance of Killalla bay, is only 7½ miles; the distance south-south-eastward, from the mouth of the Bellawaddy rivulet near the head of Killalla bay, is 3½ miles; the distance eastward from the head of Killalla bay is 24 miles; and the distance eastward across the narrowest parts of the projecting districts of Carbery and Coolavin is respectively 2 miles and 3½ miles. The area of the county comprises 290,696 acres of arable land, 151,723 of uncultivated land, 6,134 of plantations, 460 of towns, and 12,740 of water,—in all, 461,753 acres.

Coast.—The coast of Killalla bay trends north-eastward; is but slightly diversified with tiny headlands and coves; has two coast-guard stations, the harbour of Pollacheeny, and the Points Cloghagh, Lackacurry, Rathlee, and Kinnastragh; and terminates in the headland or small cape of Lenadoon. The coast of the Atlantic, or of the wide and westward part of Donegal bay from Lenadoon Head to Coanmore Point, trends eastward; measures 4 miles in a straight line; and is feebly diversified with the bay of Coanmore, the mouths of the rivulets Finned, Ballybeg, and Easkey, and the little headlands of Carrowmush, Carrickadda, and Pollnagat. The coast from Coanmore Point to Pollbrian coast-guard station, trends south-eastward; measures 4 miles in a straight line; and is slightly diversified with the mouth of the Dunneill rivulet, and the tiny headlands of Carranabinnia, Lackaverna, and Donagh. The coast from Pollbrian coast-guard station to Aughris Head, trends north-eastward, measures 2½ miles, and is nearly a straight line. The coasts from Aughris Head, eastward to the town of Sligo, northward from the town of Sligo to the hamlet of Drumliff, and westward from the hamlet of Drumliff to the headland of Roskeeragh, belong to the exterior expanse and the three interior ramifications of Sligo bay, and will be noticed in our next article. A straight line from Aughris Head to Roskeeragh Point, across the entrance of Sligo bay, measures 4½ miles, and extends in the direction of north-east by north. The coast from Roskeeragh Point to Mullaghmore Head, trends north-eastward, measures 8½ miles, and is diversified with the little marine sweep of Milk-Haven, the strands of Trawanavogge, and Trawatua, and the tiny headlands of Lackmeeltaun, Rinnadoolish, Streedagh, and North Roskeeragh. The coast from Mullaghmore Head to the mouth of the Duff or Bunroos rivulet, makes a semi-circular sweep, with a chord extending east-south-eastward, and measuring 24 miles. The shore may, in a general view, be described as a strand at the head of Killalla bay,—a line of bluff rock all the way from the mouth of the Bellawaddy rivulet down the bay of Killalla, and eastward to Aughris Head,—and a series of strands and drifted sands, diversified in two places with bluff rock, from Roskeeragh Point to the mouth of the Duff rivulet. The islands, islets, and skerries, exclusive of those within the ramifications or three interior sweeps of Sligo bay, are Clashnagall islet, off the east side of Aughris Head; Innisulclohy or Coney Island, across the mouth of the middle ramification of Sligo bay; the islets of Maguin and Killaspug, south-west of Coney Island; Black rock islet, near the head of the outer expanse of Sligo bay; Bird's rock and Carricknarinagh or Wheat rock, on the north side of the outer expanse of Sligo bay; the islets and rocks of Seal, Ardboline, Portanagh, and Horse, at the north side

of the entrance of the outer expanse of Sligo bay; Innismurray—an inhabited island of unique and curious character, as to its social condition—3 miles north-west of Streedagh Point; the islets of Bomore and Shaddan, 1½ mile north of Innismurray; the islands of Dernish and Connors, and the islets of Carricknaneane, Taghuashallog, Innisnagor, Carricknaspane, Carrickfadda, and Beltra, close to the shore, and in some instances almost confounded with the strands, between the headlands of Streedagh and Mullochmore; and the islets of Dunlevy's and Hugh's, immediately north of Mullaghmore Head.

Surface.—The district, situated north of a line drawn eastward through the town of Sligo, measures 11 miles in length northward, and from 1½ mile to 9½ miles in breadth; and, in a general view, it consists of a narrow belt of beautiful low country across the south, a sinuous belt of sandhills and poor ground along the western shore, a district of very various breadth and character within the preceding belt, a small tumulated district terminating in Mullaghmore cape, 200 feet high, in the north, and a stupendous, romantic, and most picturesque bulwark of hills and mountains, arranged along the east, and connected with the congeries of mountains which fills a great proportion of northern Leitrim and Fermanagh. The principal summits in this section, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are Truskmore, 2,072 feet, on the boundary, 7 miles north-east by north of Sligo,—Gullogenboy, 1,430 feet, on the boundary, 4½ miles east-north-east of Sligo,—King's mountain, 1,527 feet, in the interior, 4½ miles north-north-west of Sligo,—and Benbulbin, 1,722 feet, in the interior, 5 miles north by west of Sligo. These summits soar steeply up from the low country at their base; and not only form a magnificent background to the scenery of Sligo bay, but combine in a general landscape with the hills and mountains around Lough Gill to render Sligo one of the most superbly situated towns in the three kingdoms. The isolated mountain, Knocknave, situated on the tongue of the peninsula between the central and the southern ramifications of Sligo bay, lifts its summit to the altitude of 1,078 feet above sea-level, at a point 3½ miles west of the town of Sligo; and Slieve-Daeane and Sliah mountains, situated on the south shore of Lough Gill, lift their summits to the altitudes of 900 and 967 feet, at points 2½ miles south-south-east and 3½ miles south-east of the town of Sligo; and these three mountains, as well as those to the north of the town, combine, in an exquisite manner, with the intermediate sheets of both fresh and marine water, with the intricate shore-line, with the beautiful enclosed plain or valley, and with the urban scenery of the town's own architecture and immediate environs. A great and compact range of uplands, called the Ox mountains, commences in the south-western vicinity of the village of Ballysadere, or 3½ miles south-west of Slieve-Daeane, and extends west-south-westward, with a mean breadth of about 5½ miles, quite across the county to the boundary with Mayo, there to be continued, under the name of the Lurgan hills or the Slieve-Gamph mountains, to the vicinity of the town of Foxford. The principal summits are a height of 651 feet, 1½ mile south-west of Ballysadere; a height of 903 feet, 5½ miles west-south-west of Ballysadere; a height of 654 feet, 6 miles west of Ballysadere; Carrowmurry, 1,238 feet of altitude, 8½ miles south-west of Ballysadere; Knockarongy, 1,778 feet of altitude, 4½ miles south-east of Dromore-West; a height of 1,516 feet, 1½ mile west-north-west of Carrowmurry; a height of 1,604 feet, 1½ mile west-south-west of Knockalony; Long Hill, 811 feet of altitude, 5½ miles south-south-east of Dromore-West; a height of 1,078 feet, 3 miles west by south

of Long Hill; Knocknashee, 453 feet of altitude, 4½ miles north by east of Tobercurry; a height of 1,404 feet, 5½ miles north-north-west of Tobercurry; Millan, 1,446 feet of altitude, 5½ miles north-west by north of Tobercurry; Serebo, 1,208 feet of altitude, 4½ miles north-west of Tobercurry; Sessugarry, 1,047 feet of altitude, 4 miles west-north-west of Tobercurry; Knocknashegaun, 1,168 feet of altitude, 3½ miles west of Sessugarry; Knockwarda, 1,338 feet of altitude, on the boundary with co. Mayo, 3½ miles west-south-west of Millan; and a height of 1,321 feet, on the boundary with co. Mayo, 3 miles south-south-west of Knockwarda. The whole range possesses, in a general view, a moorish, bleak, and hoyden character, and is sufficiently broad-backed, or at least sufficiently slow in the higher parts of the southern declivities, to spread out to the clouds a comparatively great expanse of cold and lofty tableland, fit only for the most ordinary purposes of poor and coarse pasture. The northern face, however, is topped by a series of horned or acuminated peaks, exhibits many rocky and otherwise bold escarpments, descends with comparatively rapid gradient to the base, is furrowed by various well-defined, though not deep ravines, and forms a rather grand, yet too near and too monotonous background to the scenery on the south side of the western or wide part of the bay of Donegal. The district, which lies between the Ox mountains and either the sea on the north, Killalla bay on the north-west, or the river Moy on the west, varies in breadth from about 2 to 5½ miles; and though somewhat diversified in outline, and beautified with a few gems of scenery both natural and artificial, it prevalently displays a champaign surface, destitute of character, impoverished in dress, and encumbered with broad and heavy drawbacks upon good landscape. The western part of the district on the south side of the Ox mountains increases in breadth eastward from a mere point to about 5 miles, and consists principally of the upper part of the vale of the Moy; and the eastern part of that district increases in breadth eastward from about 5 to 15½ miles,—the latter distance being measured from the village of Ballysadere up the valley of the Uncion, to the southern extremity of the barony of Coolavin,—and consists of a series of vales and tumulated grounds, the west side of the basin of the Uncion, a considerable portion of the west side of the basin of Lough Gara, and the whole of the heights which form the west screen or flank of Loughs Gara and Arrow, and the river Uncion. Though almost the whole eastern frontier of this district, or the band of country along the lakes and the Uncion, is enriched with a tolerably fair amount of second-rate scenery; yet the district, as a whole, even in spite of the great extent of its area, and the profuse diversity of its surface, is exceedingly cold and cheerless. The principal of the numerous hills which diversify it are a height of 717 feet, 2 miles north-east of Tobercurry; a height of 306 feet, 3½ miles south-south-west of Ballymote; a height of 334 feet, 3 miles south-south-east of Ballymote; Keshcorran, 1,163 feet of altitude, on the west flank of the Uncion, and 2½ miles south-east of Ballymote; Carrowkeel, 1,062 feet of altitude, on the west flank of the Uncion, and 2½ miles east-south-east of Keshcorran; a summit of the Curlew mountains, 863 feet of altitude, on the boundary with co. Roscommon, and 4 miles south by west of Carrowkeel; and Dooin, 574 feet of altitude, 4 miles north-west of Lough Gara, and 7 south-south-west of Ballymote. The south-eastern district of the county, or that lying to the east of the river Uncion, and the south of the Lough Gill hills, is of comparatively small extent, and aggregately

bleak or moorish character; and it is occupied, over a large proportion of its area, by the main part of the Brehive mountains, which are connected with the mountains of the Arigna mineral field in co. Roscommon, and whose principal summits belonging to co. Sligo are Slieve-Curkagh, 1,098 feet of altitude, on the boundary with co. Roscommon,—Carrow, 1,396 feet of altitude, 4½ miles north-north-west of Slieve-Curkagh,—Dromore, 650 feet of altitude, 4 miles south-west by south of Carrow,—and Mulrath, 740 feet of altitude, 1½ mile west-north-west of Dromore.

Waters.—The three large lakes of Gill, Arrow, and Gara, though all lying partly in other counties, belong principally to Sligo, and make large contributions to the beauty of its interior. Lough Gill has a surface-elevation of 20 feet above sea-level, and lies partly in co. Leitrim, but chiefly in the Sligo baronies of Carbery and Tiraghrill; Lough Arrow has a surface-elevation of 102 feet above sea-level, and lies partly in co. Roscommon, but chiefly in the Sligo barony of Tiraghrill; and Lough Gara has a surface-elevation of 222 feet above sea-level, and lies partly in the counties of Roscommon and Mayo, but chiefly in the Sligo barony of Coolavin. Loughs Glencar and Skean lie also on the boundaries; the former with Leitrim north of Lough Gill, and the latter with Roscommon east of Lough Arrow; and they have surface-elevations above sea-level of respectively 97 and 164 feet. The principal lakes in the interior, together with the elevation of some above sea level, are Easkey, 607 feet, among the Ox mountains, in the barony of Leney; Talt, 455 feet, among the Ox mountains, in the barony of Leney; Templehouse, 386 feet, in the course of the Owenmore, in the baronies of Leney and Corran; Cloonacbeigha, a little south of Lough Templehouse, and in the barony of Corran; Tobercanavan, in the barony of Tiraghrill; Ballygawley, between Ballysadere and Slieve-Daeane, in the barony of Tiraghrill; and Coolgagh, a little north of Lough Gill, and in the barony of Carbery. The Moy, the principal river of the west, rises in the interior among the Ox mountains, drains the western district to the south of these mountains, passes away for a long distance into co. Mayo, and returns to trace the boundary-line with that county from a point 2½ miles above Ballina or Ardarae, to the head of Killalla bay. The principal tributaries of the Moy within co. Sligo, are the Mad river, the Owenaber, the Mullaghanoë, and the Bunree. The principal rivulets which run from the northern declivities to Killalla bay, are the Bellawaddy and the Leafanny, and, to the ocean, are the Finnid, the Ballybeg, the Easkey, and the Dunneill. The Uncion, the next river of note after the Moy, issues from Lough Arrow, runs northward to the head of the southern ramification of Sligo bay, drains a very large proportional district of the county, and contributes some highly romantic features of scenery in the vicinity of Ballysadere. The Owenmore, the chief tributary of the Uncion, runs in a course to the west of that river, is nearly equal to it in every element of importance, and does not effect a confluence with it till a point about 2 miles above the commencement of their united expansion into estuary. The Arigna river, famous in the history of modern mining operations, and distinguished as one of the earliest important tributaries of the Shannon, drains the south-eastern or Brehive district. The Bonnet river runs 1½ mile on the boundary with co. Leitrim to Lough Gill; and the Sligo river makes a brief but magnificent run from Lough Gill, past the town of Sligo, to the head of the middle ramification of Sligo bay. The principal streams north of Sligo,

are the Drumcliffe rivulet westward to the head of the northern ramification of Sligo bay, and the Duff or Bunroos rivulet northward along the boundary with co. Leitrim to Donegal bay.

Climate.—The county of Sligo closely resembles the sea-board portions of the counties of Mayo and Galway in nearly all the circumstances of climate; and, excepting parts of Kerry and the south-west uplands of Cork, it suffers the scourge of more rainy and windy inhospitable weather than probably any other district of Ireland. Yet its temperatures are averagely very mild, and its rains are remarkable quite as much for their fitfulness as for their quantity. "As to rain," says Dr. MacParlan, "it is very changeable; so much so, that the best barometers prognosticate very uncertainly as to the event of wet or dry weather."

Minerals.—A singularly varied and ample series of primitive, metamorphic, and volcanic rocks, flanked by secondary sandstone, and surrounded by a low country of doets limestone, occurs from end to end of the Ox mountains, and, after being interrupted by the valley of the Union, reappears in the two hills which screen the south side of Lough Gill. Mica slate, frequently passing into hornblende slate, constitutes the greater part of the main body of these mountains, and generally has a rapid dip to the south. Quartz rock constitutes a considerable mass in the part of the mountains toward Ballysader, and elsewhere occurs in comparatively small nodules. Gneiss appears in Slieve-Dacane, occurs in the north-east of the Ox mountains at a place due west of Ballysader, and constitutes the south-western end of these mountains, previously to its stretching away into co. Mayo as the principal rock of the Lurgan hills. A large protrusion of crystalline greenstone occurs near the east end of the Ox mountains; and trap dykes of very unusual magnitude traverse other parts of the county. Old red sandstone, with its peculiar conglomerate, forms a skirt along both sides of the Ox mountains, constitutes most of the Sligo portion of the Curlew mountains, forms a considerable pendicle of country on the west side of Lough Arrow, and is seen in the headland on the north-east side of the entrance of Sligo bay; and though its strata are in general very distinct, yet in some places, particularly on the south skirt of the Ox mountains, the conglomerate graduates insensibly into the subjacent quartz rock. Yellow sandstone, with its accompanying conglomerate, constitutes two considerable districts respectively in the extreme north of Carbery, and around the shores of Lough Gara. The lower limestone formation, the geognostic member next to the yellow sandstone, occurs at the base of the Curlew mountains, in the vicinity of Lough Arrow, and thence yields grey and dove-coloured marble. The calp and shale formation, lying next in order above the lower limestone, constitutes part of the mountains and adjoining country north of Sligo; and is there closely similar in character to the mountain limestone of Derbyshire, Cumberland, and the north-west of Yorkshire. The upper limestone forms the remainder of the district north of Sligo, and occurs, in particular, to the thickness of 500 feet in Benbulbin; and its upper strata in that mountain are frequently accompanied with irregular beds of semi-crystalline brown spar rock, whose disintegrated surfaces present such an appearance as has often occasioned the whole formation to be mistaken for ordinary grey sandstone. The doets limestone, in general, constitutes far the greater portion of the lowlands of the county, particularly the shores and sea-board all round from the head of Killalla bay to the northern district of Carbery, the whole or most of the valleys of the Union and the Owenmore, and

the whole of the low grounds westward from these valleys to the sandstone at the base of the Ox mountains. Millstone grit, including white sandstone and shale, with thin beds of limestone and coal, constitutes the greater part of the Brablieve mountain district; and is there connected with the coal-fields and mining districts of Arigna and Lough Allen, in the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon. Trachyte, a formation not elsewhere observed in the British islands, occurs on the shore of Killalla bay. Copper and lead mines were formerly worked among the metamorphic rocks of the Ox mountain district, but they have been abandoned. Iron was manufactured at the mountain of Kilmacley, till all the available woods of the circumjacent country were consumed. Iron ores are observable in the beds and on the banks of several of the streams. Manganese has been observed in the mountains south-west of Lough Gill. Garnets are found near Lough Easkey; and asbestos occurs to the east. Brick clay, comparatively fine, and very suitable for coarse pottery, occurs in various places near Lough Gill on the road from Sligo to Ballintogher. "On the north-west side of Magherow," says Dr. MacParlan, "lies the serpent rock, so called from the great variety of its curious petrifactions, representing fishes, serpents, &c., of different sizes, and beautiful shells."

Soils.—"From Bunduff to Grange," says the agricultural statist of the county, "the soil is either a thin turf-moss, on a freestone gravelly bottom, or a thin, sandy, gravelly loam, mixed with roundish white stones; cold and infertile, skirted with considerable tracts of bog. From Grange to Drumcliffe, the soil is in general light, sandy, gravelly, and moory in most parts, mixed with round stones on a strong gravelly bottom. It proves tolerably productive of potatoes, barley, and oats. All round Magherow, the soil and surface is the same as last described, but less moory, deeper, and richer; which depth and richness increase in proportion as one approaches the vicinity of Sligo, where in general the soil is good on limestone rocks and gravel. But all through the most parts of the county of Sligo, is to be found the stratum called here leacles, which is corrupted Irish for a grey flag; most commonly it is met within from 10 to 12 inches of the surface, sometimes more and seldom less. It is perfectly impervious to, and retentive of water. Siliceous marl seems to be a principal ingredient of this concretion; it effervesces (but faintly) with acids; colour, a leaden grey; and when dug up, and exposed to the air and rain, resolves into friable stuff. This is a great bar to vegetation and tillage, but, where dug up and well incorporated with the soil, it improves it considerably, and becomes perfectly permeable to surface water. * * South of Sligo some of the lands in the baronies of Tyrerril, Loney, and Corran, are of prime quality, but agreeably interspersed with bogs and mountains. The soil of Mercury, Nymphsfield, and all round to Ballintogher, and to the west as far as Knockmucely, and from Ballymote to the Curlews, and many adjoining parts of the county of Mayo, forming a scope of about 140 square miles, is, with very little exception, a deep, rich, productive soil, fit for every species of tillage or fattening sheep and the heaviest oxen. Still southward of this scope, lies the barony of Coolavin, not less conspicuous for wide tracts of rocky uncultivable and cultivable mountain, on a white freestone gravel and rocks, than for some lands of prime quality, such as Killarrat, Mr. O'Flannikan's estate, and some other grounds on the banks of Lough Gara, and elsewhere, fit for tillage in all its branches, and pasture for cows and bullocks of any weight." The soil of the barony of Tyreragh, or of the district between the Ox moun-

tains and the sea, is prevailingly light and gravelly, and to a great extent sheer bog. The arable lands were originally moors, substrated with the leaclea; but most of them, in consequence of a long course of tillage, now exhibit the leaclea in combination with mould and the original soil, so as to be rendered pervious and useful. The strata of vegetative gravelly soil and leaclea are superincumbent sometimes on clay or sandstone gravel, but more frequently on limestone; and, in many parts, they are rocky or strewed with stones.

Agriculture.—The barony of Carbery is, in all respects, a favourable or at least a perfectly fair specimen of the agricultural condition of the county, whether as respects natural capabilities, georgic improvements, or existing practices of husbandry; and, therefore, the following extracts from an official report upon that barony in 1836, may be regarded as a distinct and sufficiently minute exhibition of the agriculture of the county. "Draining is, in general, very little known and practised in this district, except at the expense of the proprietors. Fallowing is another operation in agriculture which is totally unknown here. The farmers are not aware of the best modes of eradicating the root-weeds and grasses; and accordingly they bestow but little pains to effect that purpose. The crop which receives the greatest attention, in preparing for it by tillage, is that of flax; this, however, occupies a very small portion of the farm, and is seldom more than sufficient to provide clothing for the family. When applied to that purpose, three ploughings are given to the land, but it does not receive the first of them till the month of March, having remained undisturbed from the previous harvest; and, as the seed is sown in the month of April, the two others must follow in rapid succession. The same observation may be made with regard to the land intended for potatoes, which is not stirred till a short time prior to the planting of the crop, and then is very inadequately ploughed with a shallow furrow, from the great imperfection of the implements in use. Some attention is paid to weeding the corn, but in the potatoes it is mostly deferred to too late a period, and frequently until the weeds exceed the crop in height. No care in this respect is bestowed on the pastures; those, and the borders of the tillage fields, are covered with rag-weed, thistles, and docks, which are allowed to perfect their seed, and to produce an abundant stock of plants for a succeeding year. In some pastures it would be difficult to find a square yard of surface free from either one or other of these weeds. Wherever sea-weed can be easily and conveniently procured, it will be found that a great inattention on the part of the farmers to their home manure generally prevails, however desirous they may be of obtaining the former; the observation certainly holds good with regard to this district, as little attention is paid to the manure. The proper state in which it should be used appears to be little understood, some of it being applied in too recent a state, and some when decomposition has taken place to too great a degree; sufficient care also is not bestowed in making additions of mould, ashes, weeds, &c., to the heap, which is generally scattered over a wide surface, and exposed to the deteriorating influence of the sun and rain; a large portion of the straw is either given to the cattle during winter, used for the frequent thatching of the cabin, or sold in the market, and from the quantity applied to these purposes the manure is greatly diminished. Although lime may be obtained at any place in the barony with a short carriage (the greatest distance being four miles), it is made but little use of as a manure, the prevailing opinion being, that it is not necessary on a limestone soil. It is seldom

used even in the shape of a compost with bog-mould to assist in decomposing the pent. Shell-sand is the favourite application for reclaiming land, whether it is intended to be converted into tillage, or retained in a state of pasture. With the advantages arising from the use of green crops, and the adoption of a proper succession of them, and corn, the farmers are at present entirely unacquainted. An attempt, however, is in progress to remedy this ignorance by instructing them in these particulars. The frequent recurrence of the oat crop, which takes place in the course of tillage pursued in the barony, has rendered the potato out greatly liable to failure; at first it presents a fine braid till it attains the height of 8 or 9 inches, and then dies off almost entirely, and this can be accounted for in no other way than by supposing that the land is quite tired of that grain. No grass seeds are sown when the land is allowed to rest, but the natural grasses and weeds are suffered to spring up, and it is generally three years before it becomes even an ordinary pasture. The farmers usually retain the cattle in the meadows intended to be saved for hay till a very late period, frequently till the latter end of May, and on this account the season for making hay is greatly deferred, and with the long time which it is allowed to remain in the train cocks, the meadows are often not cleared till the month of October. The implements which are used in the barony are very deficient, although some of the proprietors have introduced those of an improved description. The plough common in this district has a wooden breast and slide, and the only portions of it which are made of iron are the coulter, a small long share, and a narrow strip on the land side of the slide. And it may be asserted generally of all the implements, including also those of a smaller description, as the loys, shovels, forks, rakes, &c., that they are far inferior to those used for similar purposes in England. The dray carts, which are reckoned an improvement on the car formerly in use, are yet very inconvenient for agricultural purposes. The fences are very bad and insecure; the gateway is generally built up with loose stones, and of course forms a part of the fence which the cattle can easily knock down."—In 1841, there were, within the rural districts of the county, 11,291 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 6,190 of from 5 to 15 acres, 705 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 306 of upwards of 30 acres; and, within the civic districts, 41 of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 23 of from 5 to 15 acres, 4 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 5 of upwards of 30 acres. In the same year, there were, in the entire county, 12,976 male farmers, 194 female farmers, 25,259 male servants and labourers of 15 years and upwards, 1,192 female servants and labourers of 15 years and upwards, 3,236 male servants and labourers under 15 years, 375 female servants and labourers under 15 years, 24 ploughmen, 111 gardeners, 7 graziers, 483 male herds, 55 female herds, 19 male care-takers, 3 female care-takers, 58 land-stewards, and 4 game-keepers.

Live Stock.—So far back as the year 1802, the Leicestershire breed of sheep had been introduced, and was generally appreciated and in request; and in that year, Dr. MacParlan reported concerning black cattle, "They are very much improved, and improving every day. There are some very large and very handsome heifers and oxen at Mercury; and throughout the county, the gentlemen and opulent farmers have a long time had excellent cattle; but those among the mountains and among the poor are wretchedly bad, and, until the mountains and the state of the poor are first improved, not capable of much improvement."—In 1841, there were, within the rural districts of the county, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 504 horses and mules,

1,035 asses, 3,131 cattle, 1,758 sheep, 5,338 pigs, and 36,181 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 2,601 horses and mules, 1,869 asses, 14,423 cattle, 7,470 sheep, 8,557 pigs, and 63,153 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 2,932 horses and mules, 784 asses, 16,623 cattle, 10,412 sheep, 6,298 pigs, and 49,238 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 778 horses and mules, 104 asses, 4,316 cattle, 3,831 sheep, 939 pigs, and 9,175 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 957 horses and mules, 40 asses, 7,122 cattle, 8,920 sheep, 636 pigs, and 5,132 poultry. The totals of these classes of live stock, together with their respective estimated value, were 7,772 horses and mules, £62,170; 3,832 asses, £3,832; 45,615 cattle, £296,498; 32,391 sheep, £35,630; 21,768 pigs, £27,210; and 162,809 poultry, £4,072. Grand total of estimated value of live stock in the rural districts, £429,418. In the same year, the totals of the classes of live stock within the civic districts, together with their respective estimated value, were 197 horses and mules, £1,576; 14 asses, £14; 234 cattle, £1,456; 317 sheep, £349; 1,037 pigs, £1,296; and 1,473 poultry, £37. Grand total of estimated value of live stock in the civic districts, £4,728.

Woods.—Except on demesnes, the surface of the county is almost totally destitute of wood. The demesnes which figure most prominently, for extent and beauty of timber, are those of Hazelwood, around Lough Gill; Fortland, on the river Easkey; Templehouse, on the river Owenmore; Annaghmore, in the parishes of Kilvarnet and Ballysadere; Markree castle, in the parishes of Ballysadere, Kilross, and Drumcolumb; Ballysadere, in the parish of Ballysadere; Castle-Dargon, in the parish of Kilross; Castle-Neynoe, in the parish of Ballysumnaghan; Willowbrook, Wellsborough, and Doonally, in the parishes of Calry and Drumcliffe; and Lissadill, in the parish of Drumcliffe. In 1841, the plantations within the county consisted of 591 acres and 1,604 detached trees of oak, 178 acres and 63,875 detached trees of ash, 11 acres and 2,560 detached trees of elm, 53 acres and 6,747 detached trees of beech, 192 acres and 8,580 detached trees of fir, 4,832 acres and 109,887 detached trees of mixed plantations, and 277 acres and 2,887 detached trees of orchards,—in all, 6,134 acres of continuous woods, and 196,140 detached trees,—the latter equivalent to 1,229 acres, and the two classes making a grand total of 7,360 acres of plantations. Of the continuous woods, there were planted previous to 1791, 431 acres of oak, 74 of ash, 20 of beech, 68 of fir, 1,356 of mixed plantations, and 77 of orchards.

Fisheries.—At Mullaghmore, and thence across the bay of Donegal, all sorts of fish may be caught in from 4 to 30 fathoms water. At Milk-Haven, on the west coast of the barony of Carbery, and about 2½ miles from the shore, is a turbot bank in about 20 fathoms water. In every part of Sligo bay, and on the ledge between Aughris Head and Haulbowline Island, is good cod fishing, in about 15 fathoms water. Near Portavad, about 1½ mile from shore, is a good turbot bank, in 10 or 12 fathoms water. In Killalla bay, about 2 miles from Inniscrone, is a turbot bank, ½ mile in extent, bearing about south-west and north-east, in 10 or 12 fathoms water. In general, along the whole coast of the county, including the bays of Killalla, Sligo, and Donegal, all kinds of fish may be taken in from 10 to 30 fathoms water. The principal fishing-stations, or landing-places for boats, whether with or without piers or other artificial aids, are, north of Sligo, Mullaghmore, Innismurray, Milk-Haven, Lissadill, and Raughley; and, west of Sligo, Ballysadere, Portavad, Dunmoran, Aughris, Pullendivá, Ballymimney,

Killenduff, Easkey, Castletown, Pullocheny, and Inniscrone. In 1836, the coast-guard stations were Mullaghmore, Raughley, Pullendivá, Pullocheny, and Inniscrone; and the numbers of fishing craft and fishermen, within the districts of these stations, as returned by the officers of the coast-guard, were,—in Mullaghmore district, 9 open sail-boats, 40 row-boats, and 347 men,—in Raughley district, 99 row-boats, and 495 men,—in Pullendivá district, 1 open sail-boat, 15 row-boats, and 92 men,—in Pullocheny district, 6 row-boats, and 300 men (270 of the men not having boats),—and in Inniscrone district, 12 row-boats, and 60 men,—making a total of 10 open sail-boats, 172 row-boats, and 1,294 men. But the numbers of the fishing craft and fishermen, within the county, in the year ending April 5, 1830, were, as set forth in the 11th Report of the late Commissioners of Irish Fisheries, 4 decked vessels and 25 men, 8 half-decked vessels and 40 men, 43 open sail-boats and 256 men, and 556 row-boats and 3,353 men,—making a total of 3,677 fishermen.

Manufactures and Trade.—As the best means of exhibiting the classification, kinds, and comparative amount of productive industry, we subjoin a digest of the statistics of occupations as returned in the Census of 1841: Fishermen, 100; millers, 75; maltster, 1; brewers, 5; distiller, 1; bakers, 64; confectioners, 23; soda-water maker, 1; tobacco-twisters, 8; fishermen, 23; egg-dealers, 84; fruiterers, 3; cattle-dealers, 7; pig-jobbers, 3; corn-dealers, 16; seedsmen, 1; butter-merchants, 5; huxters and provision dealers, 80; butchers, 120; poulterers, 2; victuallers, 71; grocers, 11; tobacconists, 9; flax-dressers, 52; carders, 97; spinners of flax, 4,557; spinners of wool, 2,335; spinners of unspecified classes, 8,647; winders and warpers, 32; factory-worker, 1; weavers of linen, 259; weavers of woollen, 70; weavers of unspecified classes, 771; bleachers, 12; dyers, 12; clothiers, 20; cloth-finishers, 3; curriers, 5; tanner, 1; brogue-makers, 131; boot and shoe makers, 828; tailors, 785; sempstresses, 648; dress-makers, 664; milliners, 30; lace-workers, 4; stay-makers, 6; comb-makers, 4; knitters, 448; hatters, 31; bonnet-makers, 18; cap-makers, 2; gloves, 4; hair-dressers and barbers, 6; blacking-maker, 1; leather-dealer, 1; hosier, 1; haberdashers, 12; drapers, 13; linen-drappers, 5; woollen-drappers, 2; silk-mercer, 1; venders of soft goods, 22; dealers in old clothes, 4; rag and bone dealers, 3; architects, 4; builders, 3; brick-maker, 1; potter, 1; stone-cutters, 59; lime-burners, 3; brick-layers, 4; stone-masons, 312; slaters, 19; thatchers, 20; plasterers, 23; quarrymen, 3; sawyers, 68; carpenters, 301; cart-makers, 64; cabinet-makers, 27; coopers, 362; turners, 4; mill-wrights, 19; wheel-wrights, 83; ship-wrights, 18; clock-makers, 2; boot-tree and last maker, 1; reed-makers, 2; card-makers, 2; brush-maker, 1; basket-maker, 1; broom-makers, 2; iron-founder, 1; blacksmiths, 415; farrier, 1; white-smiths, 10; nailers, 95; cutlers, 10; gun-smiths, 5; braziers and copper-smiths, 12; gas-fitters, 2; plumbers, 3; tin-plate workers, 22; tinkers, 46; machine-makers, 2; watch-makers, 3; coach and car makers, 2; saddlers, 27; whip-makers, 6; rope-makers, 13; letter-press printers, 18; hook-binder, 1; chandlers and soap-boilers, 14; painters and glaziers, 42; net-makers, 3; sail-makers, 3; sieve-makers, 9; tobacco-pipe makers, 11; bellows-maker, 1; stationer, 1; booksellers and stationers, 6; timber-merchant, 1; turf-dealers, 2; ironmongers, 12; merchants of unspecified classes, 49; dealers of unspecified classes, 353; shopkeepers of unspecified classes, 153; shop-assistants, 77; tradesmen of unspecified classes, 5; and apprentices of unspecified classes, 3.

Fairs.—The following are the principal fairs held

within the county:—Ardnaglass, June 21, Aug. 17, and Sept. 23; Ardnaree, June 20, Oct. 10, and Dec. 13; Banada, Jan. 6, May 31, June 29, July 26, Aug. 30, and Oct. 18; Ballinacarrow, May 14, June 14, Aug. 14, and Dec. 14; Ballintogher, Jan. 22, June 8, July 28, Oct. 17, and Dec. 8; Ballysadere, Nov. 12 and Dec. 15; Ballymote, Jan. 27, April 19, May 11, June 15, Sept. 3, Nov. 18, and Dec. 23; Bateau, the Monday before Ash-Wednesday, May 21, and Aug. 28; Bellaghy, Feb. 15, March 15, April 12, June 9, July 9, Aug. 14, Sept. 18, Nov. 15, and Dec. 21; Carney, May 26 and June 24; Carriknagut, Feb. 1; Castle-Baldwin, June 4 and Nov. 3; Collooney, Nov. 21; Coolaney, May 29, July 11, Aug. 29, Sept. 20, and Dec. 5; Curry, May 5 and 26; Dromore-West, April 6, June 6, Aug. 14, Oct. 15, and Dec. 21; Eskay, March 17, June 3, and Nov. 18; Inniscrone, June 11, Sept. 18, and Dec. 14; Farnaharpy, Feb. 27, May 27, Aug. 27, and Nov. 27; Grange, June 2 and 29, July 25, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, Oct. 28, and Dec. 10; Roslee, Feb. 23, May 19, July 9, Aug. 28, and Dec. 23; Skreen, Easter Monday, Dec. 21, and Feb. 20; Sligo, March 27, May 7, July 4, Aug. 11, and Oct. 9; Templehouse, May 24, July 30, and Nov. 7; Tobbercurry, Feb. 8, March 25, May 24, June 28, July 27, Aug. 16, Sept. 15, Oct. 4, and Nov. 29; and Tobberscanavan, May 17, June 30, Sept. 18, and Oct. 31.

Communications.—The only navigations are the brief ones of the Sligo river to the town of Sligo, and the river Moy to within a mile of Ardnaree. A survey was submitted to the Public Commissioners on Railways of a proposed line of railway, to connect Sligo with Dublin, and to proceed by Ballysadere up the valley of the Union and up the east bank of Lough Arrow, and afterwards to pass the towns of Carrick-on-Shannon, Longford, and Mullingar. A railway has been projected to form a trunk line to connect the northern and eastern portions of Ireland with the western and north-western, and, by means of the Ulster railway, and the Ulster Extension, Dublin and Belfast Junction, Londonderry and Enniskillen, Dundalk and Enniskillen, Newry and Enniskillen, and Dublin and Drogheda railways, to bring the ports of Sligo and Ballyshannon in direct communication with the ports of Belfast, Derry, Newry, Dundalk, Drogheda, and Dublin. The principal roads within the county, are the mail-road from Sligo to Dublin, by Ballysadere up the valley of the Union and up the west bank of Lough Arrow; the mail-road from Sligo to Ballina and Castlebar, by Ballysadere and Dromore-West; the mail-road from Sligo to Enniskillen, eastward from Sligo, afterwards to pass the town of Manor-Hamilton; and the mail-road from Sligo to Londonderry, northward through the barony of Carbery, afterwards to pass the towns of Ballyshannon and Donegal. From 1836 till 1842, 27 miles of new road were made; and in the latter year, the county surveyor had under his charge 584 miles of road.

Divisions and Towns.—The county of Sligo is divided into the six baronies of Carbery in the north-east, Tiraghmill in the south-east, Coolavin in the extreme south, Corran in the centre, Leney in the south-west, and Tyreragh in the north-west. Carbery contains 6 whole parishes, and part of another parish; Tiraghmill contains 11 whole parishes, and part of another parish; Coolavin contains 2 whole parishes, and part of another parish; Corran contains 6 whole parishes, and part of another parish; Leney contains 4 whole parishes, and part of another parish; and Tyreragh contains 7 whole parishes, and part of another parish. The county is ecclesiastically distributed among the four dioceses

of Elphin, Achonry, Killalla, and Ardagh. Dr. Beaufort states the total number of parishes and churches at respectively 39 and 16; and assigns 16 parishes and 3 churches to the dio. of Elphin, 14 parishes and 6 churches to the dio. of Achonry, 8 parishes and 6 churches to the dio. of Killalla, and 1 parish and 1 church to the dio. of Ardagh. The towns and principal villages, are, in the barony of Carbery, Sligo, Ballintempe, Grange, Kilkilgole, Ballyterran, Newtown-Anderson, Ballyconnel, Carney, Raughley, Rosses, and Magheraboy; in the barony of Tiraghmill, Collooney, Ballinacarrow, Tobberscanavan, Ballintogher, Riverstown, and part of Ballysadere; in the barony of Coolavin, Gorteen; in the barony of Corran, Ballymote; in the barony of Leney, Bellaghy, Curry, Tobbercurry, Coolany, Aclare, and part of Ballysadere; and in the barony of Tyreragh, Ardnaree, Eskay, Bunree, Corbally, Crockettstown, and Dromore-West.

Statistics.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools in the county was 220, of scholars 10,423, of male scholars 6,516, of female scholars 3,686, of scholars whose sex was not specified 221, of scholars connected with the Established church 2,558, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 86, of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters 104, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 7,493, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 180; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 226, of scholars 10,666, of male scholars 6,513, of female scholars 3,808, of scholars whose sex was not specified 345, of scholars connected with the Established church 2,689, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 100, of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters 97, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 7,626, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 154. The statistics of education and of ecclesiastical matters for 1834 are returned according to the diocesan divisions; and may be proximately judged of with respect to Sligo, by reference to the articles *ELPHIN* and *ACHONRY*. In 1843, the National Board had in full operation within the county 57 schools, conducted by 44 male and 16 female teachers, attended by 3,848 male and 2,740 female scholars, and aided, during the year, with £596 16s. 8d. of salaries, £47 15s. of free stock, and £70 6s. 8d. of school requisites at half-price.—During the year 1843, the number of persons committed on charges of felony was 477, the number of criminal cases before magistrates and petty-sessions was 236, and the number of persons committed for drunkenness under the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 38, was 32. Of the 477 persons committed on charges of felony, 318 were charged with offences against the person, 24 with offences against property committed with violence, 66 with offences against property committed without violence, 10 with malicious offences against property, 1 with offence against the currency, and 58 with offences not included in the above categories; 7 were sentenced to transportation, 84 were sentenced to imprisonment, 9 were sentenced to pay fines, 133 were found not guilty on trial, 157 had no bill found against them, and 87 were not prosecuted. On Jan. 1, 1844, the constabulary force of the county consisted of 1 second-rate county-inspector, 2 first-rate sub-inspectors, 2 second-rate sub-inspectors, 1 third-rate sub-inspector, 1 first-rate head-constable, 5 second-rate head-constables, 31 constables, 130 first-rate sub-constables, 24 second-rate sub-constables, and 7 mounted police; and the cost of maintaining this force during the year 1843 was £9,094 6s. 6d. The constabulary have

their head-quarters at Sligo; and they are distributed through 30 stations in the 5 districts of Sligo, Tobercurry, Ballymote, Easkey, and Riverstown. The head-quarters of the county militia are at Sligo. A stipendiary magistrate resides at Ballymote. The county gaol is at Sligo; a bridewell is at Ballymote; and the district lunatic asylum, to which the county of Sligo may send 46 patients, is at Ballinasloe. The assizes are held at Sligo; quarter-sessions are held at Sligo, Easkey, and Ballymote; and petty-sessions are held at Ardnaglass, Ballydoogan, Ballymote, Collooney, Comcull, Coolaney, Inniscrone, Mullaghroe, Riverstown, Sligo, Sooley, Teeson, and Tobercurry. A savings' bank is at Sligo; loan funds are at Ballysadere and Tobercurry; a workhouse is at Sligo; the county infirmary is at Sligo; a fever hospital is at Sligo; and dispensaries are at Ballymote, Carney, Castle-Connor, Cliffoey, Collooney, Collony, Dromore-West, Riverstown, and Tobercurry. The county contains the whole of the Poor-law union of Sligo, and part of the Poor-law unions of Boyle, Swineford, and Ballina. The total number of tenements valued is 27,254; and of these, 15,699 were valued under £5,—7,405, under £10,—2,058, under £15,—733, under £20,—373, under £25,—205, under £30,—270, under £40,—134, under £50,—and 377, at and above £50. The annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate is £145,959; the annual amount of property valued under the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, is £190,752; and the amount of grand-jury presentments for 1842 was £22,290. The members sent to the Irish parliament were two from the county at large, and two from the borough of Sligo; and those sent to the imperial parliament are two from the county and one from the borough. County constituency, in 1841, 1,093; of whom 1,035 were freeholders, 40 were leaseholders, and 18 were rent-chargers. Constituency, in 1844, 1,166; of whom 324 were in the barony of Carbery, 128 in Corran, 96 in Coolavin, 222 in Leney, 264 in Tiraghbrill, and 132 in Tyreragh.

Pop., in 1792, about 60,000; in 1831, 171,765; in 1841, 180,886. Houses, in 1792, 11,509; in 1831, 29,588; in 1841, 31,443. The following statistics are all of the year 1841. Males, 89,563; females, 91,323; families, 32,837. Inhabited houses, 31,443; uninhabited built houses, 750; houses in the course of erection, 46. First-class inhabited houses, 277; second-class, 3,704; third-class, 12,885; fourth-class, 14,577. Families residing in first-class houses, 329; in second-class houses, 4,125; in third-class houses, 13,373; in fourth-class houses, 15,010. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 24,964; in manufactures and trade, 5,454; in other pursuits, 2,419. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 707; on the directing of labour, 7,235; on their own manual labour, 24,000; on means not specified, 835. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 39,446; to clothing, 2,971; to lodging, 2,261; to health, 49; to justice, 346; to education, 244; to religion, 116; unclassified, 2,427; without any specified occupations, 5,084. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 1,585; to clothing, 16,471; to lodging, 9; to health, 33; to charity, 5; to justice, 3; to education, 76; to religion, 2; unclassified, 4,790; without any specified occupations, 32,523. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 19,774; who could read but not write, 10,316; who could neither read nor write, 47,253. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 8,485; who could read but not write, 10,498; who could neither read nor write, 60,542. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 4,209; at-

tending superior schools, 242. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 3,334; attending superior schools, 114. Per-centage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 41; married, 54; widowed, 5. Per-centage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 35; married, 53; widowed, 12.—Physicians, 20; surgeons, 23; apothecaries, 6; midwives, 19; nurses, 14; judges, 2; barristers, 2; attorneys, 9; law-clerk, 1; excise-officers, 119; bailiffs, 19; gaol-keepers, 14; town constables, 9. Inspectors of schools, 4; school-teachers, 175 males and 51 females; ushers and tutors, 62 males and 9 females; governesses, 16; teachers of music, 2; teacher of dancing, 1. Clergymen of the Established church, 22; Baptist minister, 1; Methodist ministers, 3; Presbyterian ministers, 2; Roman Catholic clergymen, 47; friar, 1; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 20; scripture-readers, 5; parish-clerks, 11; sextons, 6.

Antiquities.—Cromlechs and other supposed Druidical monuments are numerous. Several remarkable caverns occur, the origin and use of which are unknown. Rath or hill-forts everywhere abound. Part of a pillar-tower stands at Drumcliffe. The principal castles which figure either in historical record or in their own surviving ruins, are those of Castle-Connor, Rallee, Lackan, Roslee, Ardnaglass, Ballymote, Sligo, Bally, Newtown, Ballinasfad, Lough Gara, and Memleek. The principal monastic or old ecclesiastical structures, whether extant or extinct, are the priory of Agharais, Akeris, or Kilmantin, in Tyreragh; the abbey and the cathedral of the old episcopal village of Achonry; the Augustinian monastery of Ardnaree; the nunnery of Ardsceinlis, near Slieve-Bagna in Tyreragh; the Premonstratensian church at Athmoy; the Dominican nunnery of Ballindown, on Lough Arrow; the abbey of Ballinley, on the Ballinley rivulet, in Tyreragh; the Franciscan friary of Ballymote; the abbey of Ballysadere; the Augustinian friary of Banada, on the river Moy, in Leney; the abbey, afterwards the parish-church, of Bile in Leney; the two monasteries of Caille and Cailleavinde, in Carbery; the church and alleged cathedral of Cachel, in Corran; the nunnery of Cloghernmore, in Carbery; the Dominican friary of Clonmeggan, in Corran; the Franciscan monastery of Court, in Leney; the monastery of Drumderdaloch, in Tiraghbrill; the monastery, and the alleged cathedral, of Drumcliffe; the church of Drumcolumb, in Tiraghbrill; the abbey of Drumrat, near Ballysadere, in Leney; the church of Kilmacoe, near Sligo; the abbey of Emlaghfad; the monastery of Glendallain, in Carbery; the church of Innismore, in Lough Gill; the abbey and two chapels of Innismurray; the church of Kilchairfoe, adjacent to the river Moy; the nunnery of Killaraght, on Lough Gara, in Coolavin; the abbey, afterwards the parish-church, of Kilnemanagh, in Leney; the Premonstratensian church of Kilrassee, in Tiraghbrill; the Dominican friary of Knockmore, in Tiraghbrill; the monastery, afterwards the parish-church, of Skreen, in Tyreragh; the Dominican friary of Sligo; the abbey of Snelruther, in Carbery; and the establishment of Knights Templars at Templehouse.

History.—Some antiquaries think that the people called *Nagnata*, *Magnata*, or *Magnati*, by Ptolemy, were the original inhabitants of the territory which now constitutes the county of Sligo; that their *polis* *eminentior* or 'eminent city' of *Nagnata* or *Magnata*, stood on or near the site of the present town of Sligo; and that the river *Libnius* or *Lebrus*, which watered their capital, was the Sligo or Lough Gill river. Sir James Ware is one of the

antiquaries who hold these opinions; but Baxter and others assign the honours of the Nagmate to the town of Galway and the river Corrib. The territorial divisions, both before and long after the entry of the English, of the district which now constitutes the county, were Gregaria, nearly coincident with the present barony of Coolavin; Luigne, nearly coincident with the present barony of Lenev; Coranna, nearly coincident with the present barony of Corran; Criche-Cairbré, afterwards Siol-Morey, part of the present barony of Carbery, forming the county of O'Connor-Sligo; Kinel-Cairbré, also part of the present barony of Carbery; Dartrigia, part of Carbery, near Lough Gill; and Calruide or Calrigia, the part of Carbery nearly coincident with the parish of Calry;—and the modern names may, in most instances, be easily recognised as mere corruptions of the ancient ones,—Lenev of Luigne, Corran of Coranna, Carbery of Cairbré, and Calry of Calruide. The family and descendants of Roderic O'Connor, the last native monarch of Ireland, in their struggles to retain or reacquire possession of the province of Connaught, made the territory of Sligo the seat of the chief portion of their wars. In 1200, after Cathal Croobhderg, or Cathal of the Bloody Hand, had been dethroned by his kinsman Carrach, who was supported by the Anglo-Normans under De Burgo, Hugh O'Neill, chieftain of Tyrone, made an attempt to reinstate Cathal, and suffered defeat in the vicinity of Ballysadere. During the general rebellion in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, the English army under Sir Conyers Clifford, president of Connaught, were surprised and numerous slaughtered, within the county of Sligo, by the Irish under O'Ruarc or O'Rourke, chieftain of Breffney. In the rebellion of 1641, the insurgents held possession of the county; and though, in 1645, they were driven out of the town of Sligo, and afterwards repulsed by Sir C. Coote, in an attack upon it, they eventually recovered it, and continued to hold it till near the conclusion of the war. In the war of the Revolution, the county was held by the adherents of James; and the only reverse or annoyance of any consequence which they endured, was the temporary repulse of a body of them on their first advance to the town of Sligo, by the Protestants of Enniskillen. In 1798, a smart skirmish was fought in the parish of Ballysadere, and near the village of Collooney, between the small army of French invaders under General Humbert, and a body of the Limerick militia, under Col. Vereker.

SLIGO (THE), a river, also called GARROGUE or GARVOGUE, in the barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaught. It is formed by the superfluous waters of Lough Gill, or rather by the waters of the streams which flow into that lake; and it runs 1 mile northward, and 2 north-westward, along the boundary between the parishes of Calry and St. John's of Sligo, to the head of Sligo bay. It washes the town of Sligo $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile above its embouchure; and it is navigable to the town by sea-borne vessels. In consequence of being dammed across, near its outlet for the use of a distillery and large flour-mills, it presents the appearance, even in summer, of a deep, broad river. The streams which form it, by emptying themselves into Lough Gill, are the Bonnet, the Glenboy, the Benbo, and the Shanvoe. The rights of fishing in the river are private property, held by a grant from the Crown; but, in consequence chiefly of the increase of population on the river's banks, and of the great quantity of deleterious matter poured into the stream from the town of Sligo, the supply of salmon has, for 25 or 30 years past, been greatly on the decrease.

SLIGO, a bay, chiefly in the barony of Carbery,

but partly between that barony and the baronies of Lenev and Tyreragh, co. Sligo, Connaught. It consists of an exterior expanse, or the bay proper, and three interior ramifications, or the harbours of Drumcliffe, Sligo, and Ardnaglass. The exterior expanse opens between Aughris Head, on the south, in the barony of Tyreragh, and Roskeeragh Point, called also Knocklave Point and Gessigo Point, north-east by north, in the barony of Carbery; and it measures 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the entrance, and penetrates the land 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward, with a mean breadth of about 4 miles. The three ramifications or harbours project respectively eastward from the north-east corner of the bay, eastward from the middle of the head of the bay, and south-eastward from the south-east corner of the bay; and they are somewhat similar to one another both in extent and in interior character. The first, called Drumcliffe or Lissadill harbour, and the second, called Ardnaglass or Ballysadere harbour, have already been noticed under the words DRUMCLIFFE and ARDNAGLASS: which see. The third or middle ramification, called Sligo harbour, presents to the outer bay a commencing width of about 2 miles, but is so nearly closed up by Coney Island lying lengthwise across its mouth as to be instantly reduced to two channels, of each about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in width, past the ends of that island; and, though penetrating the land 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward with a maximum interior width of nearly 2 miles, it is so completely occupied athwart all the south and the centre by Cummeen Strand, as to have a channel available for navigation only along the north side, and of inconsiderable mean width; and even this channel is, for some distance, split into two straits, by Oyster Island, measuring half-a-mile in length, and lying a few perches east of the north end of Coney Island.—"Sligo bay," says Mr. Nimmo, in an official report too important to be either omitted or abridged, "is situated between the point of Knocklave, improperly named Gessigo on the charts, on the north side, and Aughris Head on the south. The exterior bay is nearly a square of four Irish miles, and there are three arms, each extending about three miles farther inland, but which are barred across the mouth, and each mostly dry at low water. These are the harbours of Lissadill or Drumcliffe, Sligo, and Ballysadere. Across the mouth of Sligo bay, from Aughris to Raghy and Knocklave, runs a reef of rocks, below water, called the ledge, on which there is a heavy breaking sea, with westerly winds; but it forms no obstruction to the navigation, as there are seven fathoms water across it. Outside there are from twenty to fifty fathoms, and within not more than ten. The north end of this ledge appears above water in the islets called Haulbowline and Little Island, in the peninsula of Raghy and point of Knocklave, and also on the Seal Rock, one mile south-west of that point. The south extremity of the ledge appears in the middle of the strand east of Aughris Point, forming the broad reef called Carrickfadda, or the Long Rock. This rock is sandstone, that of Aughris Head is limestone, but beyond it is slate, and those within it along the coast to Ballysadere, are limestone. As this is the usual position of the sandstone rock, viz., between the limestone which lies over it, and the slate or other primary rock which is under it, as may be seen about the lower part of the mountain of Benbulbin, we may probably, in the breaking up of this sandstone, account in some way for the great mass of sand that has filled so much of these inlets, and occupied most of the eastern shores of the bays of Sligo and Donegal. On the north side, Brown's bay, between Raghy Head and the islet of Haulbowline, though quite open to westerly winds, has a bottom of clean firm sand, and

in easterly winds is used by vessels to stop in for a favourable tide to go over Sligo bar. The usual anchorage is abreast of Raghly rock, in ten fathoms. The Seal rock is always above water; within this is the small peninsula of Raghly, where there is a fishing village, in which pilots for Sligo bar reside. Between it and the bar is a good roadstead, where a vessel may stop on three fathoms clean fine sand; in making for which; observe the following dangers:—south-west of Raghly Head, one cable length is a ledge called the Wheaten Rock, only seen at low spring ebbs; and south of the Point, the Bird Rock, or Carrigean, the north-west end of which dries at half-tide, but a sunk ledge runs off to south-east near a quarter of a mile. These rocks are laid down on the fishery chart in their proper places, with the necessary directions for avoiding them. They have been incorrectly named by Mackenzie in his Survey; and are so in the common charts. In rounding Raghly Head, you avoid the Wheaten Rock by keeping the tower of the Black Rock south-east by south on the high-house in Sligo (Mr. King's), or to the eastward until you open the old castle of Ardarnon north-east, well out of the point of Raghly; and to avoid the tail of Carrigean, keep the Seal Rock in view outside of Raghly, until you bring the same castle north-east by north; you may then stand to the eastward, and anchor in three fathoms half-a-mile south-east of Raghly Point. From the Wheaten Rock to Raghly is all foul; there is a boat sound between Carrigean and the land, about six feet at low water. This anchorage will now be of much greater importance to the port of Sligo since the pier has been built on the shore of Raghly near the point, as this pier will not only shelter and afford a safe landing-place for the pilot and fishing-boats; but small vessels may run in and take the ground within it, when the bar appears too much broken to go on to Oyster Island. South by east from Raghly Point, and half-way to the Coney Island, lies the Black Rock, on which there is a round tower of stone. This rock dries for a cable length east and west of the tower, and is in fact the extremity of a rocky shoal called Bank Gar, which runs from hence all the way to the north end of Coney Island; on which, at low spring ebbs, there are also three or four feet water. On the north side of this shoal is Sligo bar, a broad flat sand, with ten feet at low water; when over it, we have deep water up to Oyster Island. The only other rock in the bay is that called the Blind Rock, off the south end of Coney Island; it has two fathoms water, but must be avoided by a vessel waiting for tide, on the south of Black Rock. The marks for this rock are also shown on the chart. Within the mouth of Sligo river, at Oyster Island, are the remains of a small pier, built by parliament about 1750. It had 13 feet at the end at low water, 100 feet long; but, being injured by a storm, it is now in total ruin for want of care; many of the stones were carried away for ballast. It was useful for vessels wintering, and for the fishery, but would be better at the mainland side, under Mr. Black's. The old one cost £1,000. Three lighthouses for aiding the navigation of Sligo harbour, were built in 1840,—one on Black Rock, and two on Oyster Island; and the maintaining of them during the year 1843, cost £589 15s. 11d.

SLIGO, or ST. JOHN'S OF SLIGO, a parish. See JOHN'S (ST.).

SLIGO,

A port, market, and sea-port town, a parliamentary borough, and the capital of the county of Sligo, and of the northern half of Connaught, partly in the par-

ish of Calry, but chiefly in that of St. John's of Sligo, barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaught. It stands on the Sligo or Garroge river, and at the intersection of the road from Ballyshannon to Boyle, with that from Enniskillen to Ballina, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south-east of the head of Sligo harbour, $\frac{3}{4}$ north-east of Ballysadere, $\frac{5}{8}$ north by east of Collooney, $\frac{1}{4}$ west of Manor-Hamilton, $\frac{1}{4}$ east by north of Dromore-West, 20 north by west of Boyle, $21\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-west of Ballyshannon, $27\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Carrick-on-Shannon, $29\frac{1}{2}$ east-north-east of Ballina, $30\frac{1}{2}$ west by south of Enniskillen, 69 south-west by south of Londonderry, 75 west by south of Armagh, 104 north-west by west of Dublin, and 107 west-south-west of Belfast.

Enviros.—The environs of Sligo possess great diversity of character, most of the elements of first-rate landscape, several styles of scenic power and beauty, and a large aggregate amount of loveliness, brilliance, and magnificence. Some of their best portions and richest groupings will be found noticed in our articles on LOUGH GILL, HAZLEWOOD, BALLYADERE, KNOCKNAREE, CALRY, JOHN'S (ST.), and the section "Surface" of the article on the county of Sligo; yet, that the reader may understand how invariably they arrest the attention and evoke the delight of observers, the phlegmatic as well as the sensitive, we may here cull a few brief general specimens in which they are currently noticed by topographers. "The town of Sligo, the bay, mountains, and a well-improved neighbourhood," says Dr. MacParlan, "look in different views extremely pretty; for instance, in approaching that town from Drumahair; but, in coming from Manor-Hamilton, somewhere near Mr. Gilmer's, there is a point where, after emerging from the mountains, the whole scene opens at once upon the view, and is indeed magnificent." "The town," says Mr. Fraser, "is rather romantically situated; and from a hill a little above the new church, on which the remains of an ancient fortification can still be traced, the traveller can, at a glance, command the general outline of the town, its public buildings, suburbs, and highly interesting environs. Perhaps no town in the kingdom enjoys a more diversified or more picturesque vicinage than Sligo." "The situation of Sligo," says Mr. Inglis, "is beautiful; it stands in a rich, highly cultivated, and finely-wooded country. A magnificent bay, with lofty banks, lies to the west; a fine river flows through the town; and towards the east, the banks of the river upwards are redolent of every kind of beauty, and soon expanded into Lough Gilly,—one of the most lovely of the Irish lakes. * * The environs of Sligo are beautiful. The day after I reached Sligo, I ascended an inconsiderable hill called 'the Cairns,' at a short distance from the town, and enjoyed a prospect from it which is not often commanded from higher elevations,—a beautiful lake, dotted with islands, fringed with wood, and its banks adorned by fine country-seats, and extensive lawns; a broad river, running from the lake through a rich, green, shaded, and picturesque country; a bay of the sea, with magnificent mountain boundaries; and beyond the great ocean itself; a town, with its mass of buildings, and ancient remains; and a wide, undulating, richly wooded, and picturesque country, with many villages, seats, and cottages,—such is the assemblage of objects which form the prospect from the elevation called the Cairns." "The country around Sligo," says a writer in the Dublin Penny Journal, "is very beautiful—highly cultivated fields and bright green pasturage, wild picturesque mountains and luxuriant planting, mighty ocean and lovely lake—all that is wanting to form scenery, over which the eye wanders with intense delight." "The

avenues to this town," says a writer in the Irish Penny Magazine, "are very beautiful and picturesque. The Dublin road approaches it by the sweetly situated village of Collooney, with its fine bridge and winding river, overshadowed by the groves of Union-Wood, thence following the direction of the stream, overlooks its more agitated current and foamy progress, through long ledges of descending rocks, and beside the ruins of the ancient abbey of Ballysadere. Presently Sligo appears with all its houses, spires, and public buildings, as on a plain, in the centre of an amphitheatre, of which the broad back of Benbulbin forms the boundary at right, while Knocknaree, with its singular cairn, more gracefully terminates the left. An excursion to the summit of this hill, through the glen of Knocknaree, will reward the tourist who visits Sligo, with the most magnificent prospects over sea and land."

Interior of the Town.—The town itself, though contributing to form some beautiful landscapes, and though presenting one or two pleasant groupings of public edifices with the immediate environs, occupies too low and undiversified a site, and possesses too uniform a surface of urban architecture, to be entitled to even the epithet of pretty. Previous to its being paved, cleansed, and lighted, it was a comparatively filthy and unhealthy town; and even yet, it exhibits a general character not more superior to most of the towns of Connaught, than inferior to many of the towns of Ulster and Leinster, and the great majority of the towns of England and Scotland. The streets of the older districts are ill-paved, narrow, dirty thoroughfares, badly suited to the bustle of a seat of trade, and not a little disagreeable to persons of any nicely of feeling; yet some of the newer streets are clean, spacious, and tolerably well edificed, several airy and regularly built streets are in progress, convenient markets and large stores have been erected, and, in general, improvements in at once alignment, architecture, and police, are comparatively great in extent, rapid in execution, and sanguine in promise of coming good. The Sligo river enters the environs, and penetrates to the centre of the town, in a westerly direction; and it then makes a sudden bend, runs 280 yards to the north, and there deflects to the north-west, and begins somewhat to expand. Two bridges span the river within the town; a newer bridge 170 yards above the river's sudden bend, and an older one 150 yards below that bend. The Calry section of the town, or the part upon the right bank of the river, consists principally of a street of 500 yards in length, extending eastward from the end of the old bridge, along the road to Enniskillen; a street of 100 or 110 yards in length, going off at right angles from the preceding, and extending southward to the end of the new bridge; two streets, east of the former, parallel to it, and also going down at right angles to the river; an irregular and somewhat curved street, extending 630 yards north-north-eastward, from the end of the old bridge along the road to Carnesh; and a partially edificed thoroughfare, deflecting at an acute angle from the preceding, and extending northward along the road to Ballinac. But all the parts of this section of the town, excepting those between the south side of the Enniskillen road and the river, are poor, and consist, in general, of mere cabins. The chief streets of the St. John's or principal section of the town, situated on the left bank of the river, are a line of buildings, partly street but chiefly terrace, extending 350 yards westward, along the side of the river, to the end of the new bridge; some cabin-built outskirts, to the south of this terrace, and around what is called the Abbey quarter; a straight and airy street, extending 280 yards south-

ward, from the end of the new bridge; Radcliffe-street, commencing 90 yards east of the former and 90 yards south of the river, intersecting the former at right angles, extending 500 yards westward in a straight line, and with respectable character, and then proceeding 630 yards west-south-westward in a straggling, irregular, and cabin-built suburb; Market-street, High-street, and Pond-street—one street in alignment, through three in name—commencing nearly at the middle of the regular part of Radcliffe-street, extending 400 yards south by eastward and south-south-eastward in tolerably good though irregular edifying, and then forking off into two short lines of poor cabin-built outskirts; a group of lanes, alleys, and short streets, covering an area of about 400 square yards, and winging the west side of Market-street and south side of Radcliffe-street; Knox-street, going off at right angles from the north side of Radcliffe-street, about 100 yards west of the commencement of Market-street, and extending 220 yards northward in airiness of width and comparative goodness of character; Old Bridge-street and Wine-street—one in alignment, though two in name—extending 350 yards squeezedly and sinuously westward, from the end of the old bridge and across the south end of Knox-street, and then curving off into an outskirt of cabins; three or four straight but narrow alleys, extending from Radcliffe-street and Knox-street to the river; and a group of alleys, lanes, and short streets, partly packed and partly straggling, partly endurable but chiefly uninteresting or poor, occupying a space of about 350 yards by 240, northward of Wine-street, and adjacent to the river and the quay.

The Abbey.—The ruins of the Dominican abbey of Sligo, founded in 1252, are extensive, well-preserved, and of extraordinary artistic interest. Three sides of a spacious square of cloisters still remain, each side covered with an arched roof, and presenting to the interior a series of beautifully carved little arches, about 4 feet in height. Almost all the little pillars between these arches are peculiarly ornamented; and one, in particular, is very unique, having a human head cut on the inside of the arch. The great east window of the church is beautifully formed and carved; the high altar is adorned with reliefs in the pointed style, but, when Dr. MacParlan wrote, was so overwhelmed with an enormous mass of bones and skulls, that it could not be minutely seen; the nave is spacious, and has round it a passage of the character of a gallery, supported by pillars of stone at intervals of about 4 feet; and the tower is still entire, with the exception of the battlements, and rests upon a carved arch or cupola, the inside of which is also carved. In the church are two ancient monuments, the one bearing date 1616, and the other belonging to one of the O'Connor kings; in various parts of the ruins are vaults containing the remains of coffins, bones, and skulls; and both the interior of the abbey and the circumjacent yard are still used as a burying-ground. The O'Connor monument in the church is in good preservation; and its figures and inscriptions continue to be distinct. At the top is a representation of our Saviour on the cross; and in separate compartments below, are the figures of O'Connor and his wife, in a kneeling posture, with their hands lifted up in prayer.—The founding of the abbey is sometimes ascribed to O'Connor-Sligo, but was really the work of Maurice Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, who held the office of Lord-justice of Ireland during the years 1229–1245. In 1414, when about 20 friars were resident on the foundation, the abbey was wholly destroyed by accidental fire; but a bull of Pope John XXIII., dated January 17, in the following year, granted many indulgences to persons

visiting the abbey on certain festivals, and to persons who contributed to refund it; and to this period must be assigned the building of the edifices whose ruins we have noticed. In 1454, Brian MacDonagh, king or toparch of Tiraghill, was buried in the abbey; in 1562, the prior, Eugene O'Hart, was made bishop of Achonry; and in the following year, this bishop assisted at the Council of Trent. At the general suppression of monasteries, the abbey of Sligo was granted to Sir William Taaffe.

Other Public Buildings.—In 1245, a castle was built at Sligo, by Maurice, Earl of Kildare; in 1271, this castle was destroyed; in 1310, another castle was built by Richard, Earl of Ulster; and, in the civil wars of the 17th century, this pile made a considerable figure. The existing public buildings are two handsome and commodious churches; a large Roman Catholic chapel; three meeting-houses for two different Presbyterians, Independents, and Methodists; two bridges across the river; the county court-house; a spacious and well-arranged county gaol; the county infirmary; an infantry barracks; a fever hospital; and a poor-law workhouse. "All these buildings standing considerably apart, and occupying prominent situations in and around the town, contribute much to its general appearance." The prison inspector says officially respecting the gaol in 1843, "In a comparative view of the merits of the different prisons I have this year visited, I would assign a leading place to this gaol. The local authorities evince a laudable anxiety to consider any suggestions which Major Palmer and myself may consider it our duty to propose. The average number daily in confinement during this year, has exhibited a considerable increase on that returned for the preceding one, when it was only 88. It has amounted this year to over 105; there having been at one period as many as 157 prisoners in the gaol. For the reception of these numbers, there are 84 single cells, and 20 rooms with beds in them, exclusive of the day-rooms, work-rooms, and solitary cells, &c., so that, except on unusual occasions, the accommodation is sufficient to provide each prisoner with a separate sleeping apartment. In fact, I should say that the prison has never been so crowded as to require that more than one criminal prisoner should sleep in the same cell." The total expense of the gaol during the year 1843 was £1,894 10s. 10½d.

Poor-law Union.—The Sligo Poor-law union ranks as the 55th, and was declared on July 17, 1839. It lies wholly in co. Sligo, and comprehends an area of 254,995 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 109,561. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop., in 1831, are Sligo, 15,518; Knocknaree, 3,886; Kilmacoe, 4,449; Calry, 2,597; Drumcliffe, 4,622; Carney, 3,994; Lissadill, 6,682; Rossinver, 2,025; Cliffoney, 3,125; Ballysadere, 4,425; Coolaney, 6,331; Collooney, 4,344; Ballintogher, 4,199; Ballinakill, 4,241; Riverstown, 4,284; Drumfin, 4,913; Ballymote, 4,652; Cloonoghilly, 2,241; Tobbercurry, 6,705; Cloonacool, 3,532; Templeboy, 3,616; Skreen, 4,567; and Dromard, 2,613. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 13 and 39; and of the latter, 6 are elected by the division of Sligo, 3 by the division of Tobbercurry, 2 each by the divisions of Drumcliffe, Lissadill, Cliffoney, Ballysadere, Coolaney, Collooney, Drumfin, Ballymote, and Skreen, and one by each of the other divisions. The Sligo division is identical in extent with the parliamentary borough of Sligo; the divisions of Knocknaree, Kilmacoe, Calry, Drumcliffe, Carney, Lissadill, Rossinver, and Cliffoney, lie in the barony of Carbery; the divisions of Ballintogher, Ballinakill, and Riverstown, lie in the barony of Tiragh-

hill; the divisions of Drumfin and Collooney lie in the baronies of Tiraghill and Corran; the divisions of Ballymote and Cloonoghilly lie in the barony of Corran; the divisions of Coolaney and Ballysadere lie in the baronies of Tiraghill and Leney; the divisions of Tobbercurry and Cloonacool lie in the barony of Leney; and the divisions of Templeboy, Skreen, and Dromard, lie in the barony of Tyreragh. The number of valued tenements within the municipal borough of Sligo is 2,224,—within the portion of the parliamentary borough of Sligo, not included in the municipal borough, 348,—within the barony of Carbery districts, exclusive of the portion within the parliamentary borough of Sligo, 4,661,—within the Corran districts, 1,832,—within the Leney districts, 3,665,—within the Tyreragh districts, 1,775,—within the Tiraghill districts, 3,205,—in the entire union, 17,710; and, of this total, 9,259 were valued under £5,—4,916, under £10,—1,651, under £15,—611, under £20,—378, under £25,—203, under £30,—262, under £40,—125, under £50,—and 305, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £145,959; the total number of persons rated is 17,774; and of these, 3,356 were rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—2,336, not exceeding £2,—1,757, not exceeding £3,—1,628, not exceeding £4,—and 1,653, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Jan. 11, 1840,—to be completed in Sept. 1841,—to cost £9,100 for building and completion, and £1,900 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 9 acres, obtained for an annual rent of £50,—and to contain accommodation for 1,200 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was Dec. 17, 1841; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £3,214 15s. 6½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,196 10s. 6½d. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 312. The medical charities within the union are the county infirmary, a fever hospital, and two dispensaries at Sligo, and eight dispensaries at respectively Ballymote, Carney, Cliffoney, Collooney, Coolaney, Dromore-West, Riverstown, and Tobbercurry; and, in 1839-40, they received £821 6s. from subscription, £2,466 11s. 8d. from public grants, and £85 10s. from other sources, and expended £1,270 9s. 9½d. in salaries to medical officers, £651 16s. 6d. for medicines, and £1,429 5s. for contingencies. The infirmary contains 50 beds, and is one of the best institutions of its class in the kingdom; and, in 1839-40, it received £1,164 5s. 5d., expended £989 15s. 5d., and admitted 451 patients. The fever hospital admits and receives patients from a distance,—so that, in one year, 53 out of 82 of its patients were from the counties of Leitrim, Donegal, Fermanagh, Mayo, Roscommon, and Tipperary; and, in 1839-40, it received £500, expended £716 15s. 11d., and admitted 839 patients. The two dispensaries of Sligo serve for a district of 27,937 acres, with a pop. of 26,233; and, in 1839-40, one of them expended £321 11s. 2d., and administered to 3,845 patients,—and the other expended £290 7s. 11½d., and administered to 3,807 patients.

Trade.—The port of Sligo is under the management of the Commissioners of Town-police. The harbour is sadly marred by the bar across the entrance, the narrowness and sinuosity of the channel, and the confinedness and encumberedness of the interior; but it has of late years been greatly improved, and it now admits vessels of 12 feet draught to discharge at the quay. Both the export and the import trade is the largest in Connaght, and is still increasing. In 1835, the exports amounted in estimated value to £369,490; and their principal items were £185,414 of corn, meal, and flour, £180,830

of provisions, £1,736 of linen yarn, £312 of linen, and £140 of flax and tow. In the same year, the imports amounted in estimated value to £124,692; and their principal items were £18,800 of sugar, £16,450 of tobacco, £11,472 of British refined sugar, £11,000 of British spirits, £8,430 of wines, £8,000 of flax-seed, £7,251 of miscellaneous goods, £7,203 of unwrought iron, £6,798 of salt, £5,000 of coals, culm, and cinders, £4,037 of tea, £3,700 of corn, meal, and flour, £3,400 of glass and earthenware, £2,580 of slates and stores, £2,412 of tallow, £1,500 of herrings and other fish, £1,415 of hops, £1,617 of cast-iron, £1,000 of iron, £1,008 of barilla, £705 of tinned plates, £200 of rum, £170 of pepper, £158 of woollen yarn, £125 of coffee, and £103 of woollen manufactures. The vessels registered at the port in Dec. 1843, consisted of 9 sailing vessels of aggregate 229 tons, 18 sailing vessels of aggregate 2,875 tons, and 1 steam-vessel of 44 tons. During the year 1843, the vessels which entered coastwise consisted of 304 sailing vessels of aggregate 23,764 tons, and 41 steam-vessels of aggregate 7,642 tons; those which departed coastwise consisted of 430 sailing vessels of aggregate 32,659 tons, and 42 steam-vessels of aggregate 7,685 tons; those which entered from the colonies were 17 sailing vessels of aggregate 3,376 tons; those which departed from the colonies were 22 sailing vessels of aggregate 4,659 tons; those which entered from foreign parts were 3 sailing vessels of aggregate 435 tons; and those which departed for foreign parts were 2 sailing vessels of jointly 252 tons. The estimated amount of inland traffic consists, to the town, of 25,000 tons for exportation, 13,500 tons of agricultural produce for local consumption as food, 1,950 tons of agricultural produce for the local use of breweries and distilleries, 1,000 tons of excisable material not received by direct importation, and 51,000 tons of stone, lime, turf, and other bulky and heavy commodities; and, from the town, 5,200 tons of imported goods, 1,400 tons of the produce of breweries and distilleries, and 3,690 tons of coals, manure, and other heavy and bulky articles. The town has a large distillery, and several small breweries; it conducts some business in the linen trade; it is the scene of much traffic in connection with the flour-mills of Ballysadere, and other places in the vicinity; and it is the seat of a very extensive retail trade, for the supply of almost all sorts of goods to a large and populous district. "In streets, houses, bustle, and shops," remarks Mr. Inglis, "Sligo holds a respectable rank. The latter indeed are scarcely surpassed even by those of Cork or Limerick. The retail trade, too, is very extensive; for Sligo is the chief mart for the north-west of Ireland; and without a due consideration of the geographical situation of Sligo, one might feel surprised at the very extensive warehouses of groceries, cloths, cottons, cutlery, &c." Fairs are held on March 27, May 7, July 4, Aug. 11, and Oct. 9. Markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The town has a savings' bank, and branch affairs of the Bank of Ireland, the Provincial Bank of Ireland, and the National Bank of Ireland. In 1842, the savings' bank had 645 depositors. The principal inns are Davis's, Ross's, and the Nelson inn; and the last has a posting establishment. The public conveyances in 1838 were a coach and a mail-coach to Dublin, a mail-coach to Londonderry, a mail-coach to Ballina and Castlebar, a mail-car to Enniskillen, a car to Ballyshannon, and a car to Collooney and Ballinacarem. Two weekly newspapers are published in the town,—the Sligo Journal on Friday, and the Sligo Champion on Saturday.

Social Condition.—“Sligo,” says Mr. Inglis,

“is a decidedly improving town. With the exception of two or three months in the year, there is employment for the people; and I did not observe many symptoms in the town of a pauper population. In the general aspect of the population, I perceived an improvement. I saw fewer tatters than I had been accustomed to; and fewer bare feet on market day, when all wear shoes and stockings who can. I observed also that a large proportion of the men wore clean linen shirts. The poor of Sligo are not increased in numbers by ejections in the country. This is not the practice of the landlords here. They do not drive for rent, or eject. They excuse the arrear, and allow the tenant to quit. This has the appearance, at first sight, of generosity; but it is, in fact, matter of necessity. Exorbitant rents are irrecoverable by driving, or by any other means. How much more rational it would be to lower rents, and actually to receive the amounts of one's rent-roll! I found at Sligo a considerable change in the dress and manners of people. Here I could not discover any traces of Spanish origin. The women were no longer seen with the hoods of their cloaks thrown over their heads, nor were the men seen with huge top-coats, as in the more south-western parts. The women wore caps and bonnets; and the girls nothing on their heads. There appeared to be much love of dress among all ranks; and among the lower classes, singular discrepancies. A well-dressed woman might be seen carrying in her arms a baby decked out in muslin, lace, and ribbons, and by her side a boy running with bare feet and ragged clothes; or a girl with tattered gown, and without shoes and stockings, might display a fine shawl or a handsome frill. Sligo is a cheap town. Besides the regular markets, every kind of meat is carried from door to door; mutton so bought, averages 4d. per pound, beef 6d., pork 2d.; flour was 2s. 6d. the first quality, and 1s. 10d. second quality, when I visited Sligo. Potatoes were 3½d. per stone; butter was 7d. per pound; a pair of fowls, 10d.; a good turkey, in the season, costs 2s.; a green goose, 10d. Potheen whisky might be purchased 2s. 6d. under the price of parliament whisky. * * The inhabitants of Sligo did not appear to me a healthy race; I thought I never saw so many sickly, pale-faced people. It is possible that fancy may have assisted this conclusion, having heard so much of the extraordinary visitation of cholera which two years before threatened to depopulate the town.” Sligo, we would summarily say, is in most respects a much better conditioned place than any other town of Connaught; and, as to at once education, literature, politics, manners, and religion, bears very considerably less resemblance to that province than to Ulster.

Municipal Affairs.—Sligo was made a borough by charter of 11 James I., and it has also a charter of 4 James II. The limits of the borough were not defined by charter, but were eventually understood—on what authority is not certainly known—to describe a circle upon a radius of 1 mile from the market cross. The modern municipal borough is much less extensive than the parliamentary one, and is divided into three wards, northern, eastern, and western. The corporation, according to charter, was entitled, “The provost and free burgesses of the Borough of Sligo;” and consisted of a provost, 12 free burgesses, and a commonalty. The present corporation is styled “The provost, free burgesses, and commonalty of the Borough of Sligo;” and consists of 6 aldermen and 18 councillors, elected in equal numbers by the three wards. Under the charter, a borough court and a court of record were held, and the corporation sustained the character of a guild mercatory. Under the authority of letters-patent of

27 Charles II., in favour of William Earl of Stafford and Thomas Radcliffe, manorial courts were also at one time held; but they passed long ago into desuetude. The town is at present the seat of the assizes for the county, and of district courts, of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions; and it is the residence of the county constabulary inspector, and the headquarters of a constabulary district which comprises the 6 stations of Sligo, Ballysadere, Cliffoey, Collooney, Drumcliffe, and Mount-Edward. The only property belonging to the corporation consists of about 19½ acres of land, which was formerly a common; and a plot of about a rood in area, formerly the site of a pound, and now occupied by houses. The lands are let at rents amounting to £98 3s. 4d. a-year; and the site of the pound is let for £10. The borough formerly sent two members to the Irish parliament; and it now sends one to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1841, 821; of whom 813 were householders, and 8 were free burgesses.

Statistics.—Pop. of the town, in 1831, 15,152; in 1841, 12,272. Houses 1,996. Area of the St. John's section, 308 acres. Pop., in 1831, 11,411; in 1841, 9,710. Houses 1,577. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 434; in manufactures and trade, 1,022; in other pursuits, 509. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 135; on the directing of labour, 1,047; on their own manual labour, 599; on means not specified, 184. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,941; who could read but not write, 555; who could neither read nor write, 1,418. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,311; who could read but not write, 871; who could neither read nor write, 2,412.—Area of the Calry section, 109 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,741; in 1841, 2,562. Houses 419. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 134; in manufactures and trade, 260; in other pursuits, 127. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 45; on the directing of labour, 252; on their own manual labour, 189; on means not specified, 35. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 512; who could read but not write, 136; who could neither read nor write, 388. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 370; who could read but not write, 238; who could neither read nor write, 633.—Area of the parliamentary borough, 2,584 acres. Annual value of the property rated under the poor-law, £145,959. Total number of tenements valued, 2,572; of which 1,475 were valued under £5,—403, under £10,—262, under £15,—91, under £20,—127, under £25,—45, under £30,—65, under £40,—37, under £50,—and 67, at and above £50. Area of the municipal borough, 417 acres. Total number of tenements valued, 2,224; of which 1,272 were valued under £5,—368, under £10,—230, under £15,—75, under £20,—110, under £25,—38, under £30,—51, under £40,—38, under £50,—and 50, at and above £50.

History.—Some brief historical notices of the town of Sligo, have already been given in the article on the county, and in the remarks of this article on the abbey and other public buildings. In 1270, the town and its castle were burned by O'Donnell. In 1360, the town was again destroyed by fire. In 1394, the town was spoiled and burned by MacWilliam De Burgo. In 1424, the Lord-deputy of Ireland was empowered to levy out of the harbour customs of Sligo and Galway, the sums of £40 and 20 marks, to be paid to respectively Sir William De Burgo and his brother, for aiding to repel the Irish of Ulster. In 1588, three ships of the Spanish armada were stranded in Sligo bay. In 1645, an army of Irish insurgents, consisting of 2,000 foot and 300

horse, surrounded the town, and were, with great slaughter, repelled and defeated by the royalists. During the general visitation of Asiatic cholera in Great Britain and Ireland, Sligo suffered more dreadfully than any other town, and seemed for a few days as if doomed to speedy and utter desolation. Almost all families who were able fled; all communication with the surrounding country was cut off; and the greater part of not only the immediate neighbourhood but the whole province was seized with a panic.

SLIGUFF. See SLYGUFFE.

SLISII, a hill in the parish of Killerry, barony of Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, Connaught. It screens the eastern part of the south side of Lough Gill, rises abruptly from the water's edge, is separated by a romantic dell or ravine from Slieve-Daeanne; and consists of a rugged mass of clay-slate and gneiss.

SLYGUFFE, or SLYGUFF, a parish in the barony of East Idronne, 3½ miles north-east of Borris, co. Carlow, Leinster. Length of the main body, north-westward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 6,755 acres, 3 roads, 14 perches,—of which 21 acres, 17 perches are in the river Barrow, and 1,513 acres, 3 roads, 34 perches. The detached district lies along the Barrow, a little south of Bagnalstown; and, at its eastern extremity, is ½ a mile west of the north-west end of the main body. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,092; in 1841, 2,072. Houses 348. A large proportion of the surface is either mountainous ground or comparatively poor land. Tomduff summit, on the south-eastern boundary, has an altitude above sea-level of 1,308 feet. The only seat is Ballinree-house. The principal antiquities are the ruins of White-chapel, Temple-Molasha, Ballinree-castle, and Ballyloughin-castles. The road from Borris to Tullow traverses the main body; and that from Borris to Bagnalstown traverses the detached district.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of LORUM [which see], in the dio. of Leighlin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £98 1s. 6½d., and the rectorial for £221 10s. 9½d.; and the latter are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Leighlin cathedral. A schoolhouse is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 40. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 173, and the Roman Catholics to 2,108; and two daily schools at Ballinree and Killoughternane were salaried with respectively £25 from subscription and £10 from the National Board, and had on their books 76 boys and 66 girls.

SLYNE-HEAD, a reputed cape, but really the outermost of a chain of islets, extending 2 miles west-south-westward from the extremity of a peninsula, or of the most westerly mainland ground, of the parish of Ballindoon, barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. Excepting the islet called High Island, lying 8 miles to the north and a few perches to the east, Slyne-Head is the most westerly ground in Connaught; and, excepting peninsula and islands in co. Kerry and the barony of Bere, it is the most westerly ground in Ireland. It forms the apex of the great triangular projection of country into the Atlantic between Clew bay and Galway bay; and previous to the recent erection upon it of two lighthouses, it not only was itself a perilous spot to vessels falling in with the middle of the western coast of Ireland, but formed the advance-ground of a whole vast labyrinth of dangers. The islet which constitutes the headland is about ½ a mile in length; and the chief of the islets, in the chain between it and the mainland, are Carriekullia, Mullanahona, Rapel, Duck, and Doonawaul. The two lighthouses were built in 1840; and the cost of maintaining them during the year 1843 was £1,381 17s. 11d.

SMALL COUNTY, a barony of the county of

Limerick, Munster. It is bounded on the north, by the barony of Clanwilliam; on the east, by the barony of Cooagh and the county of Tipperary; on the south, by the baronies of Coshlea and Coshma; and on the west, by the barony of Poblehrien. Its length, westward, is 10 miles; its greatest breadth, is 6½; and its area is 44,425 acres. The surface is a rich and beautiful portion of the county, watered by Lough Gur and the rivers Camogue and Morning-Star, and singularly opulent in the number, variety, and diffusion of its antiquities. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred the townland of Tullabracky in the parish of Tullabracky, the townlands of Cappanafaraha, Cooleen, East Dromacummer, West Dromacummer, Hardingsgrove, North Howardstown, South Howardstown, Kilbreedy, Knock-anacreeva, and Lackanogrower in the parish of Bruree, and the townland of Ballincolly in the parish of Hackmys, from the barony of Small County to that of Coshma. Pop. of these townlands in 1841, 674. Small County, as now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Athensay, Ballycubane, Fedamore, Kilbreedy-Major, Kilpencon, Kilteely, Monasternagh, Tullabracky, and Uregare, and the whole of the parishes of Ballinard, Ballinlough, Ballinamena, Cahircorney, Glenogra, Hospital, Kilcollane, Kilfrash, and Knockeney. The principal villages are Hospital, Herbertstown, Fedamore, Knockany, and Six-Mile-Bridge. Pop., in 1831, 22,674; in 1841, 21,527. Houses 3,166. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,776; in manufactures and trade, 485; in other pursuits, 210. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 52; on the directing of labour, 1,114; on their own manual labour, 2,211; on means not specified, 94. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,970; who could read but not write, 958; who could neither read nor write, 4,442. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,985; who could read but not write, 1,062; who could neither read nor write, 6,459.—This barony lies partly in the Poor-law union of Kilmallock, and partly in that of Limerick. The total number of tenements valued is 2,942; and of these, 1,557 were valued under £5,—291, under £10,—173, under £15,—141, under £20,—127, under £25,—92, under £30,—164, under £40,—103, under £50,—and 294, at and above £50.

SMARMORE, a parish in the barony of Ardee, 2½ miles south-south-west of the town of Ardee, co. Louth, Leinster. It lies at the south-western extremity of the barony, and on the western margin of the county. Length, southward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1 mile; area, 1,595 acres, 3 roads, 27 perches. Pop., in 1831, 444; in 1841, 439. Houses 70. The surface consists, in general, of good land; and it is extensively adorned with the park and plantations of Smarmore-castle, the beautiful seat of George Taaffe, Esq.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of ARDEE [which see], in the dio. of Armagh. The whole of the tithes belong to the representatives of the late Lord Carlingford, who are the proprietors of the land, and who demise the tithes and land together, without any distinction. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

SMERLAGH (THE), a rivulet of co. Kerry, Munster. It rises in the barony of Trughenackmy, at a point 2½ miles north-north-west of Castle-Island, and runs between 10 and 11 miles northward, chiefly among the Clannuderry mountains, and within the barony of Clannmaurice, to a confluence with the river Feale, at a point 1½ mile above Listowel.

SMERWICK-HARBOUR, a bay on the north

coast and near the western extremity of the peninsula and barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. It opens between Dunourlin Head on the west and Ballydavid Head on the east, measures 1½ mile across the entrance, penetrates the land to the extent of 3 miles southward, and is overhung on the east by the stupendous mountain of Brandon. The bay is exposed to north and north-west winds, yet contains tolerably well-sheltered anchoring-ground, on a bottom of turf or bog; and it may be entered with perfect safety, being all deep and free from foul ground. Toward the coast is a rock called Black Rock; but it is always above water, and the ground around it is clean. In the vicinity of the bay is the Cyclopean fort of Cahirdoragan.

SMITHSBOROUGH, a village in the parish of Clones, and barony and county of Monaghan, Ulster. It stands on the Ulster Canal, and on the road from Monaghan to Clones, 5 miles west-south-west of Monaghan, and 5½ north-east of Clones. It has two meeting-houses and a small spade manufactory; and in its vicinity are a Roman Catholic chapel and the seats of Loughbooney, Lakeview, and Springmount. In 1843, the Smithsborough Loan Fund had a capital of £614, circulated £2,627 in 800 loans, expended for charitable purposes £3, and had 13 depositors or proprietors of its capital. A Mr. Smith, who died before the close of last century, founded the village, gave to it his name, and established in it spirited and well-attended monthly fairs for cattle; but in consequence of the proprietorship of it being disputed after his death, the village speedily declined, and appeared for a time to be passing to extinction. Area, 9 acres. Pop., in 1831, 244; in 1841, 276. Houses 48.

SMITH-HILL, a residence in the parish of Cloon-craff, and 1 mile east-north-east of the episcopal town of Elphin, barony and county of Roscommon, Connaught. This was the residence of the Rev. Oliver Jones, curate of Elphin, and grandfather of Oliver Goldsmith; and, according to some accounts, it was also Goldsmith's birth-place.

SMITHSTOWN, a village in the parish of Kilskeary, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 122. Houses 15.

SNAIVE (THE), a rivulet flowing into Glengariff bay, barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster.

SNAMLUTHER, the site of an alleged ancient monastery, in the barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaught. "An abbey," says Archdall, "was founded here by Columban or Colman, the son of Euchodius, a disciple of the great St. Columb, and, as we are told, his charioteer. We know nothing further of this abbey."

SNEEM, a rivulet, a harbour, and a village, in the parish of Kilcrohane, barony of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, Munster. The rivulet rises among the mountains, and runs 5 miles south-south-westward to the head of the harbour, immediately below the village. The harbour is an estuarial bay of the Kenmare estuary, 1½ mile in length, extending southward from the mouth of the rivulet, proportionally very limited in breadth, and partially closed across the entrance by Pigeon Island. The principal part of the large bog of Bally [see BALLY] is a basin lying at the foot of the mountains, around the head of Sneem harbour, and cut into two sections, as well as nearly embraced, by the two lower ridges of Aska and Dirreenavurrig. Clear and rapid streams career along the hollows, and are usually fringed or belted along the edges by a little green land. The lower part of the basin is entirely occupied by bog; round the upper edge of it is a narrow zone of patches of cultivation; and above that is boggy and rocky mountain. The village stands on the road from Kenmare to Cahirciveen, 11½ miles west by south of Kenmare,

and 13 north by east of Waterville. It contains a church, a chapel, schools, a dispensary, a post-office, a small court-house, and a small inn. "It is situated," says Mr. Fraser, "in a little creek running off Kenmare bay; and its picturesque harbour, numerous coves, wooded islets, and indented shores, add much to the interest of this very picturesque part of the coast." The dispensary is within the Kenmare Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 4,520; and, in 1839-40, it expended £73 8s., and made 777 dispensations of medicine to 367 patients. Fairs are held on March 17, May 20, June 29, Aug. 9, Sept. 24, Nov. 18, and Dec. 18. A court of petty-sessions is held on the first Thursday of every month. Area of the village, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 217. Houses 46.

SOLAR, a parish near the centre of the county of Antrim, Ulster. It has ceased to be recognised in the civil parochial divisions, and is mixed up with the parishes which constitute the benefice of Connor. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 7 furlongs. Pop., in 1831, 259.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CONNOR [which see], in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £19 17s. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 4 Churchmen, 163 Presbyterians, and 104 Roman Catholics.

SOLDIERSTOWN, a hamlet in the parish of Aghalee, barony of Upper Massarene, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands on the Lagan Canal and on the southern verge of the county, 1½ mile north by west of Moira, 2 miles south-east of the village of Aghalee, and 6 west by south of Lisburn. It contains a church; and within a mile of it are the seats of Primrose-Hill, Laurel-Grove, Mount-Prospect, Friars'-Hill, Broom-Mount, Tullynery-house, and Rockhill. Limestone abounds in the vicinity, and great quantities of it are quarried, and sent along the Lagan Canal. Pop. of the hamlet not specially returned.

SOLLOGHOBEG, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, 2½ miles north by west of Tipperary, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, northward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 2,210 acres, 1 road, 29 perches. Pop., in 1831, 738; in 1841, 911. Houses 120. The surface lies on a base of about 260 feet above sea-level, and consists, in general, of good land. The principal hamlet is Boheratreen.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CULLEN [which see], in the dio. of Emly. Tithe composition, £110 8s. 11d.; glebe, £10. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics, and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

SOLLOGHODMORE, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, 3½ miles north-west of Tipperary, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, northward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 6,637 acres, 1 road, 13 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,791; in 1841, 2,852. Houses 372. The surface extends upon the western verge of the county, lies on a base of from 208 to 373 feet above sea-level, and consists for the most part of good land. The road from Tipperary to Limerick passes across the interior. The chief residence is Ballykisteon-house. On the Limerick road is a constabulary station.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CULLEN [which see], in the dio. of Emly. Tithe composition, £318 9s. 2½d.; glebe, £52. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 13, and the Roman Catholics to 2,934; and 5 daily schools—each of which was salaried with £25 a-year from Lord Derby—had on their books 178 boys and 104 girls.

SOMERVILLE, the demesne of Sir William Somerville, Bart., 3½ miles west-south-west of the

village of Duleek, and partly in the barony of Skreen, but chiefly in that of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. The mansion and the larger portion of the demesne are in the parish of Kentstown; but the demesne extends also into the parishes of Ballymagarvey, Piercetown, and Danestown. The house occupies an elevated and commanding site, and is a spacious and very respectable structure. The demesne is of great extent and beauty; it presents many inequalities of surface favourable to picturesque of close view; it is watered and beautified not only by the stream, but by a lacustrine expansion, of Nanny Water; and its plantations contain numerous fine specimens of old trees, and are so extensive, and spread so far along the mail-road from Dublin to Londonderry, as to form a striking and very agreeable feature of scenery in a great district of country.

SONNA, or **SONNAGH**, the extensive demesne of H. M. Tuite, Esq., in the parish of Templeoran, barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It is situated 5 miles north-west by west of Mullingar, and is bounded along the north-west side by the road thence to Longford. Its name means the stone castle, and indicates that the original mansion was an edifice of military strength. The present mansion is a light and elegant edifice; and the grounds around it are well planted, and have on one of their borders a small but charming lake. "This place," said Mr. Brewer in 1826, "has constituted the seat of the Tuite or De Tuyte family for more than 600 years. Sir Hugh De Lacy, Lord of Meath, granted the manor of the Sonnagh, with other estates, to Richard De Tuyte, one of his principal followers, about the year 1180; and it must be noticed as a rare circumstance of good fortune, in this country of political troubles, that the manor has ever since remained vested in the descendants of the said Richard, without any interruption whatever. In a more extensive work, it might not prove uninteresting to trace the annals of a family, thus riding securely amidst all the storms of state for so many centuries. Sir Oliver Tuyte, of the Sonnagh, was created a baronet in 1622, and was progenitor of the present baronet Sir George; and likewise of Hugh Morgan Tuyte of Sonna, Esq., who served the office of high-sheriff of Westmeath in the year 1822."

SORREL-HILL, a mountain on the mutual border of the parishes of Blessington and Boystown, 3½ miles east-south-east of the town of Blessington, barony of Lower Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It screens part of the south side of the glen or upper vale of the Liffey; and lifts its summit to the altitude of 1,915 feet above the level of the sea.

SOW (TUE), a rivulet of the county of Wexford, Leinster. It rises on the south side of Oulart Hill, a little north of the village of Ballaghkeen, and runs 7 miles south-westward, southward, and south-south-eastward, through the baronies of Ballaghkeen and East Shelmalier, and almost wholly along the boundaries of parishes, to the commencement of an estuarial expansion, or of an arm of Wexford Harbour, at the village of Castle-Bridge. The district which it traverses and drains is a large basin-shaped tract of country; and a large portion of it, usually called Ithybog, is an expanse of waste but easily reclaimable lands, which are expected to undergo the improvements pointed at and encouraged by the new drainage act.

SPA, a small village, and watering-place, in the barony of Trughenackny, co. Kerry, Munster. It is situated on the north shore of Tralee Harbour, 2½ miles west-north-west of the town of Tralee. Pop. not specially returned. See **TRALEE**.

SPANCEL-HILL, a village noted for its horse-

fairs, in the parish of Clooney, barony of Upper Bunratty, co. Clare, Munster. It stands on the road from Quin to Gort, near its intersection with that from Ennis to Scarriff, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-west of Quin, and $\frac{3}{4}$ north-east of Ennis. Fairs are held on June 24, and Aug. 20. Within a mile of it are the seats of Crangher-house, Castletown-house, Durra-cottage, and Cahareiny-house,—the first the residence of B. Blood, Esq. Area of the village 5 acres. Pop., in 1841, 169. Houses 26.

SPANISH COVE, a tiny and open bay, in the parish of Kilmoe, western division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated between Crook-Haven and Barley-Cove, on the south-east side of the peninsula which terminates in Mizen Head.

SPANISH POINT, a headland in the parish of Kilfarboy, barony of Ibrickane, co. Clare, Munster. It is situated on the south side of the entrance of Liscannor bay, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles south of Hagg's Head, and 2 west-south-west of the town of Milltown-Malbay. At this place two of the ships belonging to the famous Spanish armada were wrecked.

SPERRIN MOUNTAINS, a range of lofty mountains in the counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, Ulster. It extends chiefly along the mutual border of the two counties; and forms the backbone or culminating part of the Tyrone and Londonderry highlands. It commences on the west at Butterlope Glen, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles north-east of Newtown-Stewart, and 8 east-south-east of Strabane; and extends about 10 miles east-north-eastward to the upper part of Glenroe, or the remotest sources of the river Roe. Its principal summits, named from west to east, are Mullaghearn, 1,701 feet of altitude above sea-level; a height east of Mullaghearn, 1,890 feet; Straw Mountain, 2,085 feet; Dart Mountain, 1,612 feet; a height east of Dart Mountain, 2,037; Sawel, 2,236 feet; Muinard, 1,550 feet; and a height on the flank of Glenroe, 2,064 feet. Over most of its length it screens the north side of the picturesque highland vale or defile of Glenelly, whose south side is screened by the mountains of Munterlony and Slievemore, and whose low ground is traversed by the road from Newtown-Stewart to Draperstown. The range, however, is often understood in a sense much more extensive than we have assigned to it; as in the following passage of Mr. Fraser's excellent Hand-Book: "They extend in a curving line from the vicinity of Strabane to within 4 miles of Garvagh, a distance of 36 (statute) miles, following the outline of the range, and in that space are intersected by four glens, through which roads are carried. Sawel mountain may be said to be the centre and highest point of the range. It is 2,236 feet high; and from it the chain gradually descends, on the one hand, to 1,000 feet near Strabane, and on the other, to 1,200 feet near Garvagh. In this, however, there are intermissions where the hills do not exceed 800 feet. The glen, which lies between the Sperrin and the Munterlony mountains, and through which the road from Newtown-Stewart to Draperstown is carried, is watered by the Glenelly river, which falls into the Owenkillew about 4 miles above Newtown-Stewart. For the greater part of the way, that is from Newtown-Stewart to Sperrin, a distance of 15 miles, the glen is thickly inhabited, and contains various schools and places of worship. And from the greater altitude of the mountains and the depth of the lateral glens, the scenery in some places more striking than in the more southerly and more ramified glens connected with the Munterlony range."

SPIDDAL, a hamlet and a fishing harbour in the parish and barony of Moycullen, co. Galway, Connaught. It is situated on the north side of Galway

bay, and on the road from Galway to Costello bay, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles west of Barna, 7 south-west of Moycullen, and $\frac{8}{8}$ west by south of Galway. A new road has been made by government from this place, across the great moor of Iar-Connaught, to the ferry on the middle of Lough Corrib; and connects the north shores of Galway bay by a direct route, with Oughterard and the interior of Cunnemara. The hamlet stands upon the estate of Mr. Conyn; and is likely to grow into a village of some importance. Some of the best turbot banks of the bay of Galway lie in the immediate vicinity. The harbour is a mere cove, dignified with the name of a bay, and provided from public funds with a pier; it is much frequented by both coasting and fishing craft; it is dry at low water, and has a depth of about 10 feet at high water; its entrance is about 150 feet wide, between rocks, and dry at low water; and its interior, within the pier-head, is a clean sandy cove about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre in area. "The pier," reports Mr. Donnell, "is 216 feet in length from the root. There is a walling surrounding a basin in different directions to the extent of 770 feet; but there is but little depth along these walls, and they are a very inferior kind of work that cannot be expected to stand long without repair and improvement, which their utility does not merit."

SPIKE ISLAND, an island in the parish of Great Island, barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. It lies on the west side of Cork Harbour, north by west of the entrance of that harbour, and about half-a-mile south of Cove. It has an area of 180 acres; and lies in such a position as to protect the deep and capacious sea-basin of Cove from southerly winds and the fury of the sea, and to contribute largely to render that noble basin completely landlocked. It was private property till the commencement of the wars of the French Revolution; but was then purchased by the British government from Mr. Nicholas Fitton, and was begun to be strongly fortified for the defence of the harbour. In 1791, Fort Westmoreland Battery, intended to mount 100 guns, was commenced to be erected, under the superintendence of Colonel afterwards General Vallancey; in 1806, the barracks were built; and since that period, the works intended for the fortification of the island have received various accessions at very considerable cost; yet they have never been completed to the extent originally planned. Colonel Vallancey, while superintending the erection of the battery, commenced the study of the Irish language, under the instructions of one of the stone masons employed upon the works; and laid the foundation of the extensive philological knowledge and antiquarian research in Hibernian matters which have so singularly identified his name, though an Englishman, with Irish or rather Erse literature. "However fanciful and visionary the theories of Vallancey may be considered," remarks a recent writer, "no one can deny that his inquiries and learning have brought to light many, very many, verbal and other coincidences too extraordinary not to afford subjects for deep reflection to an inquiring mind." Pop. of the island, in 1831, 205. Houses 40.

SPIRE HILL, a densely wooded hill in the Earl of Portarlington's demesne of Emo, barony of Portneinch, Queen's co., Leinster. It acquires its name from being surmounted by a spire-like but rude tower; and though attaining an altitude of only 423 feet above the level of the sea, it forms a very conspicuous and noble feature in the landscape, and commands a very extensive panoramic view of the circumjacent region of flat demesnes, and dead, brown bogs.

SPRINGFIELD, a village in the parish of Bel-

fast, barony of Upper Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is picturesquely situated at the base of Davis Mountain, 2 miles west of Belfast. Area, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 547. Houses 66. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 15; in manufactures and trade, 78; in other pursuits, 1. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1; on the directing of labour, 27; on their own manual labour, 66.

SPRINGFIELD, a hamlet and seat of manufacture, in the parish of Magheralin, 2½ miles south-west of Moira, barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. A muslin manufacturing and bleaching establishment here employed at one time about 1,000 persons, and annually finished and sent to the Dublin market about 15,000 pieces; but, in consequence of the extensive introduction of English cotton goods to the Irish market, it suffered a fearful reverse.

SPRINGFIELD, co. Galway. See **ARDAGH**.

SPRINGVILLE, a village in the parish of Burry, 2 miles west-south-west of Kells, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 171. Houses 33.

SQUIRE'S CARN, a mountain on the mutual border of the parishes of Culfadd and Upper Moville, 2½ miles west by north of the town of Moville, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. It attains an altitude of 1,058 feet above sea-level; and it overhangs the west side of the cultivated glen, whose east side is screened by the mountain of Craignamaddy, and whose low ground is traversed by the road to Culfadd.

STABANNON, a parish in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth, Leinster. It contains the villages of Droimgoolestown and Stabannon: see **DROIMGOOLESTOWN**. Length, eastward, 3 miles; breadth, from 1 to 2½; area, 4,376 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,221; in 1841, 1,234. Houses 402. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,884. Houses 324. The land is of prime quality. The highest ground is at Drumcassel fort, and has an altitude of 250 feet above sea-level. The river Dee runs along the southern boundary. The principal seats are Drumcassel-house, Mountview, Roodstown-house, Charleville, and Braganstown-house; and the principal hamlets are Ruthstown, Pollbrook, Ballyregan, and Narrowlane. The road from Ardee to Castle-Bellingham passes through the interior. The village of Stabannon stands on this road, 3 miles south-west of Castle-Bellingham, and ¼ east-north-east of Ardee. Area, 17 acres. Pop., in 1831, 279; in 1841, 243. Houses 37.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Armagh. Vicarial tithe composition, £200; glebe, £12 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £208 10s.; and are inappropriate in the vicars choral of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The vicarages of Stabannon and **RICHARDSTOWN** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Stabannon. Pop., in 1831, 2,758. Gross income, £212 10s.; nett, £188 6s. Patrons of Stabannon, the vicars choral of St. Patrick's, Dublin; and of Richardstown, the archbishop of Armagh. The church was built in 1826, by means of a loan of £784 12s. 3d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 110; attendance 30. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 850; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilsaran. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 53, and the Roman Catholics to 2,042; the Protestants of the union to 70, and the Roman Catholics to 2,536; and 2 hedge-schools in the parish had on their books 75 boys and 45 girls.

STACKALLEN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, south-eastward, 2 miles;

breadth, from 1¼ to 1½; area, 2,351 acres, 30 perches, —of which 20 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches are in the river Boyne. Pop., in 1831, 837; in 1841, 748. Houses 137. The land is aggregately good; and declines slowly south-eastward to the Boyne. The interior is traversed by the road from Navan to Slane. The seats are Hornmanstown-house, Causes-town-house, Firmount-house, and Stackallen or Boyne-house,—the last the former residence of Viscount Boyne.—This fine residence is situated, with impressive propriety, near the banks of the river, which imparts a title to its noble owner, and was the scene of the exploits which led to the selection of that title, when his lordship's ancestor was advanced in the Irish peerage. Gustavus, first Viscount Boyne, among other important services in the wars consequent upon the expulsion of the Stuart family, headed a regiment at the battle of the Boyne, and narrowly escaped death, having his horse killed under him. He was created Baron Hamilton of Stackallen in 1715, and Viscount Boyne in 1717. His lordship died September 16th, 1723, in the 84th year of his age, and is buried in the church of Stackallen, where also are interred his lady, and many other members of this distinguished family.—The village of Stackallen stands on a cross-road, half-a-mile north of the Navan and Slane road, 3½ miles north-east of Navan, and 3¼ west-south-west of Slane. It contains the parish-church and a recently established college for communicating a knowledge of the Irish language to students of divinity belonging to the Established church.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £192; glebe, £24. The rectories of Stackallen, **GERANSTOWN**, and **DUNMOR** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Stackallen. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 2½. Pop., in 1831, 1,874. Gross income, £551 10s. 4d.; nett, £457 10s. 3d. Patron, the Crown. The church was built about 200 years ago. Sittings 140; attendance, from 40 to 50. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 124; and the Roman Catholics to 693; the Protestants of the union to 158, and the Roman Catholics to 1,731; two daily schools in the parish were partially supported by respectively the rector and the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, and had on their books 45 boys and 60 girls; and there was also a daily school in Geranstown. In 1843, a National school at Stackallen was salaried with £12 a-year from the Board, and had on its books 76 boys and 58 girls.

STACKS MOUNTAINS, a range of hills on the mutual border of the baronies of Trillickenackmy and Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, Munster. It commences in the eastern vicinity of the old episcopal village of Ardfer, and extends 6½ miles eastward, separating the valley of Tralee on the south from the moorish country around the sources of the Brick on the north, and connecting on the east with the Clarruddery mountains, and through them with the vast upland region of Kerry, Limerick, and Cork.

STACUMNEY, a parish in the barony of South Salt, 1¼ mile south by west of Leixlip, co. Kildare, Leinster. It lies on the eastern verge of the county, and approaches within a few perches of the river Liffey. Length, southward, 1¼ mile; breadth, 2; area, 568 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches. Pop., in 1831, 112; in 1841, 157. Houses 23. Part of the land is poor, and part is excellent. The principal residences are Stacumney-house and Stacumney-cottage.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **LEIXLIP** [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £42 11s. 5d. In 1831, the parishioners consisted of 17 Protestants and 95 Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

STAFFORDSTOWN, a parish in the barony of

SKREEN, 4 miles east-south-east of Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, southward, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$; area, 616 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches. Pop., in 1841, 81. Houses 9. The pop. of 1831 is not returned in the Census, and is mixed up by the Ecclesiastical Authorities with that of Follestown. The interior contains Staffordstown-house, and is traversed by the road from Navan to Duleek.—This parish is wholly inappropriate, yet is attached to the benefice of Skreen, in the dio. of Meath. In 1834, the parishioners, jointly with those of Follestown, consisted of 4 Protestants and 137 Roman Catholics.

STAGONIL. See POWENCOURT.

STAGS, a cluster of rocks off the east side of the entrance of Cork Harbour, barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster.

STAGS OF BROADHAVEN, a cluster of seven rocky islets, 1 mile north of Bewee Head, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Erris Head, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. They rise precipitously on all sides from the ocean, to the altitude of about 300 feet; but in consequence of vicinity to the stupendous cliffs of the coast, they do not seem to the eye of a spectator on land to be more than one-half of their real height.

STAGS OF CASTLEHAVEN, three high rocks about a mile south of Toe Head, eastern division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. They look like three towers, soaring sheer up from the water; and are seen at a great distance.

STAHALMOC, or **STAHOLMOG**, a parish in the barony of Lower Kells, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Nobber, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,109 acres, 12 perches. Pop., in 1831, 756; in 1841, 579. Houses 107. The land in the south-west is boggy and very inferior; but that in the other districts is good. The road from Nobber to Kells traverses the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £110; glebe, £47. Gross income, £137; nett, £145 18s. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent is non-resident; and the curate of the adjoining parish is paid £10 a-year for performing the occasional duties. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilbeg. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics; and there was no school.

STAIGUE, or **STAIGUE-AN-OR**, a very ancient and curious Cyclopean fort in the parish of Kilerohane, barony of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, Munster. It is situated a little north of the road from Kenmare to Waterville, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the shore of the Kenmare estuary, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ south-west by west of the village of Sneem. Its name means 'the staired place of slaughter.' The fort is a circular stone structure, crowning a rising ground, within a deep hollow, which is surrounded by mountains, and open only toward the sea. The area is 89 feet; the wall is admirably constructed, and has a thickness of $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet; the periphery is divided into ten compartments of steps or seats, ascending to the top; and the moat which surrounds the whole is 26 feet wide and 6 feet deep. General Vallancey regarded it as a unique structure, and pronounced it a Phœnician amphitheatre; but several other erections, very similar to it, or differing in no characteristic features, have, since he wrote, been discovered in the very same parish, as well as in other parts of the kingdom. Mr. Windele pronounces it 'a remnant of the primitive Cyclopean or Pelasgic-Irish architecture, used in the early fortresses of Ireland, and indifferently called Cabir, Boen, and Caisiol.' A model of Staigue fort may be seen in the Dublin Society House.

STALEEN, a village in the parish of Donore, barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands near the river Boyne, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Drogheda; and within a mile of it are a Roman Catholic chapel, Douthmoat, and the seats of Staleen-cottage, Donore-house, and Douth-house.

STAMCARTHY, **STONECARTHY**, or **STUMCARTY**, a parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Knocktopher, and partly in the baronies of Kells and Knocktopher, but chiefly in that of Shillelogher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, south by westward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Kells section, 55 acres, 36 perches; of the Knocktopher section, 210 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches; of the Shillelogher section, 1,224 acres, 5 perches. The Knocktopher section is uninhabited. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 355; of the Kells section, 22; of the Shillelogher section, 333. Houses in the Kells section, 4; in the Shillelogher section, 49. The ecclesiastical parish is much more extensive than the civil one; and is returned by the Ecclesiastical Authorities as having had, in 1831, a pop. of 1,066. The Census of 1831 does not notice the parish. The surface consists of good land. The highest ground is on the southern boundary, and has an altitude of 430 feet above sea-level.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Kells [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £33 3s. 2d.; glebe, £1 1s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £65 7s. 11d.; and are inappropriate in the vicars choral of Christ-church cathedral, Dublin. The Roman Catholic chapel at the village of Stoneford—which is situated quoad civilia in Church-Jerpoint, but quoad sacra in Stamcarthy—has an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Derrynabinch, Kilkeasy, and Aughville. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 65, and the Roman Catholics to 1,006; and 2 daily schools and an infant school were supported in a great degree by Mrs. Flood, and had on their books 53 boys and 77 girls.

STAMULLEN, a parish in the barony of Upper Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. It contains the villages of Gormanstown and Stamullen. See GORMANSTOWN. Length, north-eastward, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 5,144 acres, 1 rood, 37 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,322; in 1841, 1,484. Houses 233. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,126. Houses 185. The surface consists of good land. The eastern border touches the Irish sea over a distance of about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile; and the southern boundary is traced by the rivulet which here divides co. Meath from co. Dublin. The summit of the Four Knocks is on the south-west boundary, and has an altitude above sea-level of 507 feet. The principal seats are Gormanstown-castle, Herbertstown-house, Moate-hill, Clonstown-house, Stedalt-house, Preston-hill, Balloy-house, and Deben-lodge,—the first and the second the beautiful and well-wooded residences of respectively Viscount Gormanstown and M. O'Farrell Cadell, Esq. The village of Stamullen is situated on the southern verge of the parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of Gormanstown, $3\frac{1}{2}$ north-west of Balbriggan, and 6 south-south-east of Drogheda. A dispensary here is within the Drogheda Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 5,144 acres, with a pop. of 1,322; and, in 1839-40, it expended £72 13s. 7d., and administered to 686 patients. Area of the village, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 198. Houses 37.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of JULIANSTOWN [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £75; glebe, £27 19s. 2d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £350; and are inappropriate in George Pepper, Esq. The Roman

Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kinnogue. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 5 Churchmen, 3 Protestant dissenters, and 1,351 Roman Catholics; and 2 daily schools were partially supported by respectively Lord Gormanstown and Mr. Caddell, and had on their books 63 boys and 33 girls.

STAPLESTOWN, a benefice or parochial union, in the barony and county of Carlow, Leinster. Its seat or centre is the hamlet of Staplestown, situated in the parish of Ballinacarrig, and on the river Burren, 2 miles south-east of the town of Carlow. The benefice is in the dio. of Leighlin, and comprises the rectories of BALLINACARRIG and TULLOWMAGRINAGH, and the vicarage of BALLYCROGUER: see these articles. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 1,796. Gross income, £418 3s. 6d.; nett, £374 8s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the prebend of Tullowmagrinagh, in the cathedral of Leighlin. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church was built in 1821, by means of a private donation of £92 6s. 1½d., and a loan from the late Board of First Fruits of £830 15s. 4½d. Sittings 140; attendance 60. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in Tullowmagrinagh. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 137 Churchmen, 7 Protestant dissenters, and 1,589 Roman Catholics; and 4 daily schools had on their books 181 boys and 134 girls. In the vicinity of the hamlet of Staplestown are the residences of Staplestown-house, Staplestown-lodge, Kilmeany-house, Tinney-park, Park-house, Bennickerry-house, Busherstown-house, Ballinakill-house, and Viewmount.

STARBOG MOUNTAINS, a tract of dreary, moorish upland, in the baronies of Clogher and Omagh, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It commences in the northern vicinity of Ballygawley, and extends 7½ miles north-westward to the southern vicinity of Omagh; and its highest ground, the summit of Shantavny, occurs near the commencement of the tract, and has an altitude of 1,035 feet above the level of the sea. The rock of the region is sandstone, and the surface is a dismal sheet of heath and shallow bog, occasionally chequered with patches of green sward and arable land.

STAGFORT. See **STAGUE**.

STATION-ISLAND, one of the islets of Lough Derg, co. Donegal, Ulster. See **DERG**.

STEP-ASIDE, a village in the parish of Kilgobbin, barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Enniskerry, near the base of the Three-Rock mountain, 2½ miles south-south-east of Dundrum, and 5½ south-south-east of Dublin. It contains a constabulary barrack; and within about a mile of it are a church, a paper-mill, the hamlet of Golden-Hall, and the seats of Kilterman-house, Taylor's-folly, Kilterman-lodge, Rockville, Glenamuck, Jamestown-house, Jamestown-lodge, Kilgobbin-cottage, Lakefield, Elmfield, Farmyard, Kilgobbin-house, Leopardstown, Murphys-town, Rockland, and Sandymount. Area of the village, 5 acres. Pop., in 1841, 149. Houses 26.

STEWARTSTOWN, a small market and post town, in the parish of Donagherry, barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the road from Armagh to Coleraine, 2½ miles west-north-west of the nearest part of Lough Neagh, 2½ north by east of Coal Island; 4½ south-south-east of Cookstown, 6 north-north-east of Dungannon, 8 south of Moneymore, 16½ north of Armagh, 35½ south of Coleraine, 40 west of Belfast, and 78½ north of Dublin. The surrounding country is undulated and fertile, but subsides into low, flat, and marshy land toward Lough Neagh. Within about 2 miles

of the town are an old burying-ground, the site of an old monastery, the ruins of Mountjoy-castle, the church of Clonoe, and the residence of Mullantian, Mrs. Hall.—Bellmount, Mr. Bell.—Stewart Hall, the Earl of Castle-Stewart,—and Burnhill, Belleville, and Bloomhill. The town itself has a neat and cheerful appearance; is a well-built and thriving place; and contains a church, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic chapel, a dispensary, a loan fund, and several schools. The dispensary is within the Cookstown Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 54,788 acres, with a pop. of 26,298; and, in 1839-40, it expended £127 3s. 6d., and administered to 1,625 patients. In 1843, the loan fund had a capital of £3,389, circulated £15,537 in 4,740 loans, cleared a nett profit of £157 10s. 3d., expended for charitable purposes £130, and had 30 depositors or proprietors of its capital. The town, till a few years ago, carried on a considerable trade in the manufacture of linen and union cloth. Fairs are held on the Wednesday on or after the 12th of every month. A court of petty-sessions is held on every alternate Tuesday. In 1838, the public conveyances were a caravan to Armagh, and the mail-coach in transit between Armagh and Coleraine. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Armagh takes designation from Stewartstown, and has chapels here and at Coal Island. Area of the town, 31 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,010; in 1841, 1,062. Houses 197. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 55; in manufactures and trade, 143; in other pursuits, 21. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 10; on the directing of labour, 131; on their own manual labour, 73; on means not specified, 5.

STICKILLEN, a parish in the barony of Ardee, 1½ mile east of the town of Ardee, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, nearly 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,361 acres, 3 roads, 10 perches. Pop., in 1831, 295; in 1841, 348. Houses 54. The surface consists of good land. The river Dee flows along the northern boundary; and the road from Ardee to Duncuir passes through the interior. The seats are Stickillen-house and Harristown-house.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of ARDEE [which see], in the dio. of Armagh. Vicarial title composition, £16 14s. 6d.; glebe, £1 16s. 11d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £100; and are inappropriate in Viscount Ferrard. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

STILLORGAN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, eastward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 639 acres, 3 roads, 23 perches,—of which 7 acres, 4 perches lie detached. Pop., in 1831, 2,145; in 1841, 1,550. Houses 264. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,495; in 1841, 939. Houses 157. But these statements of the pop. of 1831, which are those of the Census, include the parochial chapelry of Kilnacul, whose pop., in 1831, was 144. The surface is one of the most luscious portions of the southern sea-board of Dublin bay, approaches within 3½ furlongs of the shore in the vicinity of Blackrock, is traversed by the western and seemingly beautiful road from Dublin to Bray, or that by way of Cabinteely, and is very nearly all occupied with villas, chiefly of a superior and pretending character. Stillorgan-park, the residence of Mr. Verschoyle, is one of the oldest residences of the district, and, when in the possession of Lord Carysfort, was one of the most ornate in Ireland; but the demesne, which even originally did not comprise 150 acres, and displayed a profusion of gardens,

groves, and water, has been subdivided into a series of villa grounds, and has, in consequence, lost much of its former splendour. "In the year 1216, Raymond de Carew, a Strongbonian baron, was lord of the manor of Stillorgan, at which time he granted the parish-church and an adjacent townland to the prior and canons of Christ-church. This place, together with other lands in the counties of Dublin and Meath, passed into the family of Plunkett of Rathmore, by the marriage of Marian, daughter and heir of Sir Christopher Cruise, with Thomas Plunkett, chief-justice of the king's bench. The family of Wolveston also were seated at Stillorgan through several descents, one of which family was indicted for adhering to the rebellious party in 1641. Stillorgan gives the title of baron to the family of Allen, Viscount Allen. At this place is a square obelisk of stone, of considerable height, placed on a rustic base. From the platform which encompasses the obelisk, are obtained extensive views, comprehending the bay of Dublin and the Irish channel." In the year 1716, a curious sepulchral work was discovered at Stillorgan, of which Sir Thomas Molyneux and Mr. Harris give the following account. The place of inhumation was "a cavity only two feet long, sixteen inches wide, and about fourteen inches deep, the two sides and ends whereof were lined with four rude ag-stones, set edge-ways, over which was placed a covering of one huge massy stone, that ten men could not lift, lying two feet beneath the surface of the ground." This kistvaen contained several fragments of human bones "lying promiscuously dispersed within the hollow of the grave, near which stood an urn, containing nothing but loose earth, that accidentally fell in as the workmen were opening the grave."—[Brewer.] The principal residences, additional to Stillorgan-park, are Riversdale, Stillorgan-castle, Obelisk-park, Stillorgan-house, Landsend, Carysfort, Marino-house, the Cottage, Riddesdale-house, Clannore-house, and Walter's Land.—The village of Stillorgan stands on the road from Dublin to Cabinteely, and on that from Kingstown to Dundrum, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of Blackrock, $\frac{1}{4}$ east of Dundrum, $\frac{2}{4}$ west of Kingstown, and 4 south-east of Dublin. A dispensary here is within the Rathdown Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 2,795; and, in 1839-40, it expended £67 9s., and administered to 1,210 patients. Area of the village, 6 acres. Pop., in 1831, 650; in 1841, 611. Houses 107. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 74; in manufactures and trade, 27; in other pursuits, 25. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 4; on the directing of labour, 28; on their own manual labour, 88; on means not specified, 6.—Stillorgan parish is nominally a perpetual curacy, but practically a rectory, in the dio. of Dublin. The tithes are compounded for £110 10s. 9d.; and are nominally appropriated to the dean of Christ-church, but have been given as an endowment to the curacy. The curacy of Stillorgan, and the chapelry of KILMACD [see that article], constitute the benefice of Stillorgan. Pop., in 1831, 2,145. Gross income, £187 0s. 9d.; nett, £164 11s. 0d. Patron, the dean of Christ-church. The incumbent holds also the trusteeship of Kildare cathedral, but is resident in Stillorgan. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church was built about 100 years ago, at a cost not now known; and was enlarged in 1812 by means of a loan of £738 9s. 2d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 600; attendance, from 400 to 550.

* Mr. Twiss, in his 'Tour in Ireland,' observes that the hill of Howth on the opposite shore, when viewed from the platform of the Stillorgan obelisk, appears exactly like the rock of Gibraltar.

In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 721 Churchmen, 9 Protestant dissenters, and 1,271 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 827 Churchmen, 9 Protestant dissenters, and 1,309 Roman Catholics; and 3 daily schools were supported by subscriptions and collections, and had on their books 56 boys and 80 girls. In 1843, a male school at Stillorgan, an infant school at Stillorgan, and a female school at Relesdale, were salaried with respectively £12 13s. 4d., £10 13s. 4d., and £15 from the National Board, and had on their books respectively 94, 100, and 48 scholars.

STONECARTHY. See STAMCARTHY.

STONEHALL, a parish in the barony of Cork-aree, $\frac{5}{4}$ miles north of Mullingar, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, north-westward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 3,106 acres, 16 perches,—of which 106 acres, 36 perches are in Lough Dereveragh, and 14 acres, 4 perches are in Lough Patrick. Pop., in 1831, 632; in 1841, 635. Houses 112. Lough Patrick lies wholly in the interior, and sends its superfluous waters to the rivulet Gaine, which traces a small part of the southern boundary. Only the upper part of Lough Dereveragh is in contact with the parish; and it is here extensively beautified with the woods of Moninton. The parochial surface consists, for the most part, of good land. The highest ground is on the western border, and has an altitude of 659 feet above the level of the sea. The principal hamlet is Golmoylestown.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate curacy, yet nominally a vicarage, in the dio. of Meath. The vicarage is part of the benefice of TACHMON; which see. The tithes are compounded for £90, and are inappropriate in the Marquis of Headford. The curacies of Stonehall and MULTIFARNHAM [see that article], constitute the benefice or perpetual curacy of Stonehall. Pop., in 1831, 2,105. Gross income, £113 2s. 3d.; nett, £111 11s. 9d. Patron, the incumbent of Taghmon. The church is situated nearly in the centre of Stonehall, and was built in 1809, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance, from 10 to 25. A Roman Catholic chapel and a friary are in Multifarnham. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 31, and the Roman Catholics to 603; the Protestants of the union to 72, and the Roman Catholics to 2,055; and there was a daily school in Multifarnham.

STONEHALL, a village in the parish of Kilcornan, barony of Kenry, co. Limerick, Munster. It stands on the road from Kildimo to Askeaton, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Kildimo, $\frac{2}{4}$ south-south-east of Pallas-kenry, and $\frac{4}{4}$ east by north of Askeaton. Fairs are held on May 14 and Sept. 25. In the vicinity are the seats of Curragh and Hollypark. Area of the village, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 187. Houses 35.

STONEPOUND, an alias name of the village of CLONROACHE; which see.

STONYFORD, a village in the parish of Church-Jerpoint, barony of Knocktopher, co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands at the intersection of the road from Knocktopher to Kilkenny, with that from Kells to Thomastown, a little south of the King's river, 1 mile west of the river Nore, 2 miles east by south of Kells, 3 north of Knocktopher, and 7 south of Kilkenny. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel, a fever-hospital, a dispensary, two schools, and a constabulary barrack. The two medical charities are within the Poor-law union of Kilkenny, and serve for a district containing a pop. of 8,790; and, in 1839, they expended £131, admitted 126 intern patients, and administered to 2,056 extern patients. In 1843, a loan fund in the village had a capital of £210, circulated £625 in 235 loans, realized a nett profit of £3 5s. 5d., expended for charitable purposes

£3 5s. 3d., and had two depositors or proprietors of its capital. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Thursday of every month. Within a mile of the village are the seats of Johnswell-house, Mount-Juliet, and Kellsborough-house. Area of the village, 16 acres. Pop., in 1831, 445; in 1841, 413. Houses 72. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 40; in manufactures and trade, 29; in other pursuits, 10. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 4; on the directing of labour, 37; on their own manual labour, 37; on means not specified, 1.

STONEFYORD (THE), a rivulet of the counties of Meath and Westmeath, Leinster. It rises in the Meath barony of Demifore, a little south of Slieve-Nataliagh, and runs $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, through the Westmeath barony of Delvin, and the Meath barony of Lune, to the river Boyne, at a point about 4½ miles above Trim.

STRABAE. See **STRABANE**.

STRABANE, a barony, forming the north-west district of the county of Tyrone, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by the county of Londonderry; on the east, by the county of Londonderry and the barony of Dungannon; on the south, by the barony of Omagh; and, on the west, by the county of Donegal. Its length, north by westward, is 19 miles; its greatest breadth is 18 miles; and its area is 240,490 acres, 3 perches,—of which 636 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches are tideway of the river Foyle, and 1,233 acres, 1 rood, 23 perches are water. The north-west district is a rich, beautiful, and diversified portion of the valley of the Foyle; the north district consists of part of the Sperrin mountains, and the whole of the picturesque highland vale of Glenny; the east district is part of the wild upland moor of the central mountains of north-western Ulster; and the southern, central, and western districts are a series of pleasant and often highly picturesque vales, traversed by the numerous head-streams of the Foyle, and screened and separated by finely outlined and very diversified hills and mountains. Two heights in respectively the extreme north-west and the vicinity of Strabane, but both overhanging the Foyle, are called Duntornon-hill and Knockivoe, and have altitudes of respectively 416 and 969 feet above the level of the sea. Slievekirk, on the north-western boundary, and near the Foyle, has an altitude of 1,225 feet. Four heights, eastward between Strabane and the commencement of the Sperrin mountains at Butterlope-Glen, have altitudes of severally 1,094, 1,343, 969, and 617 feet. The principal summits of the Sperrin mountains in the interior are Mullaghearb, 1,701 feet, a height $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile east of Mullaghearb 1,890 feet, and Straw mountain 2,085 feet; and the principal summits of these mountains on the boundary, are Dart mountain 1,612 feet, a height 1 mile east of Dart mountain 2,037, Sawel 2,236, Minard 1,550, and a height $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Minard 2,064. The principal summits of the range which flanks the south side of the vale of Glenny are called Munterlony and Slievemore, and have altitudes of respectively 1,432 and 1,262 feet. Broughderg, the loftiest summit of the moorlands in the east, has an altitude of 1,088 feet. A mountain between the Owenkillew and the Aghnacree rivulets has an altitude of 1,006 feet. Two mountains in the southern district, and from 4 to 5 miles north-north-east of Omagh, have altitudes of respectively 1,381 and 1,778 feet. Mary Grey and another height, in the triangle between the Strule rivulet, the Moyle rivulet, and Atavawn-Glen, have altitudes of respectively 826 and 1,370 feet. The hills Bessy Bell and Meaghy, west of the Strule rivulet and south of the Derg rivulet, have altitudes of respectively 1,380

and 808 feet.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Upper Cumber, Termonmaguir, and Cappagh, and the whole of the parishes of Ardstraw, Lower Badoney, Upper Badoney, Camus, Dough-eady, Leckpatrick, and Urney. The towns and chief villages are Strabane, Newtown-Stewart, Ballymagorry, Gortin, Ardstraw, Douglas-Bridge, Dunnamanagh, and Clady. Pop., in 1831, 71,625; in 1841, 71,145. Houses 12,548. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 8,431; in manufactures and trade, 3,976; in other pursuits, 798. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 235; on the directing of labour, 3,676; on their own manual labour, 9,140; on means not specified, 154. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 11,328; who could read but not write, 7,165; who could neither read nor write, 11,775. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,979; who could read but not write, 10,966; who could neither read nor write, 15,985.—Strabane barony is distributed among the four Poor-law unions of Strabane, Gortin, Castle-Derg, and Omagh. The total number of valued tenements is 8,074; and of these, 3,309 were valued under £5,—2,210, under £10,—982, under £15,—567, under £20,—350, under £25,—201, under £30,—202, under £40,—72, under £50,—and 91, at and above £50. The barony has recently been divided into two baronies, Lower and Upper. The annual valuation of Lower Strabane for the poor-rate amounts to £40,692 9s.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1840 were £3,274 5s. 2d. and £3,300 4s. 6d., and under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, £3,757 14s. 6d. and £3,249 13s. 5d. The annual valuation of Upper Strabane for the poor-rate amounts to £18,300 9s.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1840, were £1,890 6s. 1d. and £2,393 14s. 3d., and under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, £2,401 5s. 4d. and £2,129 17s. 1d.

STRABANE,

A market and post town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, partly in the parishes of Leckpatrick and Urney, but chiefly in the parish of Camus-juxta-Mourne, barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the river Mourne, and on the mail-road from Londonderry to Dublin, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south-east of Lifford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Castle-Finn, $6\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Dunnamanagh, $7\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Newtown-Stewart, $8\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-east of Castle-Derg, 10 north-west of Gortin, $10\frac{1}{2}$ east by north of Stranorlar, $11\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-west of Londonderry, $20\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Omagh, $20\frac{1}{2}$ west-south-west of Dungiven, 81 west by north of Belfast, and $102\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Dublin.

Environed.—The Mourne river, on which the town is situated, and which combines at Lifford with the Finn to form the Foyle, is, as to at once its volume, its current, and the natural character of its banks, one of the most beautiful rivers in Ireland. The valleys of the Mourne, the Finn, and the Foyle, vie with one another in luxuriance and loveliness; and their plain of convergence around Strabane and Lifford is environed with such a cordon of mountains, at the remotest distance compatible with perfect distinctness of minute feature, as to form a very noble natural amphitheatre. The Sperrin mountains constitute an imposing background on the east; the mountains which screen the valleys of the Strule and the Mourne continue the upland boundary round to the south and the south-west; the frontier mountains of Donegal sweep round by the towns of Stranorlar, Letterkenny, and Rannellon, to Lough Swilly; and

the lofty hills overhanging the Foyle, and situated on the boundary with the county of Londonderry, close up the north. A perfect circle of heights, of fine fanns, and at most picturesque distances, thus sweeps round the whole horizon, and renders the rich valley-ground in their centre a brilliant and beautiful region of apparent seclusion from the coldness and coarseness of the common world. The summit of the hill of Knockivoce, on the nearest frontier of the heights connecting with the Sperrin mountains, commands an imposing view of both the grand limits of the panorama, and its intersecting and diversified valleys. In the northern vicinity of the town is Strabane Glen; immediately beyond this glen is Holly-Hill, the seat of J. Sinclair, Esq.; at the south end of the town is Milltown-lodge, the residence of Major Humphries, agent of the Marquis of Abercorn, the proprietor of the town; and within 2 miles, all toward the south-east, south, or south-west, are the seats of Beechmount, Millmount, Castletown-house, Gallanty-house, and Urney-park.

The Interior of the Town.—The Urney section of the town is situated on the left bank of the Mourne, and connected with the centre of the main body of the town by a single bridge; and it consists principally of an irregular and curved street, extending 350 yards westward, along the road to Donegal. The Leekpatrick section consists principally of a small portion of the northern outskirts, lying around the canal basin, and leading out the thoroughfare to Londonderry and the old road to Lifford, but no where approaching within 180 yards of the river. The principal parts of the Camus section or main body of the town, are a street of 1,200 yards in length, extending north-westward near the edge of the river, and parallel to its course; a street of 50 yards in length, coming up north-eastward from the bridge; a very spacious street of 150 yards in length, going off westward at a point 150 yards north-west of the bridge, and sending off from its north side two other very spacious but shorter streets, toward respectively the north-east and the north, and toward such a mutual junction as to form with itself a triangle; and a series of lanes, very narrow streets, and a fine open oblong to the south and south-east. All the older streets are confined, inconvenient, and ill-suited to business; but the modern streets and openings are airy and well-edified, and have both good dwelling-houses and good shops. "Strabane," says Mr. Inglis, "I found a remarkably neat and pretty looking town, with several streets, which contain excellent houses and capital shops. In spite of the obstacle offered to improvement by the refusal of the Marquis of Abercorn to grant good leases, the town advances nevertheless." But, says Mr. Fraser, "Though in comparison with other towns respectably inhabited and well circumstanced in all the localities appertaining to a country town, it is far from being neat, clean, or orderly,—circumstances the more remarkable, as there are few existing leases, comparatively speaking, and the town is wholly the property of the Marquis of Abercorn."—The public buildings are a church, on the northern verge of the Camus section; a Roman Catholic chapel, near the south end of the Camus section; a Roman Catholic chapel, in the Urney section; two Presbyterian meeting-houses; two Methodist meeting-houses; a number of schools; a sessions-house, in the Leekpatrick district; a bride-well; a fever hospital, at the southern extremity of the Camus section; and the workhouse of a Poor-law union. A Franciscan friary at one time stood in the town; but the history of it is lost.

Poor-law Union.—The Strabane Poor-law union ranks as the 31st, and was declared on April 8, 1839. It lies partly in co. Tyrone, and partly in co. Done-

gal, and comprehends an area of 134,209 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 62,084. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop. in 1831, are, in co. Tyrone, Strabane, 5,556,—Camus, 2,870,—Glenmoruan, 1,784,—Ballymagerry, 3,723,—Dunmalong, 3,107,—Mount-Castle, 2,026,—Ballyneaney, 1,656,—Dunnamanagh, 2,171,—Douglas-Burn, 1,831,—Newtown-Stewart, 2,376,—Baron's-Court, 3,093,—Churchlands, 2,975,—Altacleday, 2,143,—and East Urney, 2,779; and in co. Donegal, West Urney, 1,897,—Cloghard, 2,244,—Castle-Finn, 2,993,—Figgert, 1,983,—Raphoe, 2,632,—Feddylglass, 1,876,—Treantagbmucklagh, 1,986,—St. Johnstown, 2,465,—North Clonleigh, 2,852,—and South Clonleigh, 3,058. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 5 and 25; and 2 of the latter are elected by the division of Strabane, and 1 by each of the other divisions. All the Tyrone divisions are in the barony of Strabane; and all the Donegal divisions are in the barony of Raphoe. The number of valued tenements in the former is 3,956,—in the latter, 2,639,—in the entire union, 6,595; and of this total, 2,441 were valued under £5,—1,487, under £10,—833, under £15,—624, under £20,—424, under £25,—252, under £30,—274, under £40,—115, under £50,—and 145, at and above £50. The total net annual value of the property rated is £80,886 9s. 5d.; the total number of persons rated is 6,595; and of these, 503 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—736, not exceeding £2,—499, not exceeding £3,—403, not exceeding £4,—and 366, not exceeding £5. The work-house was contracted for on Nov. 4, 1839,—to be completed in June, 1841,—to cost £6,885 for building and completion, and £1,355 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 9 acres, 1 rood, 11 perches, obtained as a free gift from the Marquis of Abercorn, subject only to a payment of £60 of compensation to occupying tenant,—and to contain accommodation for 800 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was Nov. 18, 1841; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £4,070 14s. 2½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £552 16s. 2d. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 222. The medical charities within the union are the Donegal county infirmary at Lifford, a fever hospital at Strabane, and dispensaries at Strabane, Clonleigh, Dunnamanagh, Newtown-Stewart, and Raphoe; and, in 1839, they received £312 10s. 5d. from subscription, £1,273 11s. 3d. from public grants, and £171 9s. 6d. from other sources,—expended £680 2s. in salaries to medical officers, £160 19s. 10d. for medicines, and £919 11s. 9d. for contingencies,—and administered to 249 intern and 9,340 extern patients. The fever hospital at Strabane is not statistically reported on. The dispensary at Strabane serves for a district of 30,240 acres, with a pop. of 17,701; and, in 1839, it expended £135, and administered to 3,722 patients.

Trade.—Strabane was, at one time, one of the best linen-markets of Ireland; and it will probably reacquire its former prosperity and pre-eminence. The export trade in provisions and agricultural produce is comparatively extensive; and is greatly aided, not only by the town's advantageous position in reference to the surrounding rich country, but by a canal navigation connecting it with the naturally navigable part of the Foyle. This canal commences at the north end of the town, and extends about 3½ miles northward, nearly parallel with the Foyle, to the mouth of the Donnet Burn, and there, on the northern boundary of the parish of Leekpatrick, it makes a junction with the Foyle. Vessels frequenting the canal are tugged on the Foyle, by a small steamer, between the end of the canal and the city

of Londonderry. "Strabane," says an official report, "is a place of considerable trade and agricultural produce, of which a large proportion, purchased in the Strabane market, is transmitted by a canal and by the river Lough Foyle, for exportation to Derry. By an Act of the Irish Parliament (31 George III., c. 427), debentures to the amount of £3,703 12s., bearing interest of four per cent., were granted to the then Marquis of Abercorn, to enable him to make a canal from a place adjacent to Strabane to the river of Lough Foyle. The canal was formed. Complaints are made of the amount of tolls levied on the transit of goods, which, according to the statute above referred to, and a preceding Act of Parliament (29 Geo. III., c. 33), the Marquis of Abercorn was empowered to impose to the amount of 2s. per ton. The facilities, however, afforded by the canal for conveying agricultural produce to the place of export, have been among the causes of the remarkable improvement which has occurred in the markets of Strabane. The town is well situated for the purposes of a corn-market. Several roads, leading from extensive tracts of tillage land, converge at Strabane, or in its neighbourhood; and there is no other considerable market for corn within a distance of many miles." The comparative local insignificance of Lifford, combined with its political importance as the county town of Donegal, and with its almost immediate juxtaposition to Strabane, throws into the latter town very nearly all the trade advantages arising from the assizes, general sessions, and county meetings of Donegal, and renders it, in every practical point of view, exceedingly more the county town or capital of Donegal than Lifford itself. Strabane, in fact, is the grand emporium for all the central and south-eastern districts of Donegal, and for most of the eastern, south-eastern, central, and northern districts of Tyrone; and, even if its strictly local advantages were greatly inferior to what they are, it could scarcely fail to be a seat of much business and prosperity. "There is," said Mr. Inglis in 1834, "an excellent retail trade, and an improving linen trade, which averages a sale of about 500 pieces weekly. I saw little or nothing of rags in Strabane: there was a respectable look about the people, and every thing else. The poverty-stricken appearance of the Irish towns was fast disappearing. I perceived that I was verging towards the north, and getting among a different race of men. I heard few complaints of want of employment about Strabane; and temperance is the usual rate of wages." Fairs are held on Feb. 1, May 12, Aug. 1, and Nov. 12. The town has two inns and posting establishments; and it has branch offices of the Belfast Banking Company, and the Provincial Bank of Ireland. In 1838, the public conveyances were a mail-car to Castle-Derg, a mail-car to Ramelton, a mail-coach in transit between Londonderry and Dublin, a coach between Londonderry and Enniskillen, a coach between Londonderry and Omagh, and a mail-coach between Londonderry and Sligo.

Municipal Affairs.—Strabane was incorporated by charter of 10 James I.; and its incorporation formed part of the plan for the plantation of Ulster. The limits were not assigned by charter, yet are found recorded in a bye-law of 1769; and they extend $3\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles from south to north, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from east to west. The corporation was styled, "The Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Strabane;" and consisted of a provost, 12 free burgesses, and an indefinite number of commonalty. No Roman Catholic was permitted to become a member of the corporation. The freedom of the corporation is of no substantial value, and is not an object of ambition. A court of record was

created by the charter, to be presided over solely by the provost, to be conducted in the usual manner of courts of record, and to exercise civil jurisdiction to the amount of £3 6s. 8d. Courts of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions are held in the town,—the latter on the second Monday of every month. Strabane is the head-quarters of one of the five districts of the constabulary force of co. Tyrone. The property of the corporation consists of the tolls of the fairs and markets, the town-hall, and the shambles,—principally the first. So great and rapid has been the recent increase in the local sales of the agricultural produce, that a spacious market has been erected by the corporation, at the cost, including the purchase money of part of the site, of no less than £15,000. The annual income of the corporation during the years 1823—1833 varied from £307 16s. 7½d. Irish to £666 17s. 11d. British; and the surplus of their annual income over their annual expenditure during these years varied from £23 16s. 11d. Irish to £116 10s. 5d. British. The borough, or rather the Marquis of Abercorn as its "patron," sent two members to the Irish parliament. A water cess is levied upon each house in the town, at the rate of 3d. per £1 upon houses of from £5 to £10 of rent, 4½d. upon houses of from £10 to £20, and 6d. upon houses of £20 and upwards.—A presbytery of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland has its seat in Strabane, exercises inspection over 10 congregations, and meets on the first Wednesday of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. Two of the congregations of this presbytery meet in Strabane, two in Newtown-Stewart, two in Ardstraw, and four in respectively Clady, Glenelly, Douglas, and Urney.—Strabane gives the subordinate title of Baron in the peerage of Ireland to the Marquis of Abercorn.

Statistics.—Pop. of the town, in 1831, 4,700; in 1841, 4,704. Houses 776. Area of the Camus section, 148 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,701; in 1841, 3,611. Houses 599. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 135; in manufactures and trade, 466; in other pursuits, 145. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 31; on the directing of labour, 416; on their own manual labour, 275; on means not specified, 24. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 770; who could read but not write, 304; who could neither read nor write, 389. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 580; who could read but not write, 531; who could neither read nor write, 651. Area of the Leckpatrick section, 36 acres. Pop., in 1831, 304; in 1841, 503. Houses 86. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 34; in manufactures and trade, 39; in other pursuits, 18. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 38; on their own manual labour, 41; on means not specified, 4. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 75; who could read but not write, 42; who could neither read nor write, 64. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 88; who could read but not write, 68; who could neither read nor write, 105. Area of the Urney section, 69 acres. Pop., in 1831, 635; in 1841, 590. Houses 91. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 29; in manufactures and trade, 57; in other pursuits, 21. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 3; on the directing of labour, 59; on their own manual labour, 43; on means not specified, 2. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 105; who could read but not write, 54; who could neither read nor write, 80. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 78; who could read but not write, 80; who could neither read nor write, 127.

STRABAGY, or **STRABEGAGH**. See **STRABRE-AGA**.

STRABOE, a parish in the barony of Rathvilly, 3½ miles north-west by north of Tullow, co. Carlow, Leinster. Length, east by southward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1; area, 1,104 acres, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 195; in 1841, 214. Houses 36. The surface consists of prime land; and is traversed by the road from Tullow to Castle-Dermot. Straboe rath, on the southern border, has an altitude above sea-level of 395 feet. The other antiquities are the ruins of Templeboy church, and the site of a castle. —This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of RATHVILLY [which see], in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £115 10s. 3d. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

STRABOE, or **SHANE**, a parish in the barony of East Maryborough, 2½ miles north-east by north of the town of Maryborough, Queen's county, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, 4½ miles; breadth, from ½ to 2; area, 5,757 acres, 2 roods, 31 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,176; in 1841, 2,002. Houses 341. The surface comprises a large quantity of bog, and, in general, consists of but indifferent land. The road from Maryborough to Dublin, and that from Mountmellick to Stradbally, intersect each other in the interior. A chief object of interest is the castle of SHANE: which see. At Straboe proper are the ruins of a church, and a once celebrated well. The seats are Shane-house and Bloomfield-house. —This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of MARYBOROUGH [which see], in the dio. of Leighlin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £92 6s. 2d., and the rectorial for £184 12s. 3½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in William Lewes, Esq. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Dysertenois and Maryborough. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 64, and the Roman Catholics to 2,175.

STRABREAGA, a bay on the west coast of the barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is the most northerly bay in Ireland, and, in hazy weather, has frequently been mistaken by seamen for Lough Swilly. Its exterior part is an open sweep of the sea, between Malin Head and Dunaff Head, measuring nearly 7 miles across the entrance, and penetrating the land 3 miles east-south-eastward; and its interior part—to which the name of Strabreaga is often restricted—opens at the head of the former, with a width of 1½ mile, and penetrates the land 4½ miles south-eastward, sending off a small ramification to the south, and attaining an extreme interior width of nearly 1½ mile. The parish of Cloncha lies on the north-east shore; the parishes of Donagh and Clonmany lie on the south-west shore; the village of Malin is situated about the middle of the north-east side; and the town of Carndonagh stands within 2 miles of the head. The coast outward, from both sides of the entrance of the inner bay, is very rocky, and is swept by exceedingly rapid tidal currents; the entrance itself is encumbered with rocks and with a high bar, and is considerably perilous; and the interior, though offering accommodation to vessels of 150 tons burden, has only a stripe of navigable channel, and is to a very great extent dry at low water. Strabreaga, in consequence of being mistaken for Lough Swilly, has been the scene of some melancholy shipwrecks.

STRADBALLY, a barony in the eastern part of Queen's county, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Portnebhinch; on the east, by the county of Kildare, and the barony of Ballyadams; on the south, by the barony of Ballyadams;

and on the west, by the baronies of Cullinagh and East Maryborough. Its length, southward, is 10 miles; its breadth varies from a few perches to 5½ miles, and in general is greatest in the north, and tapers to a point in the south; and its area is 27,895 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches,—of which 18 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches are water. The northern district is low, but aggregately ornate and beautiful; and the southern district is hilly, and contains two heights of respectively 783 and 1,079 feet of altitude above the level of the sea. The Athy branch of the Grand Canal connecting the Barrow navigation with Dublin, crosses the north-east wing. —This barony contains part of the parishes of Ballyadams, Dysertenois, Timahoe, Killeel, and Tullomoy, and the whole of the parishes of Curraclone, Killyenny, Moyanna, Stradbally, and Timogue. The only town is Stradbally. Pop., in 1831, 8,328; in 1841, 8,736. Houses 1,444. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,117; in manufactures and trade, 280; in other pursuits, 164. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 40; on the directing of labour, 541; on their own manual labour, 929; on means not specified, 51. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,502; who could read but not write, 855; who could neither read nor write, 1,457. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,036; who could read but not write, 1,065; who could neither read nor write, 1,776. —Stradbally barony lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Athy. The total number of valued tenements is 1,375; and of these, 746 were valued under £5,—228, under £10,—131, under £15,—63, under £20,—49, under £25,—22, under £30,—34, under £40,—19, under £50,—and 83, at and above £50.

STRADBALLY, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Stradbally, Queen's co., Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 2,466 acres, 3 roods, 6 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,392; in 1841, 2,588. Houses 442. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 593; in 1841, 906. Houses 154. The surface consists of light, undulated, arable land, wholly profitable; and a large proportion of it is occupied with the demesnes of Stradbally-hall and Brockley-park, the residences of respectively Thomas Cosby, Esq., and William D. Ferrar, Esq. These two demesnes, and that of Ballykilcavin in the adjoining parish of Curraclone, are fused into one another, and form an expanse of park and forest scenery, very similar in style and surface to the best specimens of the embellished champaign grounds of England. The demesne of Stradbally-hall is finely undulated and otherwise irregular in surface, and though not very extensive, is well-wooded and beautiful; and the mansion is a commodious edifice, with the style of entrance characteristic of the old English hall. On this demesne formerly stood one of the strongest castles of the O'Mores; and much of the property of these ancient toparchs, together with their principal seat, was granted to the family of Cosby. The following story respecting this property is told by Sir Charles Coote, the statish of the county: "An Irish chief, envying that the estates of the O'Mores should have been transferred to English adventurers, sent the Cosbys a haughty message, that he on a certain day would cross the bridge of Stradbally with his soldiers, and demanded for that purpose a pass; which was the reputed form of a challenge in those times. To allow it would be acknowledging the inferiority of the Cosbys, and a mark of pusillanimity which never was the characteristic of that race. They, of course, prepared to give the Irish battle, and were ranged to dispute the pass with the enemy, who came

in great numbers at the appointed time. The issue of the battle was long doubtful, which was fought with great bravery and perseverance; and at many times each party seemed certain of success. Victory at length determined in favour of the Cosbys; but amongst the brave men who fell that day, were included the chiefs on both sides. With Cosby, also fell his brother, the joint possessor of the estate; and each had the benefit of survivorship. Their deaths were beheld by their ladies from a window in the castle, which overlooked the scene; and one of them at the instant her husband was killed, called out to other witnesses, "Remember my husband did not fall first, consequently the estate descended to him, and is now the property of my eldest son;" which remarkable saying could not be forgot in the presence of so many witnesses, and determined the point in favour of the child of this lady; whose wary prudence, and unprecedented resolution, showed a presence of mind as strong and superior to her sex, as her hardness of heart and want of tenderness were unbecoming of it." Brockley-park mansion was formerly a residence of the Earls of Roden, and was built in 1768, on the site of a former mansion, within the lands of Derrybrook, under the direction of Ducaut, an Italian architect. The rivulet Straid, a small affluent of the Barrow, flows eastward, past the town; and the roads from Abbeyleix to Dublin, from Maryborough to Athy, and from Mountmellick to Carlow, intersect one another in the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Leighlin. Vicarial tithe composition, £69 4s. 7d.; glebe, £35 5s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £139 9s. 7d.; and are inappropriate in the provost, fellows, and scholars of Trinity College, Dublin. The vicarages of Stradbally and MOYANNA [see that article], constitute the benefice of Stradbally. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 2½. Pop., in 1831, 4,051. Gross income, £242 18s. 9d.; nett, £216 0s. 2d. Patron, Thomas Cosby, Esq. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Drumgath, in the dio. of Drogheda, but is resident in Stradbally. The church was built about 78 years ago by subscription.ittings 300; attendance 250. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,655; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Timahoe. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 364, and the Roman Catholics to 1,982; the Protestants of the union amounted to 489, and the Roman Catholics to 3,461; and 9 daily schools in the union—7 of which were in the parish—had on their books 397 boys and 301 girls. One of the schools in the parish was salaried with £10 a-year from the National Board.

STRADBALLY, a small market and post-town in the parish and barony of Stradbally, Queen's co., Leinster. It stands at the intersection of the western mail-road from Dublin to Cork, with the road from Mountmellick to Carlow, 5 miles south-south-east of Emo, ½ east by south of Maryborough, 6½ west by north of Athy, 7½ north-north-east of Timahoe, 18½ south of Portarlington, 9 south-south-west of Monastereven, 9½ north-east of Abbeyleix, 15½ north-west by north of Carlow, and 40 south-west of Dublin. The town is beautifully situated, on a charmingly and softly picturesque reach of the rivulet Straid, in the midst of a profusely wooded plain, nearly surrounded by finely curved and warmly tinted hills. Its streets are spacious; some of its houses are respectable; and both its outskirts and its interior are shaded by rows of elms, and numerous scattered trees. Sir Charles Coote asserts it to be "by far the neatest inland town in this county, or anywhere else he knows of;" yet it strikes a stranger less by its interior cleanliness, comfort, or appear-

ances of prosperity, than by its obvious capabilities of improvement, and the beauty of its situation, and particularly of its environs. The bridge which here spans the Straid has three arches. The church is an elegant and venerable edifice, and succeeded one which was built by the ancestors of Mr. Cosby early in the 17th century. The original church, or that in use previous to the 17th century, stood at Ochmills, and was converted into the cemetery or mausoleum of the Cosby family. The Roman Catholic chapel is a spacious building. A monastery for conventual Franciscans was founded at Stradbally, in the 12th century, by one of the O'Mores; and, in 1592, it was granted to the family of Cosby. The small court-house is a neat structure; and the bride-well is a clean and regularly kept small prison, and has two day-rooms to separate the sexes. Courts of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions are held in the town,—the latter on every Wednesday. The town is the head-quarters of one of the 7 districts of the constabulary of Queen's county, and it has a dispensary and a savings' bank. The dispensary is within the Poor-law union of Athy, and serves for a district of 51,142 acres, with a pop. of 11,343; and, in 1839-40, it expended £160, and administered to 2,411 patients. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on May 6, July 10, Aug. 21, Sept. 14, and Nov. 21. The public conveyances in 1838, were a caravan in transit between Dublin and Mount-rath, and a mail-coach in transit between Dublin and Cork. The main trunk of the southern system of railways projected by the Public Commissioners, passes within 7 statute miles of Stradbally. Area of the town, 79 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,799; in 1841, 1,682. Houses 288. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 108; in manufactures and trade, 162; in other pursuits, 87. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 21; on the directing of labour, 176; on their own manual labour, 127; on means not specified, 33.

STRADBALLY, a parish on the coast of the barony of Dunkellin, 3½ miles south-south-east of Oranmore, co. Galway, Connought. It contains the villages of Stradbally and Clarin-Bridge: see CLARIN-BRIDGE. Length, south-westward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 4,167 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch,—of which 144 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches lie detached. Pop., in 1831, 1,063; in 1841, 1,264. Houses 185. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 784. Houses 110. The surface descends to the middle of the head of Galway bay, is crossed by the mail-road from Galway to Limerick, and consists of light limestone land, much encumbered with naked rock. A long narrow inlet of the sea, called Dumbulcaun bay, projects from Galway bay and forms a considerable part of the north-western boundary of the parish. The village of Stradbally stands on this bay, nearly a mile west of the Galway and Limerick road; and it is a fishing station, and has a small pier, and a few fishing-boats. Area of the village, 13 acres. Pop., in 1841, 280. Houses 47. The hamlets are Gortare, Taramud, Kilcornan, and Weir.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILCOLGAN [which see], in the dio. of Kilmacduagh. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £31 10s., and the rectorial for £118 2s.; and the latter are appropriated to the bishop and the archdeacon of Kilmacduagh. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated at Clarin-Bridge, and has an attendance of about 800. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 1,124; a boarding and daily school was situated at the monastery of the monks of the order of St. Patrick, was taught by two of the monks, was endowed with a small bequest of land by the late Mr. Redington of Glen-

law, and partially aided by Mrs. Redington, and had on its books 165 boys; a school at Stradbally for girls was salaried with £25 a-year and other advantages from Mrs. Redington of Kilmoran, and had on its books 66 girls; and a pay daily school at Kilcolgan-Bridge was usually attended by about 12 scholars.

STRADBALLY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the north coast of the barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, westward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, 3; area, 4,103 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,253; in 1841, 1,202. Houses 170. Area of the village, 23 acres. Pop., in 1831, 425; in 1841, 336. Houses 52. The surface extends round the greater part of Brandon bay, and sends a narrow wing up the acclivities of this overhanging mountain. See BRANDON.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILFLYN [which see], in the dio. of Ardferit and Aghadoe. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £60; and the latter are inappropriate in the Earl of Cork. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

STRADBALLY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the coast of the barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, south by westward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 10,917 acres, 1 road, 2 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 3,406, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 3,642; in 1841, 4,419. Houses 626. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,634; in 1841, 3,605. Houses 508. The number of townlands is 35. About 2 per cent. of the whole surface is meadow; about 38 per cent. is arable land; and all the remainder is pasture and bog. One height in the north has an altitude above sea-level of 379 feet; one a little north of the centre has an altitude of 390 feet; and two summit-cliffs on the coast have altitudes of 243 and 254 feet. The Tay and the Dalligan streams run through the interior to the ocean. The coast or sea-board abounds with copper and lead ores; and it is indented by the three coves of Stradbally, Ballyvish, and Ballyvoney. The natural manures in use are sand and sea-weed. The seats are Sarahville, in the northern district; Carrickbarraha-house and Carrickanna-house, in the central district; and Woodhouse, on the coast, and in the south-western vicinity of the village. The last is the residence of Robert Uniacke, Esq.; and is charmingly situated amid a beautifully wooded demesne, in the sheltered glen of the Tay. "On the sea-coast, at the distance of 6 miles from Kilmaethomas," says the Rev. R. H. Ryland, in an occasional notice of the parish, "is the village of Stradbally, consisting of one long and irregularly built street. The church, which is a modern building, stands on the site of the old church; near it are the ruins of an abbey of Augustinian friars, the last of whom, called the White Friar, is still the hero of many legendary tales. At Ballyvoney, the traces of an extensive building are still discernible; the length was an hundred and fifty feet, the breadth ninety feet. An open well in front of the building communicated by a subterraneous passage of two hundred feet, with another well within the walls. The water which supplied these wells was brought through an aqueduct, extending nearly half-a-mile. This building was supposed to have been one of the Knights Templars' houses, of which establishments this county only contained four, the sites of which are all known. Adjoining the village of Stradbally, and immediately contiguous to the sea, is Woodhouse, the seat of Robert Uniacke, Esq. It is mentioned in Smith's History of Waterford, that

in the year 1742, an ancestor of the present proprietor obtained a premium for having planted 152,640 trees; and it is added, 'were they properly taken care of, they would in time make a noble plantation.' Notwithstanding their proximity to the sea, these trees have flourished in a remarkable manner, and now demonstrate the practicability of growing timber in almost any situation, provided the requisite care and expense be afforded. Woodhouse was anciently called Torc-Raith; it was the residence of part of the sept of the Geraldines, and the scene of much valorous contention. The ruins of many castles are still discernible in this and the neighbouring parishes. At Temple Bric, a vast rock in the sea, distant about forty yards from the shore, there are traces of an ancient building supposed to have been the residence of O'Bric, the chief of the southern Decies. A species of hawk, remarkable for great strength and courage, frequented this rock, and is occasionally seen there at the present time. About two miles to the south-west of Stradbally, are the ruins of a castle, called in Irish 'the house of fortification'; it is situated on a very steep cliff which overhangs the sea, and was defended on the land side by a deep trench, over which was a drawbridge. This castle was built by the Fitzgeralds, and was inhabited at no very remote period. A little beyond this, near the river Dallygan, there stood for many years a representation of a human figure, rudely cut out of a rock; it was considered by the country people as the image of a saint, and was presented by travellers with a green branch, a leaf, a flower, and a heap of these always lay before it. It was afterwards removed, and cast into the sea. There are in this parish the relics of Druidical works, if we may judge from their appearance. At Drunulohan is an enclosure of an oval form, 182 feet in length and 133 feet in its greatest breadth; in the centre is a large stone, around which some of smaller size are raised. A subterranean circular chamber, thirty feet in diameter, and roofed with flags which met in a point at top, was discovered a few years ago near Woodhouse, and is also supposed to be of Druidic origin. Whilst enumerating the wonders of this neighbourhood, Clough-lowrish, or 'the speaking stone,' must not be omitted. This is an enormous rock or mountain mass, which seems to have rolled down from the adjoining hill, and is now firmly fixed in the centre of a stream near the road from Waterford to Dungarvan. The stone is split in a remarkable manner, the fissure dividing the mass into two nearly equal parts. There is a tradition that some person, as he passed this rock, expressed a wish that it might speak and divide into two parts, if the declaration which he was making were not true; the story goes, that the stone did split and also speak, and the appellant was also convicted of falsehood. The rock is a very coarse pudding-stone, and might have been induced to convict the perjurer, by the influence of frost upon water, which can easily percolate the mass: whether the sound emitted on the occasion was an articulate one, it is not easy to determine." The village of Stradbally stands on the road from Bonmahon to Dungarvan, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Bonmahon, 5 south-south-west of Kilmaethomas, and 7 east-north-east of Dungarvan. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Friday of every month; and fairs are held on June 1, and Sept. 14. Area of the village, 42 acres. Pop., in 1831, 752; in 1841, 814. Houses 118. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 82; in manufactures and trade, 42; in other pursuits, 21. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 64; on their own manual labour, 78; on means not specified,

13.—Stradbally parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £295 4s. 4d., and the rectorial for £500; and the latter are impropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The vicarages of Stradbally, CLONEA, and BALLYLANEEN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Stradbally. Length, south-westward, 7 miles; extreme breadth, 4½. Pop., in 1831, 7,900. Gross income, £665 3s. 8d.; nett, £388 13s. 8d. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church was built in 1802, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits; and received the addition of a gallery in 1830, at the cost of £60. Sittings 150; attendance 85. The Stradbally, Faba, and Ballylaneen Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,500, 800, and 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Clonea. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 112, and the Roman Catholics to 3,676; the Protestants of the union to 242, and the Roman Catholics to 8,114; 4 daily schools in the parish had on their books 152 boys and 106 girls; and 10 daily schools in the union had on their books 447 boys and 209 girls. One of the schools in the parish was in connection with the London Hibernian Society; and each of two was salaried with £15 Irish a-year from a bequest by the late Pierce Berron, Esq. In 1843, the National Board had a boys' school and a girls' school at Stradbally.

STRADBALLY, co. Limerick. See CASTLE-CONNELL.

STRADE. See STRAID.

STRADONE, a post village in the parish of Larah, barony of Upper Loughree, co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands at the intersection of the road from Ballyhaise to Virginia, with that from Cavan to Sherecock, 5 miles south-south-east of Ballyhaise, 5 east by south of Cavan, and 5½ north-west of Dublin. Fairs are held on Feb. 7, March 28, May 10, June 24, Aug. 16, Oct. 10, Nov. 10, and Dec. 18. A dispensary here is within the Poor-law union of Cavan; and, in 1839-40, it expended £57 15s. 9d., and administered to 3,245 patients. Adjoining the village on the west is Stradone demesne, the beautiful residence of Robert Burrows, Esq.; and within a mile are the churches of Larah and Lavey, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Area of the village, 22 acres. Pop., in 1831, 250; in 1841, 322. Houses 50.

STRAFFAN, a parish in the barony of North Salt, 2½ miles south-west of Celbridge, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, north-eastward, 2½ miles; breadth, from ¾ to 1½; area, 2,28½ acres, 2 roads, 18 perches,—of which 24 acres, 3 roads, 19 perches are in the river Liffey. Pop., in 1831, 727; in 1841, 834. Houses 122. The river Liffey describes the whole of the south-east boundary. The parochial surface is a fertile, beautiful, and ornate portion of the valley of the Liffey; and is traversed by the roads from Dublin to respectively Clane and Naas. The seats are Irishtown-house, Barberstown-castle, Barberstown-cottage, and Straffon-house,—the last the handsome and charming residence of Hugh Barton, Esq.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILDROUGHT [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Vicarial title composition, £50; glebe, £42. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £80; and are impropriate, and claimed by William Whitelaw, Esq. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Celbridge. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 41, and the Roman Catholics to 702; and two pay

daily schools had on their books 46 boys and 17 girls.

STRAID, or STRADE (THE), a rivulet of the eastern district of Queen's co., Leinster. It rises on the north-west side of Scotland-Hill; and runs 4½ miles north-north-eastward through the baronies of Cullennagh and Stradbally, to the village of Stradbally, and about the same distance eastward to the Barrow, at a point 4 miles above Athy. It is a beautiful little stream.

STRAID, or STRADE, a village in the parish of Ballinure, barony of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands at the intersection of the road from Ballinure to Carrickfergus, with that from Carnmoney to Larne, ¼ mile south-east of Ballinure, 4½ north-west of Carrickfergus, and 7 south-west of Larne. Fairs are held on Sept. 4 and Oct. 23. Pop. not specially returned.

STRAID, or TEMPLEMORE, a parish in the barony of Gallen, 3½ miles south-south-west of Foxford, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, north-westward, 4½ miles; breadth, from ½ to ¾; area, 9,462 acres, 3 roads, 36 perches,—of which 724 acres, 1 road, 13 perches lie detached, 238 acres, 1 road, 3 perches are in Lough Cullen, and 146 acres, 1 road, 4 perches are in the river Moy and in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 4,135; in 1841, 4,251. Houses 749. The surface is low and flat, and comprises a considerable quantity of bog. Lough Cullen lies partly within the north-west corner; the river Moy flows across the north-west district; and the river Cylidagh or Castlebar describes the western boundary. The road from Foxford to Castlebar and Manilla passes through the interior; and is overlooked by the hamlet of Straid. The other hamlets are Springhill, Doolaina, Derryneer, Cullyaun, and Bleanmore. The principal residences are Ballyvalton-house, Burrisfield, Pollagh-house, Tawnagh-cottage, Stradlodge, Fencelield-house, Longfield-house, and Ashbrook-house. The chief antiquities are the ruins of an abbey and of Ballyvalton-castle. The abbey is situated at the hamlet of Straid, and was founded by the ancient family of MacJordan for friars of the Franciscan order; but, in 1252, was given, by Jordan of Exeter, Lord of Athlethan, or by his son Stephen, to the Dominicans. "A very small part of this friary remains," says Archdall, "but the walls of the church, which was singularly beautiful, are still entire, and the high altar is adorned with Gothic ornaments; in the centre of the altar is an image of our Lord and Saviour when an infant, in the Virgin's lap, and a person in relieve within a compartment on each side. Here is also a tomb adorned with curious reliefs of four kings, in different compartments, one of whom is kneeling before a mitred person; near to which is another relieve of the saints Peter and Paul." Fairs are held at Straid on May 31, July 30, Oct. 23, and Nov. 27. The village is a constabulary station.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Achonry. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £139 15s. 8d.; and the latter are impropriate in Sir William Henry Palmer. The vicarages of Straid, KILLASSER, TOOMORE, BUCHOLLA, and KILLEDAN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Straid. Length, 18 miles; breadth, 6. Pop., in 1831, 23,691. Gross income, £493 8s. 2d.; nett, £841 14s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. One curate, employed at Foxford in Toomore, receives a salary of 100; and one, employed at Ballinamore in Killedan, receives a salary of £75. Two churches are situated at respectively Foxford and Ballinamore; and the former has an attendance of 90, and the latter of 10. Six Roman Catholic chapels within the benefice have attendances of 1,600, 1,700, 1,200, 1,800, 4,000, and

1,000; and five of these chapels are situated at respectively Straid, Foxford, Bueholla, Callow, and Ballinamore. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 18, and the Roman Catholics to 4,420; the Protestants of the union to 216, and the Roman Catholics to 25,211; 4 hedge-schools in the parish had on their books 172 boys and 69 girls; and 20 daily schools in the union had on their books 1,313 boys and 605 girls. In 1843, the National Board had a temporary school at the village of Straid.

STRAIDKELLY, a village in the parish of Tickmacrevan, barony of Lower Glenarm, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands on the coast, and on the road from Glenarm to Cushendall, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of Glenarm. Pop. not specially returned.

STRANCALLY-CASTLE, a demesne, and an old castle, in the parish of Kilcockan, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, co. Waterford, Munster. The demesne is situated on the lower side of the confluence of the Blackwater and the Bride, 5 miles east-south-east of Tallow, and 7 north of Youghal. The Blackwater here expands into a bay, affords anchorage to sea-borne vessels, is overlooked on both banks by a series of ornate demesnes, and displays a profusion of the rich and lovely features which pre-eminently distinguish the whole of its lower valley. Strancally-castle is the residence of John Keely, Esq.; and is a modern castellated Gothic structure, built from designs by G. R. Payne, Esq. of Cork. The porch front is high, and tastefully executed, and commands a noble view of the voluminous and sylvan confluence of the rivers; and the irregular embrasure towers and other ornamental parts of the mansion, soaring above the foliage of a great expanse of forest, and appearing to overhang the very edge of the water, possess a very picturesque character, and produce a most imposing effect. The old castle of Strancally crowns a rock on the edge of the Blackwater, 3 miles south of the demesne, and adjacent to a residence called Strancally-house; and it was a stronghold of the Earls of Desmond, and rendered infamous as the scene of unvoted barbarities during their feudal wars. "The castle of Strancally," says the Rev. R. H. Ryland, "is situated on a high rock on the bank of the Blackwater, which is here of considerable breadth. The castle enjoyed a bold and commanding situation, was fortified, and in every respect a place of strength. From the foundation on which it stood, an extensive subterranean cave, with a passage communicating with the river, was cut through the solid rock, and thus provided, the worthy Lords of Desmond were no contemptible imitators of the ancient giants. It was the custom of these gentle lords to invite their wealthy and distinguished neighbours to partake of the festivities of Strancally; and having thus gotten them into their power, the victims were carried through the rocky passage into the dungeon, where they were suffered to perish, and from thence, through an opening which is still visible, their corpses were cast into the river; thus disposed of, their fortunes became an easy prey. These practices continued for a long time, until at length, one, more fortunate than his fellow-prisoners, escaped the final doom, and gave information of the facts to government. The castle and cave were immediately ordered to be demolished by gunpowder. The plate of Strancally-castle in Grose's 'Antiquities of Ireland,' admirably displays the effect of the explosion; the cave is entirely laid open, and one-half of the walls of the castle removed, thereby exposing to view the entire arrangement of the interior of the building."

STRANDTOWN, a village in the parish of Hollywood, barony of Lower Castleragh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the road from Belfast to Holly-

wood, adjacent to the shore of Belfast Lough, and to the east end of Ballymacarret, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east by north of Belfast, and $\frac{2}{3}$ miles south-west of Holly-wood. Area, 13 acres. Pop., in 1841, 109. Houses 24.

STRANGFORD, a small port, market, and seaport town, in the parish of Ballyculter, barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the west shore of the sound or entrance of Lough Strangford, 5 furlongs south-west, by water, of Portaferry, 6 miles north-east by east of Downpatrick, $\frac{7}{8}$ north-north-east of Ardglass, 27 south-east of Belfast, and 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-east of Dublin. It is a neat little town, and occupies a beautiful situation. Adjoining and almost embracing it is Viscount Bangor's improved and charmingly situated demesne of **CASTLE-WARD** [which see]; and within a mile, and on the same side of the lough, are the seats of Green-house and Templemount. Of 27 castles which were built by John De Courcy on the shores of Lough Strangford, 4 are in the vicinity of the town.—Kilief-castle, near the entrance of the sound,—Portaferry-castle, at Portaferry,—Audley's-castle, half-a-mile north-west of the church of Strangford,—and Walsh's-castle, a little above Audley's, and inhabited by the family of Anderson, who have possessed it since the reign of Charles I. An interesting view of the town, with Audley's-castle and Lord Bangor's demesne, is obtained in a slanting position from a projecting point of the south shore of the sound. The public buildings are a chapel-of-ease to the parish-church, a small Methodist meeting-house, a custom-house, and a quay,—the last chiefly for the accommodation of fishing vessels, and of the boats employed in the ferry across the sound. Fairs are held on Feb. 28, June 5, Aug. 12, and Nov. 8. The exports and imports of Strangford include those of Portaferry, Downpatrick, and the other seats of population on the shores of the lough; and, in 1835, they amounted in estimated value to respectively £79,633 6s. 4d., and £20,498 8s. The chief items of the exports were £59,220 16s. of corn, meal, and flour, £16,641 13s. 4d. of potatoes, £1,648 of cows and oxen, £865 1s. of miscellaneous goods, £420 of butter, £340 of horses, £280 of kelp, and £120 of linen;—and the chief items of the imports were £9,849 15s. of coals, culm, and cinders, £3,566 8s. of miscellaneous goods, £2,446 of corn, meal, and flour, £1,815 of unwrought iron, £1,660 of oak bark for tanners, £720 of herrings and other fish, £161 of corn and malt, and £120 of unwrought lead. Strangford is alleged to have derived its name from the strong ford or current of the tide in the sound; and it gives the title of Viscount in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Smythe. In 1628, Sir Thomas Smythe was created Viscount Strangford; and, in 1825, Percy-Clinton-Sydney, eighth Viscount, who had been ambassador to the courts of Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, and Russia, and who published a translation of the smaller poems of the Portuguese poet Camoens, was created Baron Penshurst in the peerage of Great Britain. Area of the town, 30 acres. Pop., in 1831, 588; in 1841, 571. Houses 111. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 28; in manufactures and trade, 59; in other pursuits, 46. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 12; on the directing of labour, 43; on their own manual labour, 49; on means not specified, 29.

STRANGFORD (LOUGH), a large and long sealoough or lagoon, in the county of Down, Ulster. It consists of a sound or entrance-channel, a main body or interior expanse, and two small offset bays or estuaries. The sound enters between Ballyquintin Point on the north-east, and Killard Point on the south-west; it has a commencing and maximum

width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, a minimum width of 3 furlongs, and a mean width of about 5 furlongs; it extends 4½ miles north-westward, to the south-east corner of the main body or interior expanse; it lies between the parishes of Witter, Ballyphilip, and Ardquin, in the barony of Ardes, and the parishes of Ballyculter and Kildief, in the barony of Lecale; and it has the town of Portaferry on its east coast, and the town of Strangford on its left coast, both about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the commencement of the main body. A tidal current, alternately filling and emptying the interior expanse and the estuaries, sweeps the whole sound with such rapidity and power as sometimes to carry sailing vessels against the wind, and generally to force the ferry-boats far off the straight line, or into a diagonal course from shore to shore. This current runs, in the upper part of the sound, at the rate of 6 miles an hour; and is locally but erroneously reputed to be the strongest in Europe. An eddy or miniature whirlpool, called the Ranting Wheel, and occasioned by the rush of the current over a rock which is mostly under water, occurs at the entrance near Ballyquintin Point, and is very dangerous for boats. A ledge of rocks, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in length, stretching from south to north, and bearing partly the name of Garter Rock, but chiefly that of Angus Rock, extends up the sound from a point near the entrance; and it is washed on each side, but particularly on the west, by a deep and navigable current, and is overlooked by rocky and somewhat perilous shores. Another and smaller ledge occurs further up, and near the east shore, and, by a vessel entering, must be left to the starboard. A sand bank, called Bankmore, lies about a mile south of Portaferry; and a sunk rock lies before Ballyhaven water, in the immediate vicinity of Portaferry; and to avoid the latter danger, "the sailor must bring the saddle of two hills which are on the west shore opposite to him, and then he may go in boldly, but let him take care to come no nearer than in 4 feet fathom water, the ground being everywhere foul and stony." The asylums or anchoring grounds within the sound, and free from the careering sweep of the tidal current, are, on the west side, Cross-Road, Strangford Harbour, Audley-Road, and, on the east side, the creek of Bankmore, Portaferry Harbour, and Ballyhenry-Road.—The main body or interior expanse of the Lough commences with a width of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and attains a maximum width of $4\frac{1}{2}$; it extends $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward to Hare-Island, opposite Greyabbey, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ north-westward from Hare-Island to its termination in the southern vicinity of Newtown-Ardes; and it sends off the larger of its estuarial creeks south-westward from its south-west corner to the vicinity of Downpatrick, and the smaller of them, from its west side, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below its head, west-north-westward to the village of Cumber. The breadth of the tideway—or portion alternately left and covered by the tide—is inconsiderable in all the lower parts except the estuary toward Downpatrick, but is so great as to obtain in several places a breadth of two miles round the head and along the upper part of the sides. The navigation of most of the main body is comparatively facile, yet it is so shallow, and so encumbered with islets, shoals, and sand banks, as to be of not much value, but nevertheless is aided and accommodated with several quays and numerous anchoring-grounds and landing-places. The barony of Ardes extends along the whole of the east side, the barony of Lecale along the foot, and the baronies of Dufferin and Lower Castlereagh along the west side; and the parishes upon the shores are Ardquin, Ardkeen, Innishargy, and Greyabbey, in Ardes, Saul and Inch in Lecale, Killyleagh and Killinehy in Dufferin,

Tullynakill and Cumber in Lower Castlereagh, and Newtown-Ardes in Lower Castlereagh and in Ardes. The aggregate area of silty and sloppy ground exposed at low water, is so great as to give the tideway portions of the lake a disagreeable and even very repulsive appearance. Six islands, varying in area from 16 to 130 acres, and bearing the names of Island-Bawn, and Castle, Red, Wood, Taggart, and Magee island, are inhabited. The chief of the numerous isles, islets, and rocks, permanently surrounded with water, are MacCulley's Rock, Pig Island, North Rock, South Rock, East Boretree Island, West Boretree I-land, West Boretree Rock, Whelp Rock, Whaup Rock, Gabbock Island, the Two Bagheres, Horner's Rock, Bird Island, Selk Rock, Bullock Rock, Sheelagh's Island, the Pound, Downey's Rock, Gull Rock, Eel Rock, Strife Rock, Long-Skirt Rock, Newtown Rock, Lithe Rock, Calf Island, Trasnagh Island, Innisaroon, Craigaveagh, Michael's Rock, South Dogherty, Dulisk Rock, Washer Rock, Bird Island, Woman's Rock, Innisianen, Conly Island, Roe Island, Partan Island, Drummard Island, West Rock, South Rock, North-east-Bucky Rock, South-west-Bucky Rock, Little Minnis, Great Minnis, Sand Rock, Slave Rock, Green Island, Castle Island, Dunsy Island, Illanmore, Boyde's Rock, Long Island, Paul Island, Round Island, Simmy Island, Dunnyneill Island, Green Island, Jackdaw Island, Ballyhenry Island, Little Ballyhenry Rock, John's Rock, Chapel Island, and the Walter Rocks; and the chief lying partly or wholly within the portion dry at low water, are Black Island, Rough Island, Black Island Rock, West Rock, Peggy's Island, Chapel Island, Hare Island, Mid Island, South Island, Horse Island, Calf Rock, Duck Rock, Cross Island, Rolly Island, Long Island, Wood Island, Watson's Island, Magee Island, Rainey Island, Skettrick Island, Hen Island, White Rock, Horse Island, Feehary Island, Shamrock Island, Bush Island, Marl Island, Black Rock, Near-Craiglee Rock, Sconce Rock, Pherson's Island, Ballywollen Island, Taggart Island, Gibb's Island, Castle Island, Gore's Island, Shane's Island, Long Launche's Island, Little Launche's Island, and Shark Island.—"The coast from Tara bay to Strangford Lough," says Mr. Nimmo in the official report of his Coast Survey, "is rocky and dangerous, and incapable of affording any shelter. The south extremity of the peninsula of Ardes runs out in low skares at Ballyquintin Point; and beyond that the bar of Pladdy is a sunk rock, having 11 feet water at spring ebb, on which there is frequently a heavy breaking sea. The term pladdy, plate, or pladdin, signifies, on this coast, 'a fat sunk rock.' When the rock is always above water so as to form a low rocky island, it is named a skerry; and when connected with the land, so as to form a reef running out across the beach, it is named a skare or sker. Between the bar Pladdy and the skares of Ballyquintin, there is a navigable passage called Nelson's Gut. It is rather dangerous for a stranger; but having been marked by Mackenzie as the fair way, it has in all probability been the cause of many shipwrecks. The bar Pladdy is also very erroneously laid down by Mackenzie; to the general accuracy, however, of his charts and soundings, I beg to add my testimony. The fair way into Strangford is on the west of the bar Pladdy, and is much more favourable than Mackenzie has represented. Nor is the violent tide which sets into and out at Strangford, and which makes a heavy swell when running against the wind, attended with much danger to persons acquainted with this harbour. Strangford is, besides, an important station; for though not much frequented by strangers, it owes, including Portaferry, Killyleagh, and the

other places in the Lough, a greater quantity of shipping than any of the minor ports of Ireland, and is extensively engaged in the fishery, having 80 smacks, wherries, and cutters, and nearly 100 yawls and row-boats in the Lough. * * * In the upper part of this Lough there is at times a considerable herring fishery; there is no need of building piers for the sake of shelter; and there are already small landing quays at Stranford, Portaferry, Killyleagh, the quay of Down, and Kircubbin."

STRANOCUM, a village in the parish of Ballymoney, barony of Upper Dunluce, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands at the intersection of the road from Dervock to Broughshane with that from Ballymoney to Ballycastle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Dervock, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ north-east of Ballymoney. Fairs are held on Feb. 10, March 10, April 20, June 16, July 14, Aug. 8, Sept. 28, Nov. 8, and Dec. 29. In the vicinity are the seats of Stranocum, J. Thompson, Esq.: Bushbank; Clark-hill; and Clover-hill. Area of the village, 12 acres. Pop., in 1831, 132; in 1841, 140. Houses 27.

STRANORLAR, a parish in the barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. It contains the towns of **STRANORLAR** and **BALLYBOPEHY**: which see. Length, south-westward, 9 miles; extreme breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$; mean breadth over two-thirds of the length, about 1 mile; area, 15,508 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches,—of which 158 acres, 3 roods, 26 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 6,128; in 1841, 5,061. Houses 1,073. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 4,613; in 1841, 4,904. Houses 873. The vale of the Finn passes through nearly the broadest part of the parish; and exhibits a series of pleasing and even rich features, from the productive grazing land to the well-cultivated farm and the beautifully embellished demesne. The other districts of the parish, excepting one in the north-east, are prevailing moorish, and consist, in general, of either waste ground or pasture. The small lake Mourne lies on the south-east boundary. The seats are Tyrrellen, the residence of the late Henry Stewart, Esq., situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of Stranorlar, in the midst of a hilly and beautifully planted demesne, and constituting a remarkable and most refreshing feature in a great region of unwooded country; Drumboe-castle, the residence of Sir Edmund Hayes, Bart., situated in the vale of the Finn adjacent to Ballybopehy, and surrounded by ornate grounds and extensive plantations; and Grove-Hill, situated on the verge of the parish, 3 miles west-north-west of Ballybopehy. The principal village is Lettermakenny, situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of Stranorlar. The road from Strabane to Glenties, that from Londonderry to Donegal, and that from Letterkenny to Pettigoe, intersect one another in the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Tithe composition, £485; glebe, £29 19s.* Gross income, £514 19s.; nett, £428 14s. 2½d. Patron, the Crown. The church is an old building. Sittings 400; attendance 430. A Presbyterian meeting-house, formerly belonging to the Synod of Ulster, has an attendance of 300. A Presbyterian meeting-house, formerly belonging to the Secession Synod, has an attendance of 85.

*—Two perpetual cures, one named Stranorlar, and the other Kiltreavock," says the Report of the Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Revenues, "had been established within the rectory and vicarage of Stranorlar parish, which was appropriated to the deanery of Raphoe, but by an order in council, of 24th March, 1835, the rectory and vicarage of Stranorlar were disappropriated from and out of the deanery, and the aforesaid rectory and vicarage, with the perpetual cure of Stranorlar, were erected into a separate and distinct parish or benefice, it being provided, however, that the incumbent thereof shall pay, from and after the 25th March inst., to the perpetual curate of Kiltreavock, the same salary or allowance as is now payable by the dean of Raphoe."

The Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of 30. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kiltreavock. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,603 Churchmen, 796 Presbyterians, and 4,354 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 102 scholars; and 8 daily schools had on their books 300 boys and 185 girls. One of the daily schools was salaried with £30 a-year from the Fund of Erasmus Smith; one, with £2 from subscription, and £11 1s. 6d. from Robinson's Benefaction; one, with £12 from subscription, £12 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, and a gratuity from the London Hibernian Society; and three, with respectively £5, £6, and £15, from subscription. In 1843, the National Board had schools at Ballybopehy, Doosh, and Meenbane, salaried with respectively £12, £12, and £8 a-year, and having on their books aggregately 137 boys and 114 girls.

STRANORLAR, a small market and post town, in the parish of Stranorlar, barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the river Finn, and at the intersection of the road from Strabane to Glenties with the mail-road from Londonderry to Sligo, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north-east of Ballybopehy, 6 miles west of Castle-Finn, 9½ south of Letterkenny, 11 west by south of Strabane, 13 east-south-east of Finntown, 14 north-north-east of Donegal, 22 south-west of Londonderry, and 113 north-north-west of Dublin. The surrounding country has been considerably improved; and the estate of Cloghan, in particular, exhibits features of singular interest to a geologist. See CLOGHAN. The seats and demesnes, noticed in the preceding article, combine with the natural features and cultivated condition of Glenties, to render the immediate environs not a little delightful. Several extensive bleaching-grounds are situated near the town, and down the vale of the Finn; and at one time, all the linen cloth sold at the weekly markets of the place was delivered at the expense of the Marquis of Conyngham, the proprietor of the town, to purchasers at any distance not exceeding 20 miles. Stranorlar consists of one irregularly built street; and contains a church, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Poor-law workhouse, and a comfortable little inn and posting establishment. Fairs are held on March 28, June 11, July 5, Aug. 12, Oct. 10, and Dec. 10. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Wednesday of every month. Ballybopehy, however, besides having fairs of its own, is the seat of most of the business which nominally belongs to Stranorlar, the scene of its weekly markets, and the source of its retail supply of miscellaneous goods to the surrounding mountainous country. Yet both towns have been suffered to sink into neglect and dilapidation; they experience little or no encouragement from their proprietors; and they acquire marvellously little practical benefit from great advantageousness of geographical position for conducting a large inland trade. In 1843, a loan fund in Stranorlar had a capital of £2,073, circulated £9,034 in 2,534 loans, realized a nett profit of £140 18s. 5d., expended for charitable purposes £100, and had 35 depositors or proprietors of its capital. Area of the town, 15 acres. Pop., in 1831, 641; in 1841, 585. Houses 66. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 23; in manufactures and trade, 41; in other pursuits, 13. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 3; on the directing of labour, 44; on their own manual labour, 27; on means not specified, 3.

Stranorlar Poor-law union ranks as the 124th, and was declared on Dec. 10, 1840. It lies wholly in the county of Donegal, and comprehends an area of 113,955

acres, which contained in 1831 a pop. of 23,450. The number of its elected and its ex-officio guardians is respectively 18 and 6. Its electoral divisions, together with the number of valued tenements in each, are Glenelly, 690; Knock, 312; Killygordon, 411; Stranorlar, 929; Lettermore, 268; Cloghan, 545; Altinapost, 291; Doobish, 247; Goland, 167; Convoys, 698; and Meencagagh, 92. Excepting part of the last of these divisions, which is within the barony of Kilmacrenan, the whole union lies within the barony of Raphoe. The number of valued tenements within the Kilmacrenan district is 22,—within the Raphoe districts, 4,631,—within the union, 4,653; and of this total, 2,948 were valued under £5,—927, under £10,—326, under £15,—167, under £20,—107, under £25,—54, under £30,—67, under £40,—21, under £50,—and 36, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £29,479 17s. No statistics of the workhouse are contained in even our latest reports. The total expenditure up to Feb. 6, 1843, was £310 15s. 5d. The only medical charities within the union are dispensaries at Stranorlar and Killygordon. The Stranorlar dispensary serves for a district of 56,639 acres, with a pop. of 10,418; and, in 1839-40, it expended £148 0s. 8d., and made 2,936 dispensations of medicine to 1,085 patients.

STRATFORD-UPON-SLANEY, a small manufacturing town in the parish of Rathbran, barony of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the river Slaney, and on the road from Dublin to Newtownbarr, 3 miles south-west by south of Donard, 3½ north-north-east of Balingglass; 11½ south-south-west of Blessington, and 20½ south-south-west of Dublin. It was built about the year 1790, by the Earl of Aldborough; and was designed to contain 4 squares, and 12 streets rectangularly arranged; and to be both a large and a beautiful seat of manufacture. But the success of the manufacturing establishments has hitherto, and is likely to continue, very limited; and the town has never acquired a bulk larger than that of a respectable village. The factory is situated in the valley, upon the Slaney, and is devoted to the printing of calicoes; its tall chimneys and large outline form a feature in the landscape as striking as they are unusual; it belongs to the Messrs. Orr, who leased from Lord Aldborough upwards of 300 acres of land, including the site of the town; and in prosperous seasons, particularly during the European war, it gave employment to about 400 workmen. The town surmounts a beautiful bank or hill which rises about 200 feet above the level, and from the side, of the site of the factory; and it figures both conspicuously and charmingly in the scenic view of a large stretch of the valley of the Slaney. "The dulness and monotony of the six miles to the north," remarks Mr. Fraser, "are agreeably relieved by the tall chimneys and extensive buildings connected with the calico printing works of Messrs. Orr; the workmen and managers' houses; detached and grouped trees; the square fields and rising grounds enclosed with hedge-rows; the village and parish-church, and its rude tower topping the hill above the factory; and the euphony of the name Stratford-on-Slaney, strongly reminds us of the earlier factories in the rural districts of England." The town contains a fever hospital, a church, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The fever hospital is within the Balingglass Poor-law union; it contains 20 beds, but might accommodate 30 patients; it is intended for fever cases occurring in the county of Wicklow, but admits some from the neighbouring parts of the counties of Carlow and Kildare; it is supported almost entirely by county grants; and, in 1839-40, it expended £282 3s. 9d., and admitted 198 patients. Fairs are held on April 21 and Sept. 7.

Area of the town, 41 acres. Pop., in 1831, 952; in 1841, 618. Houses 90. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 37; in manufactures and trade, 72; in other pursuits, 38. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 3; on the directing of labour, 61; on their own manual labour, 60; on means not specified, 23.

STREAMSTOWN, a bay in the parish of Omev, barony of Ballineinch, co. Galway, Connaught. It opens between Inisturk and Omev Island; it penetrates the land east-south-eastward, to the extent of 3½ miles; it is broadest near the head, yet even there attains a maximum breadth of only half-a-mile; and it is nearly dry at low water, and possesses little capacity or aid for navigation. Near its head are a copper mine, a marble quarry, and the hamlet and seat of Streamstown.

STREAMSTOWN, a village in the parish of Ardnercher, barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands at the inter-section of the road from Ballymore to Kibbegan, with that from Monte to Mullingar, 4½ miles south-east of Ballymore, and 6 north-east by east of Monte. It contains a police barrack; and in its vicinity are Streamstown-house, and Streamstown-cottage. Pop. returned with the parish.

STREET, a parish, partly in the barony of Ardagh, co. Longford, but chiefly in the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length of the Longford section, south-east ward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 3,377 acres, 4 perches. Length of the Westmeath section, south-south-westward, 5 miles; breadth, from 2 to 5; area, 13,345 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches,—of which 390 acres, 3 roods are in Lough Dereveragh, and 156 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches are in the river Inny and small lakes. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,302; in 1841, 3,905. Houses 648. Pop. of the Westmeath section, in 1831, 2,993; in 1841, 2,732. Houses 450. The village of Street is situated in the Westmeath section, 2 miles north-north-east of Rathowen, and 11 north-west of Mullingar. The surface of the parish is low, flat, and featureless; a large tract of it in the east is bog; and most of the remainder is good arable land. The foot of Lough Dereveragh lies within the eastern boundary; and the river Inny traces the whole of that boundary both above and below the lake. The small lakes are Ruddan and Dooloughan. The rivulet Riffey flows along the southern boundary, to a confluence with the Inny. The hamlets in the Westmeath section are South Tinode, Middle Tinode, North Tinode, and Boherquill; the seats are Kildevin and Coolamber, the former the residence of Robert Sproule, Esq., and the latter of Philip O'Reilly, Esq.; and the other objects of interest are a police barrack, Mount Land, and the site of Kinard nursery. Considerable improvements have been achieved on an expanse of bog situated to the south of Kildevin-house. The Longford section is much less bleak than the Westmeath section; and it contains a police barrack and Cloonsannah-house. A dispensary in Street is within the Granard Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 23,577 acres, containing a pop. of 5,941; and, in 1839-40, it expended £82 10s., and administered to 738 patients.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardagh. Vicarial tithe composition, £184 12s. 3d.; glebe, £16 10s. Gross income, £201 2s. 3d.; nett, £173 15s. 1d. Patron, Fulke Greville, Esq. The incumbent holds also a stipendiary curacy in the dio. of Cork, and is non-resident in Street. A curate receives a salary of £69 4s. 7d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £184 12s. 3d., and are impropriate in Fulke Greville, Esq. The church is an old building. Sitings 180;

attendance 160. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 150 to 2,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 454, and the Roman Catholics to 3,613; and 6 daily schools had on their books 205 boys and 163 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £5 a-year from Mr. Blackall, £2 from Miss Blackall, and £3 from the Ardagh Association; one, with £5 from Mr. Blackall, and £3 from the Ardagh Association; and each of two, with £8 from the Association for Discourteous Vice, and £10 from subscription. In 1843, two National schools at Lisnacaffrey were salaried with jointly £26 from the Board, and had on their books 145 boys and 132 girls.

STREEVE, a mountain on the southern border of the barony of Kenaught, and of the county of Londonderry, Ulster. It is situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Dungiven; and it lifts its summit to the altitude of 1,280 feet above the level of the sea.

STROKESTOWN, a market and post town, partly in the parish of Kiltrustan, but chiefly in that of Bunlin, barony and county of Roscommon, Connaught. It stands on the road from Elphin to Lanesborough, and on that from Longford to Ballaghaderreen, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Elphin, $5\frac{1}{2}$ east of Tulse, 7 north-north-west of Lanesborough, 10 north-north-east of Roscommon, 10 west-north-west of Longford, $13\frac{1}{2}$ south-east by east of Frenchpark, and $59\frac{1}{2}$ north-west by west of Dublin. A feature more conspicuous than the town itself, and expanding athwart the greater portion of the environs, is Lord Hartland's demesne of Bawn or Strokestown. This demesne closely adjoins all the east side of the town, and spreads away eastward through a large part of the parish of Bunlin; and it comprises an area of 1,456 acres,—323 of which are in the deer-park. Though the grounds are richly wooded, and appear as if bringing upon the town an enormous invasion of forest, they are less remarkable for either the large masses, the groves, and the clumps of their wood, than for the noble form and the luxuriant growth of many of their individual trees. A long straight row of lime trees, richly furnished, and of great height, separates the ornamental part of the demesne from some outlying fields; and the trees, in all the conspicuous parts of the grounds, have been so long and sedulously protected from the approach of cattle as to be free from the formality of the horizontal browsing-line, and to fling their broad branches in pendant and feathery curvatures down to almost the surface of the ground. The mansion is situated a brief distance east of the town, and upon a lower site. "Originally, it was in the old massive style, so common in the country, with wings advancing at right angles considerably beyond the line of the front; but it underwent an alteration under the direction of Mr. Lyne, an English architect, who has contrived to give a light and pleasing appearance to the main or central part of the edifice; but the old wings with their heavy roofs which still remain, detract from the general effect of the whole. The entrance in the central compartment is composed of an Ionic portico, with a flat roof, surmounted by a balustrade."—The principal street of the town commences at the entrance of Lord Hartland's demesne, ascends with a moderate slope westward to the church, and is so uncommonly spacious and airy as to have a width of 150 feet. The only other street of importance ascends from south to north, crosses the principal street at right angles, and has a width of 63 feet. The broad spaces between the carriage-ways and the houses, are either wholly waste, or occupied only at fitful intervals by wheel-wrights, coopers, and other artificers who partially perform their work or deposit

its materials in the open air; and they, therefore, contribute none of the beauty and enjoyments which might easily accrue from them were they disposed in garden-plots, or in malls. The streets, as to edifying, are much superior to those of most other Connaught towns; yet they are far from being unencumbered and degraded with mere butts both frail and filthy. In 1830, the entire town consisted of 37 slated two-story houses, 63 thatched two-story houses, and 161 thatched cabins; but several houses of superior character were in progress. Siliceous sandstone of very beautiful colour may be obtained within a few miles of the town; but blue floetz limestone lies still nearer, and, in consequence of being less expensive, has been in more common use. Slates from the celebrated Killaloe quarries in Lough Derg, might have been brought to within 5 miles of the town by water-carriage; yet the slates used in roofing the 37 slated houses were imported from Wales to Sligo, and brought thence a distance of 33 miles by land-carriage. The public buildings are a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a sessions-house, a bridewell, a dispensary, and an inn and posting establishment. The dispensary is within the Roscommon Poor-law union, and serves for an undefined district; and, in 1839-40, it received £88 15s. 6d., and expended £96 4s. 2½d. The weekly markets are well attended, and give the town a lively and hustling appearance. "I have never," says Mr. Weld, "seen in Ireland so picturesque a market as that of Strokestown; first, from the ample space which was afforded for the detached grouping of the people; secondly, from the relief of the figures by the buildings, and the rich woods of Lord Hartland's demesne; thirdly, from the colours of the dresses of the females, in which deep brown, almost approaching to black, and bright scarlet, predominate." Fourteen or fifteen years ago, about 7,000 barrels of wheat were annually sold in the town, and the markets were improving; yet the artificer population generally complained of paucity of employment. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday after the 12th of May, June, Oct., and Nov. Strokestown is the head-quarters of one of the 7 districts of the constabulary force of the county; and the seat of courts of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions,—the latter on the 2d Thursday of every month. Pop. of the town, in 1831, 1,547; in 1841, 1,611. Houses 250. Area of the Bunlin section, 47 acres. Pop., in 1841, 1,503. Houses 232. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 75; in manufactures and trade, 146; in other pursuits, 69. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 29; on the directing of labour, 141; on their own manual labour, 109; on means not specified, 11. Area of the Kiltrustan section, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 108. Houses 18.

STROKESTOWN, co. Meath. See MITCHELLSTOWN.

STRUEL, a townland, remarkable for its reputedly holy wells, in the parish of Downpatrick, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-east of the town of Downpatrick, barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. The wells are named sometimes after St. Patrick, but more frequently after the townland on which they are situated; and, on Midsummer Eve, and the Friday before Lammas, they are the resort of great numbers of the Roman Catholic peasantry,—some in quest of health, and others to perform penances. They are 4 in number, and communicate with one another by subterraneous channels; each is covered with a vault of stone; and the largest and most celebrated has a vault of 16 feet by 11. The vaults appear to be ancient; and near one of them are the ruins of an old chapel. The Struel Wells, as a resort of superstition, rank in the sauc category with LOUGH DERG,

CLONMACNOISE, CROAGHPATRICK, and ARDMORE: which see.

STRUEL, or STRULE (THE), a river of the co. of Tyrone, Ulster. It is formed by the confluence of the Camowen and the Fairy Water rivulets at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Omagh; and flows $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by westward, to the influx of the Moyle, in the eastern vicinity of Newtown-Stewart, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward, past Newtown-Stewart, to a confluence with the Derg, and the formation of the Mourne. Over nearly its whole course, it is a stream of much beauty.

STRUVE POINT, a small projection of Innishowen Head, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster.

STUMCARTHY. See STAMCARTHY.

SUBULTER, a parish in the barony of Duballow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Kanturk, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 742 acres. Pop., in 1831, 208; in 1841, 273. Houses 39. The surface consists of good land.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition and gross income, £63 6s.; nett, £59 11s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the united benefices of Kilbrin and Liscarroll in the dio. of Cloyne. There is no church. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 4 boys and 56 girls.

SUCK (THE), a river of the province of Connaught. It belongs slightly to the county of Mayo, but chiefly to the counties of Roscommon and Galway. It rises in several head-streams, among hilly grounds, in the Mayo barony of Costello, and the Roscommon baronies of Frenchpark and Castlereagh; yet it is popularly regarded as issuing from Lough O'Flynn, situated several miles south-east and south-west of the sources of these streams, and lying on the western border of the barony of Castlereagh. The river flows $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward from Lough O'Flynn to the town of Castlereagh, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-eastward from the town of Castlereagh to the boundary between the counties of Roscommon and Galway; and thenceforth, excepting over a detour of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles into the county of Roscommon in the vicinity of Athleague, it flows uniformly upon that boundary, south-south-eastward to Ballinasloe, and south-eastward from Ballinasloe to the Shannon, at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Shannon-Bridge. Its length of run, from the point of its first contact with the county boundaries down to its confluence with the Shannon, is $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles measured in straight lines, but at least double that distance measured along the sinuosities of its channel. Some of the river's windings, particularly one near Castle-Strange, and another round the lands of Curraghmore, are very sweeping and not a little curious. Though the transverse distance between two certain points near Castle-Strange is only 132 perches, the distance along the course of the stream is no less than 936 perches, or upwards of sevenfold; and the sweep round Curraghmore is so great that, but for the antagonist and stronger interests of a mill at Athleague, a new channel would have been cut to direct the waters away from the enormous sinuosity. The surface elevation of the Suck above sea-level is 255 feet at its debouch from Lough O'Flynn, and 115 feet at its embouch into the Shannon; so that the total fall of the river is 140 feet. Mr. Weld, however, represents the elevation above sea-level at the embouch into the Shannon at 104 feet, and the elevation at the town of Castlereagh at 198 feet; and he computes as follows the distances and falls of the successive reaches of the river:—from Castlereagh to the influx of the Ballyhaigue river, a distance of 7 miles, and a fall of 22 feet; from the

influx of the Ballyhaigue river to Donamon, a distance of 7 miles, and a fall of 6 feet; from Donamon to Castle-Coote, a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and a fall of 5 feet; from Castle-Coote to Castle-Strange, a distance of 2 miles, and a fall of 10 feet; from Castle-Strange to Athleague, a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and a fall of 1 foot; from Athleague to Mount-Talbot, a distance of 7 miles, and a fall of 19 feet; from Mount-Talbot to the influx of the rivulet Shivan, a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a fall of 5 feet; from the influx of the Shivan to Ballyforan, a distance of 2 miles, and a fall of 4 feet; from Ballyforan to Ballinasloe, a distance of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a fall of 17 feet; and from Ballinasloe to the Shannon, a distance of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a fall of 5 feet. The principal affluents of the Suck are the Ballyglass rivulet and 5 or 6 other tiny streams from the east, and the Ballyhaigue, the Shivan, the Ahascragh, and various smaller streams from the west. Floods of great extent occur upon several of the reaches of the river, occasioned partly by artificial obstructions and partly by natural sluggishness, and producing a great aggregate of mischief upon meadows and other low lands. The bridges across the river occur at Castlereagh, Wellsborough, Ballymoe, Donamon, Castle-Coote, Castle-Strange, Athleague, Rockwood, Mount-Talbot, Ballyforan, Ballygill, and Ballinasloe. "The Suck," observes Mr. Weld, "has been described as nearly analogous, in its character, to the Shannon; that is, the beds of each river are traversed by ledges, composed sometimes of limestone, but more commonly of compact limestone gravel, which damming up the waters, divide the rivers into long reaches, in many instances nearly on a dead level. But although the Suck expands in several places, more particularly in the broad valleys where the bottoms are boggy and marshy, yet it has no lakes like the Shannon. Over the shallows formed by these bars, and at the falls usually found below them, the waters run with considerable velocity, and in periods of floods with impetuosity; but in many of the reaches, for several miles together, the current is deep and smooth, in some few places almost imperceptible; in others rolling in circling eddies amongst the islands with which the river Suck abounds. The scenery amongst these islands, tufted with thickets and bordered with reeds and sedge, is occasionally pleasing, and it is still more so where the river winds, as it does in several parts of its course, under high banks covered with dense woods, or at the base of gently swelling grounds clothed with rich verdure, and enlivened by herds of cattle. But where the river pursues its way through the bogs and marshes, nothing can well be imagined more ugly or dreary. Near its junction with the Shannon there are bogs of more than a mile in breadth, extending for a considerable distance along the margin of the river. The most interesting parts of the Suck, as it appeared to me, are about Mount-Talbot, Rockwood, Castle-Strange, Curraghmore, where the banks, occasionally high, are diversified by considerable reaches of woods and plantations; the river also makes some very beautiful bends. Immediately above the bridge at Ballinasloe, the scenery is also pleasing, the stream gliding amongst tufted islands, with a brisk current, and keeping the gay painted little boats, riding at anchor before the town, in constant movement, swinging from side to side. About Donamon, the breadth of the valley is considerable, and the bottoms being overspread with marsh and bog, the Suck is nearly lost to view, from the Roscommon side, or is only distinguishable where it dilates into pools, for lakes they do not deserve to be called. Donamon-castle, which stands on the Galway side, appears surrounded with woods, but the

valley beneath is a dreary scene."—The Suck has, at its mouth, the appearance of a very fine navigable river; yet, except for row-boats and for flat-bottomed boats of light burden, it is not navigable even to Ballinasloe. A favourite project was long entertained of opening a navigation upon it to Ballinasloe, and it occasioned the making of various surveys at different periods commencing in 1802; but it was, at length, practically terminated by the questionable measure of cutting a canal to Ballinasloe, in extension of the Grand Canal. "If," says Mr. C. W. Williams, the active and enlightened promoter of steam navigation, "the £40,000 granted for the Ballinasloe Canal had been accompanied by an obligation to pay interest, it would not have been asked for probably. The Company might have expended the money so as to produce more immediate profit. The Suck, for example, it is said, might have been made navigable to Ballinasloe for half the sum." "This river, from its junction with the Shannon to Ballyforan Bridge," says Mr. Thomas Rhodes, "is for the principal part so fine a river, and of such noble dimensions, and so capable of being made navigable at all seasons, that it would seem almost a perversion of reason to think of making canals in the line of its vicinity, when facilities offer themselves, as they do, of a much less expensive nature and superior description, for internal traffic by the river."

SUGARLOAF, a hill in the parish of Kilburne, barony of Middlethird, co. Waterford, Munster. Like other hills and mountains of the same name, it has acquired its designation from the circumstance of possessing an abrupt and conical outline. At this hill is a very noble cromlech, the most perfect in the county. "Four oblong masses of rock, elevated on their extremities, support a table-stone or altar of considerable magnitude, the height of which is about 20 feet. The workmanship is altogether rude and unpretending. Within the space enclosed by the uprights or pillars, a single stone stands entirely detached from the sides and covering of the altar." The cromlech stands in the direction of east and west; and its covering stone is chlorite slate,—its upright stones, siliceous slate. Adjacent to the cromlech are the ruins of a church, supposed to have been one of the most ancient in the county.

SUGARLOAF, co. Cork. See **GHOUZ**.

SUGARLOAF (GREAT), a mountain in the southern district of the parish of Kilmacnoage, barony of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is situated 2½ miles south by east of Enniskerry, and 3½ south-south-west of Bray; it lifts its summit to the altitude of 1,631 feet above the level of the sea; it forms a noble background to a series of views, particularly to one southward from the Scalp; it has at first a spreading outline beautifully surfaced with cultivation, but eventually soars into a cone of quartz-rock; it is of easy ascent from the higher part of the road from Dublin to Roundwood and Glendalough; and it commands a magnificent view of a vast expanse of ocean and mountain scenery, with all the diversities of glen, valley, plain, forest, and upland, which so powerfully and richly characterize the northern section of Wicklow. The mountain, on a close view, and seen out of grouping with adjacent mountains, loses much of its sublimity; but seen at such a distance, particularly from the Scalp, as to be the prominent one of various features in a general landscape, it makes a mighty display of many of the best elements of the picturesque. "Looking across a broad, deep, and shadowy glen," says the author of the 'Guide to Wicklow,' "the greater Sugarloaf raises its imposing form against the south. As a picturesque object, it varies according to the position of the sun, or the varying disposition of

the heavens. We have seen it from this point, upon a cloudless noon, across the clear gray interval of interposing air, vast, shadeless, but clothed in its garb of mountain hues, with, perhaps, some three or four figures in the distance, toiling up its sultry side. Again we have seen it from the same point, upon some shadowy day, standing like a mountain monarch amidst its levee of subject hills, attired in a splendid robe of beams, which seemed to fall down over its graceful shoulders, from a superb tiara of clouds over head, among which the sun lay like a chrysolite of purest fire. For these effects the pedestrian must choose his day—we recommend the shadowy, as harmonizing by far the best with the general character of the scenery."

SUGARLOAF (LITTLE), a mountain on the mutual border of the parishes of Bray, Delgany, and Kilmacnoage, barony of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Its summit is situated 1¼ mile north-east of the summit of the Great Sugarloaf, 1½ west-north-west of Bray Head, and 2 south of the town of Bray; it possesses an altitude above sea-level of 1,120 feet; and it is easy of ascent, and commands a better view than even that obtained from Bray Head, of the Wicklow coast and the adjacent country. The mountain "forms a remarkable feature in the landscape, and, from its isolated position and breadth of base, breaks and diversifies into the most pleasing forms the country lying immediately around it." In a number of views, it groups magnificently with the Great Sugarloaf; and, in common with that superb mountain, is seen to best advantage from the Scalp. Its north-east side is steep and grandly featured, overhangs the richly wooded parks of the noble demesne of Kilruddery, and is partly disposed in the deer-park attached to that demesne, and partly in recently-formed and very beautiful drives and promenades.

SUIR (THE), a great and beautiful river, partly of the counties of Kilkenny and Wexford, Leinster, but chiefly of the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, Munster. It rises at the south-west extremity of the parish of Bourne, barony of Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, in the near vicinity of the sources of the Nore, and on the mountain of Borresroe, one of the loftiest of the Devil's-Bit range, 2½ miles south-east of Moneygall. It flows 7½ miles eastward, south-eastward, and southward, chiefly through the barony of Ikerrin, but partly between that barony and Eliogurty, to Templemore; 8 miles southward, through Eliogurty, to Thurles; 3½ miles southward and westward, through Eliogurty, to Holycross; 9 miles south-south-westward, through Eliogurty, between Middlethird and Kilmacanagh, and through Clanwilliam to Golden-bridge; 8½ miles south by eastward, through Clanwilliam, between Clanwilliam and Middlethird, and through West Ifa and Offa, to Cahir; 7 miles south-south-eastward, south-eastward, and eastward, through West Ifa and Offa, to the boundary with co. Waterford; 6½ miles northward, eastward, and east-north-eastward, along the boundary between co. Tipperary and co. Waterford, to Clonmel; 10 miles eastward, along the boundary between co. Tipperary and co. Waterford, to Carriek-on-Suir; 1½ mile eastward, along the same boundary to the first point of contact with Leinster, at the influx of the Lennane; 12 miles eastward, south-eastward, south-south-eastward, north-eastward, and south-eastward, along the boundary between co. Kilkenny and co. Waterford, and through the liberties or parliamentary borough of Waterford, to the city of Waterford; 3½ miles eastward and east-north-eastward, through the liberties of Waterford, and along the boundary between co. Waterford and co. Kilkenny, to Cheekpoint, the magnificent

influx of the Barrow; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward and south-eastward, along the boundary between co. Waterford and co. Wexford, to Passage; and 61 miles southward, under the name of Waterford Harbour, and on the boundary between co. Waterford and co. Wexford, to the ocean. But all these distances are measured in a series of straight lines; so that the sum of them is far short of the distance actually run by the river along the sinuosities of its bed. The principal affluents of the Suir upon its left bank, are the Black river above Thurles, the Honor between Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir, the Leenane $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Carrick-on-Suir, the Pill $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the influx of the Leenane, the Blackwater 2 miles above Waterford, and the Barrow at the junction-point of the counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, and Wexford,—the last so mighty a river as boldly to compete with the Suir in both length and volume, and considerably to excel it in commercial importance. See BARROW. The principal affluents on the left bank, are the Clodiagh between Holy-cross and Golden-bridge, the Aherlow a little above Cahir, the Tar $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the first point of contact with co. Waterford, the Nier at the first point of contact with co. Waterford, the Clodagh $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Carrick-on-Suir, and the St. John's at the city of Waterford. The fall of the Suir everywhere above Clonmel is sufficiently great to give the stream a purling, trotting, and merry current, perfectly free from the sluggishness and stagnancy of such streams as the Shannon and the Suck, and yet not so rapid as to become turbulent or impetuous. The scenery of the banks is everywhere beautiful, occasionally grand, sometimes lusciously lovely, often surpassingly brilliant, and aggregately replete with at once variety, power, and picturesque composition; it constitutes a main part of the attractions of the four very beautiful counties to which it belongs; it reciprocates beauties, both rich and numerous, with the principal towns upon its banks; and it comprises most of the gorgeous expanse of the Golden-Vale, and shares in the magnificence of the Devil's-Bit, the Bilboa, the Galtees, the Knockmeledown, the Cumberagh, the Slievenaman, and the Boley mountains. See TIPPERARY, WATERFORD, KILKENNY, WEXFORD, THURLES, TEMPLEMORE, HOLYCROSS, GOLDEN, CAHIR, CLONMEL, CARRICK, GALTEES, KNOCKMELEDOWN, CUMMERAGH, and SLIEVENAMAN. "When King William, in his march to Carrick," says Mr. Tighe, "gained the summit of the hills that overlook Iverk, and beheld the noble course of this river flowing through a district emphatically called the Golden-Vale, winding beneath the towers of two ancient towns, and emptying itself at last into a capacious harbour, where it meets its brother streams; when he beheld on its opposite bank steep hills presenting masses of foliage, backed by the rocky summits of a chain of mountains; when he beheld beneath him a country which nature had partly clothed with wood, which art had embellished with cultivation, and crowned with castles; he is reported by tradition, as soon as he recovered the first emotions of surprise, to have exclaimed, 'This, indeed, is a country worth fighting for.'"—The navigation of the Suir might, with the aid of a series of canals, be conducted for boats of light burden, so far up probably as Thurles; it might also, without any great achievement of engineering, be connected by canals with the navigation of the Blackwater and the Shannon; yet it actually extends, for practical purposes, no higher than to Clonmel; it is effected even thither with great difficulty, the boatmen expending no small labour in forcing barges through the numerous shallows and rapids; and it has drawn proportionably far less attention, and won for its im-

provement a far smaller amount of public money, than most of the other natural inland navigations of Ireland. Vessels of nearly 800 tons sail up to the quay of Waterford; and vessels of 120 tons are navigated up to Carrick-on-Suir. In 1838, the trade-boats plying to Clonmel belonged to 10 proprietors, averaged from 20 to 40 tons burden, and usually carried, in the course of a year, about 3,000 tons. No tolls are levied; and the freights charged per ton are 3s. 9d. for timber, 4s. for salt, coals, and general merchandise, and 4s. 6d. for agricultural produce. Most of the salmon fisheries on the Suir are private property; and the fishing has greatly increased,—the fish greatly diminished.

SULLANE (THE), a rivulet of the western district of the county of Cork, Munster. It rises among the Derrynasaggart mountains, on the western verge of the county, and runs $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward to Macroom, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile eastward to the influx of the Glashyduff, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile southward to a confluence with the Lee. Its last stretch of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile is on the boundary between West Muskerry and East Muskerry; and the whole of its previous course is within the former of these baronies. Its principal affluents are the Foharus and the Glashyduff, both from the north, and the former $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Macroom; but it receives also several other rivulets from lateral glens, and numerous rills and mountain torrents from the adjoining uplands; and it possesses a considerably larger volume than might be anticipated from the comparative brevity of its course. On the banks of this stream was fought and won a fierce battle by Brian Boromh. See LANNEY.

SULLATOBBER (THE), a rivulet of the county of the town of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, Ulster. It issues from beneath a limestone rock about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the town, turns a corn-mill in its progress to the sea, and falls into Belfast Lough at the suburb called the Scotch Quarters.

SUMMERHILL, a small post-town in the parish of Laracor, barony of Lower Moyferagh, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands at the intersection of the road from Tim to Kilcock with that from Dublin to Mullingar, 5 miles south-south-east of Trim, $5\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Kilcock, 9 east-south-east of Ballivor, 10 west-north-west of Dunboyne, and 18 west-north-west of Dublin. It is a neat well-built place, in the midst of one of the richest portions or the rich plain of Meath; yet it is in a state of decay. The demesne of Summerhill adjoining it on the south, and of great extent, was, not many years ago, regarded as one of the finest in Ireland; but it has been nearly denuded of its venerable and magnificent woods, and is in the fair way to become a scene of comparative desolation. The mansion was a splendid specimen of Grecian architecture; but is now reduced to a condition too sadly in keeping with the demesne. The estate of Summerhill was the property of the ancient and opulent family of Rowley, and still belongs to their descendant, Lord Longford. "This estate," says Brewer, "was possessed, in the early part of the 17th century, by the baronet family of Langford, from whom it passed by marriage, in the person of Mary, eldest daughter and heir of Sir Hercules Langford, in the year 1683, to the family of Rowley, ennobled in 1765. The titles of Viscount Langford and Baron Summerhill became extinct on the decease of Hercules, the first Viscount, whose mother had been advanced to the peerage as Viscountess Langford and Baroness Summerhill, with limitation of those honours to her heirs male by her husband, the Right Hon. Hercules Langford Rowley. This and the other estates of the family of Rowley, descended, on the above event,

to Frances Rowley, niece of the deceased nobleman, who married her first cousin, Clotworthy, third son of Thomas, Earl of Beetive, who has assumed the name and arms of Rowley, and was created Baron Langford of Summerhill in the year 1800." Within a mile of the town are also the seats of Spring-valley and Ballygortagh; and in the near vicinity are the vestiges of the interesting quondam demesne of DANGAN: which see. Fairs are held at Summerhill on April 30, June 9, Sept. 22, and Nov. 25. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Tuesday of every month. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Meath takes name from Summerhill, and has chapels here and at Dangan. Area of the town, 15 acres. Pop., in 1831, 331; in 1841, 287. Houses 46.

SUMMER'S COVE, a hamlet in the parish of Ringcoran, east side of Kinsale harbour, barony of Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster.

SUMMERVILLE, a fishing hamlet in the parish of Corbally, barony of Gualtier, co. Waterford, Munster. It is situated on the east side of Tramore harbour, at the strait or channel between Tramore bay and the Back Strand; but though a coast-guard station, and one of the principal fishing villages of the barony, it is a very poor place. Immediately adjoining it is the villa of Summerville, the lodge of Earl Fortescue.

SUNDERLIN, a lake in the parishes of Killare and Ballymore, half-a-mile north of the town of Ballymore, barony of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It contains some islets. Its length is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; and its area within Killare is 49 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches,—and within Ballymore, 91 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches.

SUNFISH-BANK, a large and interesting fishing-bank off the west coast of co. Mayo, Connaught. Its centre is situated 12 miles north-west by west of Innisboffin, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ west-south-west of Clare Island, and 24 south-west of Slievemore in Achill. "Just within sight of the highland of Achill Island," says Mr. Nimmo, "is the ground called the Sunfish-Bank; we are on it with Slievemore-Achill, about east-north-east per compass, 70 to 90 fathoms. This bank is remarkable from the break of the tide on it, with ebb and flood, and is supposed to be a ridge of land extending from the Blaskets to Erris Head, in about 70 fathoms. Half-a-mile farther off, we have 15 fathoms more water, and the increase of depth is also considerable within it; the water outside deepens quickly to 100 fathoms and upwards; and the probability is, that this bank is near the edge of soundings. This place is frequented in spring by the sunfish or basking shark, the best season being the last week in April, or first in May; they come hither from the north, and are seen from Tory Island to beyond the Blaskets; in fine weather they come to the surface in the morning and evening, when they are pursued and struck with harpoons, for the sake of their oil, of which one fish will yield to the extent of 7 to 10 barrels. The fish are in considerable numbers together, and easily got at in a fine day; but the weather at this season is very uncertain, and the swell so great, that frequently there are hardly any fish caught; in 1822, for example, there were only two killed. Should a fine day or two occur, during the season, there may, however, be from 30 to 40 killed; but in such a case, the fish make off speedily to the south, as the fishermen say, whenever they smell the blood."

SUTTONS AND HORSEWOOD, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Ferns, and co. of Wexford, Leinster. Post-town, Priesthaggard.

SWANLINBAR, a small post-town in the parish of Kinawley, barony of Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands on the rivulet Cloddagh, and on

the road from Enniskillen to Ballinamore, 5 furlongs south of the boundary with co. Cavan, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Florence-court Cross-roads, 8 north-west of Ballyconnell, and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ south by west of Enniskillen. Though the country so near as Florence-court is lusciously beautiful; yet the district immediately around Swanlinbar is wild, mountainous, and almost savagely romantic, and is closely connected on the west with the congeries of dreary alpine uplands which lie around the sources of the Shannon. The summit of Cratty, 1,215 feet in altitude, is situated 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Swanlinbar; that of Legavagra, 1,279 feet, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east; and that of Cuilcagh, 2,188 feet, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west. The only seat in the vicinity, within co. Cavan, is Tircahan-lodge. A chalybeate spa at Swanlinbar long drew to the town considerable numbers of invalids and ennuyées in quest of health and recreation. The well is situated within an ornamental enclosure, laid out with shrubberies and gravel walks. The town contains a church, a Methodist meeting-house, a Roman Catholic chapel, a dispensary, and a constabulary barrack; and it is the head-quarters of one of the 7 districts of the constabulary of Cavan. The dispensary is within the Poor-law union of Enniskillen; and, in 1839-40, it expended £128 10s. 5d., and made 3,296 dispensations of medicine. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Wednesday of every month. Fairs are held on Feb. 2, March 30, May 18, June 29, July 27, Aug. 18, Sept. 14, Oct. 13, Nov. 27, and Dec. 21. Area of the town, 23 acres. Pop., in 1831, 398; in 1841, 492. Houses 91. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 25; in manufactures and trade, 52; in other pursuits, 27. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 6; on the directing of labour, 51; on their own manual labour, 39; on means not specified, 8.

SWANTONSTOWN, a village in the parish of Skull, and vicinity of Ballydehob, western division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster.

SWATTERAGH, or **SWATRAGH**, a village in the parish of Maghera, barony of Loughisholin, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It stands at the northern extremity of the parish, on the river Clody, and on the mail-road from Coleraine to Armagh, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Maghera, 4 south by east of Garvaghy, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Kilrea. The summit of Cairntogher, 1,521 feet in altitude, is situated 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the west-south-west; and the bill of Swatteragh is so near as to send down its eastern skirts to the village. Here is a Presbyterian meeting-house. Fairs are held on March 5, May 17, July 17, and Dec. 3. Area of the village, 10 acres. Pop., in 1831, 214; in 1841, 238. Houses 46.

SWEEP (THE), a hamlet in the parish of Kilmadan, barony of Middlethird, 4 miles south-west by west of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. In its vicinity are the seats of Whitfield, and Mount-Congreve, Butlerstown, Wood-villa, and Ballyduff.—the first and the second the beautiful residences of respectively William Christmas, Esq., and John Congreve, Esq.

SWILLAN (LOUGH). See **SILLAN**.

SWILLY (THE), a rivulet of the baronies of Kilmacrenan and Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. It rises near the south-west extremity of the parish of Conwal; it runs 10 miles east-north-eastward, past Letterkenny to the commencement of an estuarial expansion at Barn-Hill, 3 miles below Letterkenny; and it proceeds 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward as an estuary, with an extreme breadth of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, but reduced at low water to mere river volume, to a full expansion into Lough Swilly, 2 miles above Inch. The basin of the stream, from its source to the demesne

of Foxhall, 3 miles above Letterkenny, is a picturesque mountain glen; and thence to Lough Swilly, it is a pleasant and fertile valley, screened with considerable hills, whose heights and escarpments are a brilliant diversity of moorland, pastoral verdure, tillage-ground, woodland, craggy knoll, and rocky precipice.

SWILLY (LOUGH), a large, long, and ramified inlet of the sea, in the county of Donegal, Ulster. It, in a general view, extends southward, between the peninsula of Innishowen and the main body of the county; and has the barony of Innishowen on the east, the barony of Raphoe on the south, and the barony of Kilmacrenan on the west. The parishes of Innishowen upon its shores are Clonmany, Desertegney, Lower Fahan, Upper Fahan, and Burt, besides that of Inch, lying insulated in its bosom; the parishes of Raphoe upon its shores are All-Saints, Raymoghly, and Leek; and the parishes of Kilmacrenan upon its shores are Aghanushin, Aghnish, Tullyferri, Killygarvan, and Clondeavaddock. The towns and principal villages upon its shores are Buncrana, in Lower Fahan; Churchtown, in Upper Fahan; Newtown-Conyngham, in All-Saints; Manor-Conyngham, in Raymoghly; Ramelton, in Aghnish; and Rathmullen, in Killygarvan. The Lough enters between Duaff Head on the east, and Fannat Point on the west, and has a width at the entrance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and it first extends 5 miles southward to Dunree-Fort, with a maximum width of 4 miles, and a minimum width of 2 miles; it next extends 4 miles south-east by southward to Buncrana, with a maximum and a minimum width of respectively 2 miles and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; it next extends 3 miles southward to Inch Island, with a maximum and a minimum width of respectively 2 miles and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; it then sends off a subordinate branch round the east and south sides of Inch, with a maximum and a minimum width of respectively $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile; and it extends its main body in two stretches, the first $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward and southward to the foot of the estuary of the Swilly, with a maximum and a minimum width of respectively 2 miles and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and the second $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward up the estuary of the Swilly, with a maximum width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The principal creeks or offsets are Ballyviesloker bay, in the parish of Clondeavaddock; Owenamara, Lamb's-Head, Mill, and Kerr's bays, all tiny creeks, in the parish of Killygarvan; Portbane, a little cove, in the parish of Desertegney; the small harbour of Buncrana, in Lower Fahan; a comparatively large expansion, of the nature of a lagoon, opposite the south-east extremity of Inch Island; the comparatively large estuary of the Leenane, up to the town of Ramelton; a considerable expansion in All-Saints, up to Newtown-Conyngham; and the navigable water-way of the river Swilly, up to the vicinity of Letterkenny. In the first stretch of the Lough, or between its entrance and Dunree Fort, are the rocks called the Five Fingers, those called the Swilly Rocks, and some tiny islets near the west shore. Between the entrance and Buncrana, are Dunree Fort on the east shore, and two batteries on the west shore. At Fannat Point is a lighthouse showing a fixed light, and indicating the entrance to the Lough; and the cost of maintaining this lighthouse during 1840, was £428 12s. 2d.,—during 1843, £282 17s. 8d. Spring tides rise within the Lough to the height of 18 feet. The shores below Buncrana are prevaillingly bluff and cliffy, and are washed to the edge at low water; but those above Buncrana rapidly soften in feature, and aggregately glide off into extensive strands at low water; and the bed of the Lough round the east and south sides of Inch, and within the estuary of

the Swilly, is nearly all dry at low water. The capacities of the Lough for navigation and anchorage are singularly rich, yet minister surpassingly little to the purposes and prosperities of actual commerce. The immediate sea-boards from the entrance up to Inch Island are mixedly hilly and mountainous, and aggregately grand and imposing; and those above Inch Island exhibit such free and incessant intermixtures of low grounds, undulations, gentle hills, and the diversified features produced by different soils and treatments, as to be of decidedly pleasing character, and to present a considerable amount of middle-rate picturesqueness. The principal heights, from the entrance to Inch, are, on the east shore, Raghtenmore, 1,656 feet in altitude,—Milltown, 1,373 feet,—Aghaweel, 1,106 feet,—Clonglash, 855 feet,—Craig, 749 feet,—and Scalp, 1,589 feet; on Inch itself, a height of 757 feet; and on the west coast, Elagh Hill, 506 feet,—a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Elagh Hill, 751 feet,—Knockalla, 1,196 feet,—Croghan, 1,007 feet,—and Mass Hill, 1,132 feet. In 1841, about 2,000 acres of the bed of Lough Swilly were reclaimed from the tide, embanked, and completely drained by an English Company.

SWINEFORD, a small market and post town in the parish of Kilconduff, barony of Gallen, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the road from Dublin to Ballina, by way of Strokestown and Ballaghaderreen, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Kiltamagh, $5\frac{1}{2}$ west-south-west of Bellaghy, 9 east-south-east of Foxford, $12\frac{1}{2}$ north-east by east of Castlebar, 14 west by north of Ballaghaderreen, 16 south-east by south of Ballina, and $102\frac{1}{2}$ west-north-west of Dublin. It is washed by one of the numerous small head-streams of the river Moy; and it borrows embellishment from the adjoining demesne of Brabazon-Park, the residence of the late Sir William Brabazon, Bart. This demesne is rather a poor and ill-conditioned place for a baronet family; yet it forms both a conspicuous and a grateful feature in the midst of a flat, tame, treeless, and dreary expanse of country. The town is in an improving state; and it possesses a church, a parsonage, a Roman Catholic chapel, a market-house, a sessions-house, a poor-law workhouse, a dispensary, a constabulary barrack, several good shops, and an inn and posting establishment. Fairs are held on March 17, May 25, June 12, July 2, Aug. 18, Oct. 31, and Dec. 18. The town is the head-quarters of one of the nine districts of the constabulary of Mayo, and the seat of courts of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions,—the latter on the second Tuesday of every month. In 1815, building leases were granted in the town by its proprietor, Sir William Brabazon; and, previous to that period, the place was a miserable village. Area of the town, 60 acres. Pop., in 1831, 813; in 1841, 1,016. Houses 146. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 50; in manufactures and trade, 78; in other pursuits, 35. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 14; on the directing of labour, 84; on their own manual labour, 53; on means not specified, 12.

The Swineford Poor-law union ranks as the 23d, and was declared on April 2, 1840. It lies partly in co. Sligo, but chiefly in co. Mayo; and comprehends an area of 133,026 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 65,965. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop. in 1831, are, in co. Sligo, Achonry, 5,119,—and Kilmacteigue, 7,620; and in co. Mayo, Swineford, 5,951,—Killasser, 6,581,—Tuamore, 3,576,—Meelick, 3,491,—Bohola, 3,658,—Killeaden, 5,741,—Knock, 3,036,—Aughamore, 7,062,—Kilmolvee, 5,491,—and Kilbeagh, 8,639. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 7 and 21; and of the latter, 3 are elected by the division of Kilbeagh, 2 by each

of the divisions of Swineford, Killasser, Killeaden, Aughamore, Kilmovee, Achoury, and Kilmacteigue, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The two Sligo divisions lie within the barony of Leney; the divisions of Knock, Aughamore, Kilmovee, and Kilbeagh, lie within the barony of Costello; and the remaining divisions lie within the barony of Gallen. The number of valued tenements in the Leney districts is 2,657,—in the Costello districts, 4,265,—in the Gallen districts, 5,273,—in the entire union, 12,195; and of this total, 8,949 were valued under £5,—2,647, under £10,—316, under £15,—99, under £20,—50, under £25,—36, under £30,—30, under £40,—18, under £50,—and 50, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £57,561 15s. The workhouse was contracted for on Oct. 16, 1840,—to be completed in Feb. 1842,—to cost £7,100 for building and completion, and £1,300 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 6 acres, obtained for an annual rent of £18,—and to contain accommodation for 700 paupers. The total expenditure up to Feb. 6, 1843, was £615 3s. The only medical charities within the union are dispensaries at Swineford, Foxford, and Kiltamagh; and, in 1840-41, they expended £526 7s.; and administered to 9,047 patients, while the Swineford dispensary alone expended £187 17s., and administered to 2,974 patients.

SWORDS (THE), a rivulet of the counties of Meath and Dublin, Leinster. It rises in two head-streams, the one on the south border of the barony of Ratoath, the other on the north border of the barony of Dunboyne; and it runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward to the town of Swords in co. Dublin, and thence 1 mile north by eastward to a confluence with the Broadmeadow river; and the united stream now turns eastward, and falls almost immediately into the head of Malahide bay or estuary. The Swords rivulet sometimes bears the name of the Ward; and it pursues part of its way along a beautiful dell or mimic glen, and is there crossed by the Dublin and Drogheda road upon a causeway and bridge of considerable height.

SWORDS, a parish, partly in the barony of Coolock, but chiefly in that of Nethercross, co. Dublin, Leinster. The Nethercross section contains the town of Swords: see next article. Length, southward, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Coolock section, 5 acres, 3 roads, 20 perches; of the Nethercross section, 9,668 acres, 3 roads, 31 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,722; in 1841, 3,638. Houses 670. Pop. of the Coolock section, in 1841, 5. House 1. Pop. of the rural districts of the Nethercross section, in 1841, 1,845. Houses 321. The Act 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 96, transferred the townland of Ballymadrough from the barony of Balrothery to that of Nethercross, and the townland of Swords glebe from the barony of Nethercross to that of Coolock. The surface consists, for the most part, of good land, lying low, yet gently diversified with undulations, considerably embellished with culture, and pleasantly watered by the Swords and Broadmeadow rivulets to the head of Malahide bay. The highest ground is in the extreme north-west, and has an altitude above sea-level of 100 feet. The road from Dublin to Drogheda, by way of Balbriggan, passes through the interior. The principal rural residences are Brackenstown-house, Richard Manders, Esq.; Knocksedan-house; Rathingle-house; Little-Forest-house; Kileronan-house; Mount-Gamble; Swords-house; Mantua-house; Newport-house; Lissenhall; Maiden-house; Seafield, John Arthur, Esq.; Little Lissenhall; Roganstown-house; Saucerstown-house; and Rathbeal-house. The principal antiquities, apart from those in the town, are the ruins of a castle, the ruins of

Forest-house, the ruins of Glasmore-abbey, St. Cronan's-Well, and Sunday-Well. The principal hamlets are Sunday-Well and Murray's-bridge.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Dublin. Vicarial tithe composition, £67 3s. 10½d.; glebe, £107 5s. One portion of the rectorial tithes, compounded for £204 3s. 9d., are appropriated to the prebend of Swords; and another portion, compounded for £205 17s. 4d., are appropriated to the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The vicarages of Swords and KINSEALY, and the curacies of KILLOSSORY and KILLEEK [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Swords. Pop., in 1831, 4,927. Gross income, £334 6s. 10½d.; nett, £311 14s. 4½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built in 1818, by means of a loan of £2,307 13s. 10½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 150. Two Roman Catholic chapels in the parish have an attendance of respectively 1,500 and 75; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Malahide. There are Roman Catholic chapels also in Kinscally and Killossory. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 541, and the Roman Catholics to 3,712; the Protestants of the union to 605, and the Roman Catholics to 4,845; 3 daily schools in the parish had on their books 264 boys and 218 girls; and a daily school in Kinscally had 28 boys and 42 girls. One of the schools in Swords parish was a day school held in the Roman Catholic chapel; one was aided with a grant of £15 a-year from the National Board; and one was a public free-school, for the children of residents within the old borough of Swords, supported out of the annual proceeds of the sum of £15,000, granted as compensation for the disfranchisement of the borough at the Legislation Union.

SWORDS,

A market and post town in the parish of Swords, barony of Nethercross, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the Swords river, and at the intersection of the road from Malahide to Ashbourne with the east road from Dublin to Drogheda, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Malahide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ north by east of Santry, $6\frac{1}{2}$ south-east by east of Ashbourne, 7 north by east of Dublin, $7\frac{1}{2}$ south by west of Balrothery, and 16 south by east of Drogheda.

Environ.—The steep banks and lovely features of the dell of the Swords river, some tumulation of ground immediately adjacent to the dell, the rich soil and fine cultivation of the surrounding fields, and the profusion and variety of the neighbouring villas and villa-demesnes, render the site and environs of the town more pleasing than those of most in an equally flat district of country. "A very interesting road leads from Swords to Brazeel, the ancient residence of the Bolton family. It winds on a terrace overlooking the glen and rivulet which run through Swords; presently Brackenstown-house appears in view on the opposite descent of the glen, with the mills in the depth of the valley, and, lastly, the ruins of the old house of Brazeel. On the opposite side of the road is a fine fort, about 24 feet in diameter, and 50 feet in height, with one yet distinguishable fosse which opened into the river, whence it could be filled when its defence required such a measure." The group of the principal public buildings of the town, situated on the summit of a rising ground, and consisting of the modern Gothic church, the massive square of a quondam abbey church, and a tapering and perfectly preserved pillar-tower, forms a picturesque, striking, and unique feature in the midst of a large region of low rich country.

The Town and its Public Buildings.—The principal street of Swords extends about half-a-mile along the Dublin and Drogheda road, and consists chiefly of small houses; and the entire town has a meagre and poor appearance as to nearly all its modern condition, yet makes a powerful impression upon a stranger, particularly upon an antiquary, by its ancient public buildings and its many historical associations. "Like most of our ancient towns," says a writer in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, who, however, adopts both the language and the blunders of most popular authors in Irish ecclesiastical antiquities, "Swords appears to be of ecclesiastical origin. A sumptuous monastery was founded here in the year 512, by the great St. Columb, who appointed St. Finian Lobair, or the leper, as its abbot, and to whom he gave a missal or copy of the gospels, written by himself. St. Finian died before the close of the 6th century. In course of time, this monastery became possessed of considerable wealth, and the town rose into much importance. It contained within its precincts, in addition to St. Columb's church, 4 other chapels, and 9 exterior chapels subservient to the mother church. Hence, on the institution of the collegiate church of St. Patrick, it ranked as the first of the 13 canonries attached to that cathedral by Archbishop Comin, and was subsequently known by the appellation of the golden prebend. There was also a nursery here, the origin of which is unknown. To this monastery, the bodies of the monarch Brian Boromh and his son Morogh, were conveyed in solemn procession by the monks after the memorable battle of Clontarf; and after remaining a night were carried to the abbey of Duleek, and committed to the care of the monks of St. Cieran, by whom they were conveyed to Armagh." A re-edification of the Culdean pile founded by St. Columb, and eventually devoted to the use of monks, and constituted in the true sense of the word an abbey, is said to have been a structure of much architectural beauty; and its church was long used as the parochial place of worship, but, with the exception of the tower or belfry, was all swept away to make place for the present modern parochial church. The tower stands detached on the north side of the present church; it presents no indications of a higher antiquity than the 14th or 15th century; and it is a massive and rather lofty square structure, undistinguished by any remarkable architectural features. The present church was completed in 1818, after a design by Mr. Trench of Heywood, and superintended by Mr. Farrel; and is a substantial edifice of cut stone, in the modern pointed style of architecture. But "though imposing in its general appearance," remarks the writer already quoted, "it is but a spurious and jejune imitation of the pointed or Gothic style of architecture, and such as might have been expected from minds so wanting in good taste and feeling as those which permitted the removal of the beautiful ruins of the ancient abbey to erect it on their site. Similar acts of wanton destruction are now unfortunately of daily occurrence, and are any thing but honourable to their perpetrators, who, though they may regard such remains as vestiges of ancient superstition, should still remember, as Byron says, that

'Even the faintest relics of a shrine
Of any worship wake some thoughts divine.'

We are told that the inhabitants of Swords feel proud of this pretending but tasteless structure, and we believe it possible; but if the principles of a refined and educated architectural taste should ever again be generally disseminated in Ireland, they will indulge in a very different feeling. In this country, we

have yet to learn that elegance of form and correctness of design in ecclesiastical buildings, are, in the hands of a judicious and educated architect, quite attainable even with the limited means usually appropriated to the purpose." The interior of the church has no division, and is neat, but possesses no architectural embellishment. The west end has a gallery or organ loft, and the east window is filled with modern painted glass, pleasingly executed. Bell says, respecting the quondam monastic buildings, with their church, "Their remains are chiefly of the pointed Gothic order, but from its appearance it must have been one of the earliest specimens after its introduction into Ireland. The arches, as was usual at that early period, are of a mixed style, some circular, others pointed, but generally of rude workmanship. The present walls enclose an area of great extent, and several parts indicate that they were founded as much for strength and protection as for any other purpose. They were strongly fortified with towers, and their exterior presents an embattled front, of an imposing appearance, and from the constant ravages which this abbey suffered from their Danish neighbours, it is evident that these fortifications were not uncalled for." A few yards to the north of the tower of the old church, and standing, like it, in an isolated position, is the pillar-tower of Swords, one of the plainest of the curious antiquities of its unique class, but maintained in a state of high preservation. The tower is 73 feet in height, and terminates in a conical capping, which, at a date long subsequent to that of the tower's own erection, came to be surmounted by a cross. Near the summit are four round-headed apertures, facing the cardinal points; and in different stages of the ascent are four other apertures, small and square. The doorway faces the east, but is now walled up, and, in consequence of the gradual accumulation of soil round the base of the tower, is now on a level with the surface. Archdall says that two of the chapels in Swords, which stood apart from the church of the ancient monastery, were dedicated to respectively St. Finian and St. Bridget; that the latter "was on the north side of the town, not far from the gates of the old palace;" and that in the vicinity of it stood an ancient cross, called 'Pardon Crosse.' The castle or palace of Swords was, from an early period, one of the residences of the archbishop of Dublin; and Harris notices that Archbishop Comin obtained from King John a license for an annual fair at Swords during 8 days after the festival of St. Columb. The palace was built in the castellated style of architecture, of such strength and appearance as to accord with the turbulence and perilousness of the times in which it was erected; but, though still surviving in some interesting remains, it was so freely used as a mere quarry for the general supply of the population, as to be now reduced to mere ranges of embattled wall, flanked with towers, and enclosing a court which is now converted into a garden, but which formerly contained the domestic palatial buildings. "Descending from the churchyard, by a fine old village elm," says a writer in the *Irish Penny Magazine*, "and crossing the little stream that waters this town, the visitor approaches the embattled enclosure, which yet presents considerable remains of the archiepiscopal palace and of the old chapel of St. Columb, as it is popularly called; the warders' walk round the castle walls, and several watch-towers, are still traceable. On the line of the walls, at one side, is the outer gate of a building popularly said to have been that in which the parliaments that have met at Swords were assembled. The window in this is very remarkable for the mullions and casements, which are all of a red sandstone unknown in this

country. The whole interior of the edifice, as also of several others, which were included in the existing walls, have been removed, and the circumscribed area cultivated as an orchard. Here is also a new chapel, built about 1827, with a conspicuous steeple, but not very remarkable either for its beauty or commodiousness." The other public buildings are an infantry barrack, the endowed school, and the bridge.

Trade, &c.—Almost the only trade is the retail supply of miscellaneous goods to the surrounding country. Fairs are held on March 17 and May 9. In 1838, the public conveyances were 3 cars to Dublin, a coach, a caravan, and a mail-car, in transit between Dublin and Drogheda, a coach between Dublin and Belfast, 2 cars between Dublin and Balbrigan, and a coach between Dublin and Armagh. In 1843, the Swords Loan Fund had a capital of £221, circulated £816 in 281 loans, realized a net profit of £8 12s. 9d., and had two proprietors or depositors of its capital. A dispensary in the town is within the Balrothery Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 7,063; and, in 1839–40, it expended £203 10s., and administered to 1,844 patients.

Municipal Affairs.—The town of Swords is recognised as a borough by a charter of Richard I.; and it had a previous charter of John, Earl of Morton, and a subsequent one of 5 James II. The borough limits extended, on the north, about 1½ mile from the centre of the town, to Balhary; on the east, a little less than a mile, to Lissenhall river; on the south, about a mile, to Driinan; and on the west, about ¾ of a mile, to Moorestown. The only public officers were a portreeve of the borough, and the seneschal of the manor of St. Sepulchre, which is part of the possessions of the archbishop of Dublin. The portreeve was annually appointed by the archbishop of Dublin, and sworn at the Michaelmas court-leet of the manor of St. Sepulchre in Dublin. Two commons, designated East and West, or the Commons of Drynan and the Commons of Swords, and comprising respectively about 20, and upwards of 100 acres, were formerly maintained for the uses of the inhabitants; but, between the years 1800 and 1833, they were so completely encroached upon, that, in the latter year, only about 20 perches remained unenclosed. A portreeve's court, acting as a branch of the seneschal's court of St. Sepulchre, and exercising jurisdiction in all cases arising within the manor, was formerly held once a-week, but was discontinued about the year 1828. A court of petty-sessions, presided over by the magistrates of the county, is held on every Wednesday. The public peace is maintained by a party of the county constabulary. A lock-up place under the police barrack is the only apology for a prison. The principal street of the town is part of a turnpike road, and is kept in repair by the trustees; and the other streets or bye-ways are repaired by county presentments. The resident householders of the borough sent two members to the Irish parliament; and the sum of £15,000, granted as compensation for disfranchisement at the Legislative Union, was vested in a body of governors, to be secured in the government funds, and the interest of it to be applied, "in the first place, to the maintenance of one or more schools to be established within the borough, under proper instructors, and the surplus of the occurring interest, after paying all expenses of maintaining the establishment for education, in apprenticing the children educated in the said school to useful trades and occupations; and that any further surplus still remaining should be applied in premiums for the general encouragement of agriculture and manufactures, or in such other manner and

under such regulations as the trustees should think would most effectually tend to promote the Christian religion, morality, good order, sobriety, cleanliness, industry, and wealth, within the said borough; and that a sum of £1,875, being the interest on the said sum, due on the 25th June, 1803, should be applied in obtaining ground for a site, and in purchasing, repairing, building, or fitting up proper school-rooms for the purposes of the establishment." The surplus of the interest, after all the expenses of the schools are defrayed, is applied to the support of the town's dispensary, and of a coal store for supplying coals at a reduced rate to the poor. The officers of the governors are a treasurer, a superintendent, a master of the boys' school, a mistress of the girls' school, and a physician for the dispensary. The children admitted to the schools are not limited in number, but they must be the children of parents who have for 5 years been resident within the town or liberties; 6 boys and 6 girls are apprenticed out every year, and the sum of £12 paid with each apprentice; and the children selected to be apprenticed must be 14 years of age, and taken from the first class for best answering. Another public fund, arising from lands called Economy lands, is applied in repairing the parish-church, and otherwise relieving the parishioners from church rates.

Statistics.—Area of the town, 104 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,537; in 1841, 1,788. Houses 348. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 210; in manufactures and trade, 149; in other pursuits, 87. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 17; on the directing of labour, 164; on their own manual labour, 255; on means not specified, 10. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 358; who could read but not write, 155; who could neither read nor write, 236. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 282; who could read but not write, 176; who could neither read nor write, 389.

History.—Swords was anciently called the City of St. Columbkille, and long figured as a place of great importance. In 1012, and again in 1016, it was burned by the Danes. In 1035, Conor O'Melaghlín laid waste Swords, in retaliation of Sitric, the Danish king of Dublin, having devastated Ardbraccan. In 1069, and again in 1130, 1138, and 1166, Swords was greatly injured by fire. In 1191, Archbishop Comin granted to St. Patrick's church the tithes of all his mills, excepting those of Swords, which he had previously granted to the monastery of Grace Dieu. In 1336, the celebrated William of Wykeham, famous for his artistic achievements in architecture, and afterwards bishop of Winchester, held the prebend of Swords along with eleven benefices in England. In 1423, the prebend of Swords was conferred by the king upon Brande, Cardinal of Placentia. In 1431, this prebend, hitherto called the Golden Prebend, and now become notorious as an object of cupidity to cardinals and other favourites of the Roman see, was divided into three portions, one assigned to the prebendary, one assigned to the perpetual vicar, and one conferred on the chapter of St. Patrick's cathedral for the maintenance of six minor canons and six choristers, and for the defraying of lights, repairs, and other necessary expenses. In 1474, an act of parliament granted an annuity to the prioress of the nunnery of Swords, and to her successors. In 1585, Swords sent its first members to parliament. In 1641, the first Irish army of the Pale assembled at Swords, preparatory to the commencement of the great civil war which desolated the kingdom; and this army was afterwards attacked by Sir Charles Coote, and driven from its intrenchments with considerable loss.

SYBIL-HEAD, or **CAPE-SYBIL**, a lofty and picturesque cape, at the north-western extremity of the barony of Corkaguiney, co. Cork, Munster. It screens the north side of Ferriters Cove; and is situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Dunourlin Head, and 4 north of Dunmore Head. The cliffs of the cape itself and of the stretch of coast onward to Dunourlin Head are soaring and romantic; and on their summit, near the latter headland, are the remains of the Fort-del-ore, which was occupied by the Spanish troops, who landed in the vicinity, and were attacked and hewn down in the reign of Elizabeth.

SYDDAN, or **SIDDAX**, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Lower Slane, 4 miles east-south-east of Nobber, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, eastward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 5,163 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,212; in 1841, 1,357. Houses 231. The surface consists of good land; and is traversed by the road from Kells to Ardee. The seats are Mooretown-house, Bigstone-lodge, and Keeran-house. The village stands in the western district, and is the site of the church. A dispensary here is within the Ardee Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 17,837 acres, with a pop. of 5,853; and, in 1839-40,

it expended £145 8s. 6d., and administered to 1,266 patients. Area of the village, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 121. Houses 20.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial title composition, £83 1s. 6d.; glebe, £30. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £253 16s. 1d.; and are inappropriate in J. P. Eyton, Esq. The vicarages of Syddan and KILLEARY, and the rectory of MITCHELLSTOWN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Syddan. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 3,658. Gross income, £291 3s. 9d.; nett, £251 3s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1753, by means of parochial assessment. Sittings 150; attendance, from 40 to 50. The Roman Catholic chapels of Syddan, Lobbinstown, and Heronstown, have an attendance of respectively from 400 to 500, 500, and 500; and in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 51, and the Roman Catholics to 1,200; the Protestants of the union to 123, and the Roman Catholics to 3,861; 2 pay daily schools at Newtown and Greenhills, in the parish, were usually attended by about 96 scholars; and 5 other daily schools in the union had on their books 127 boys and 71 girls.

SYNGENSTOWN. See BALDRASHANE.

T

TA, or **LADY'S ISLAND (LOUGH)**, a sea-lough or lagoon in the barony of Forth, co. Wexford, Leinster. It is connected with the ocean by a narrow and brief strait, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-north-west of Carnsore Point; and it penetrates the land nearly 2 miles north-north-eastward, with an extreme breadth of about 7 furlongs. It has the parish of Tacumshane on the west, that of St. Iberius on the north-west, that of Lady's Island or St. Mary's on the north-east, and that of Carne on the east. Its shores are all low; and the tiny peninsula between it and the sea consists of sheer sand. Near its head is the small island or peninsula of Lady's Island; and near its centre are two islets called Inches.

TABLE-MOUNTAIN, one of the central alps of co. Wicklow, Leinster. Its summit forms part of the watershed between the river-systems of the Slaney and the Ovoca; and is situated at the junction-point of the three parishes of Hollywood, Knockrath, and Donaghmore, and of the three baronies of Lower Talbotstown, South Ballinacor, and Upper Talbotstown; and it has an altitude above sea-level of 2,312 feet. But so nearly fused is this cloud-cleaving summit into the great general ridge of the Slaney and Ovoca watershed, that the "gap" which affords a path of communication between Glenmalur and the Glen of Inail, and which is situated about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile south of the summit, has an altitude above sea-level of 2,296 feet. The road which climbs over so enormous an elevation is of course a mere bridle-path, quite impracticable for wheeled vehicles; yet—excepting the road through Wicklow gap, which passes over an elevation of 1,569 feet, and is only a degree more practicable—it forms the only communication between the western and the eastern districts of the county within a range northward and southward of 16 miles.

TACUMSHANE, a parish on the south coast of the barony of Forth, 2 miles south-west of Broadway, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, south by westward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 3,153 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches,—of which 11 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 907; in 1841, 961. Houses 140. The surface is part of a low and flat expanse of rich land; but, according to the honest admission of Mason's statist, is "too level to admit of beauty, and is not enriched with any natural curiosities." The lagoon of Ta or Lady's Island [see TA] bounds part of the east; and the strictly similar lagoon of Tacumshane bounds part of the west. The latter lagoon is connected with the ocean by a narrow and brief strait 4 miles west-north-west of Carnsore Point; it penetrates the land $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile northward, with an extreme breadth of 2 miles; it has within its area two islets, and is bounded by the parish of Tombhaggard on the west, the parishes of Lhartmon and Ballymore on the north, and the parish of Tacumshane on the east; and, except at the narrow connecting strait, it is separated from the ocean by two tiny peninsulæ of sheer sand. The greater part of the strand or shore of the parish is either a firm sandy bathing-ground, very grateful in summer for sea-bathing, and in all weathers and seasons for exercise; or a soft and permeable series of low sandhills, occupied as a vast rabbit-warren, and annually producing an enormously large supply of rabbits. The statist in Mason, speaking of all the parishes in the benefice of Tacumshane, says, "There is not a river in this country; streamlets there are which become dry in summer. In this extremity cattle are driven for water to marl pits, with which it abounds, that are never exhausted. Into these many sporting gentlemen are unexpectedly precipitated; and whether they will or not, must submit to a dip

into a cold bath, to the no small amusement of their comrades in the field." Pigeons abound and thrive, and are a considerable source of economical profit. Myriads of wild fowl feed richly upon a peculiar grass or sea-weed found on the coast, and have a taste and flavour superior to those of almost any other district. "To the Wexford oyster, so celebrated by travellers," says the statist, "we should do injustice if we passed it by in silence. The principal bed which is dredged for this fish is directly opposite to the rector's house: the scene is very interesting, on account of the number of boats employed, the dexterity of the men, and the various changes in the colour according as the rays of the sun bear upon them. These oysters are to most tastes superior to any others in this or the sister country, inasmuch as they are more salt and savoury; they answer best for pickling on this account, and continue for weeks in that state unimpaired. In that truly plentiful and most hospitable town of Wexford, this fish is prepared for table in many ways and relished in all." "This coast is remarkable for the quantity and quality of its lobsters, the sale of which produces a good sum yearly to those employed, and causes a great supply of common round fish." The only seat in the parish is Bennetstown-house; and the chief antiquities are the ruins of a church and five castles, the latter uniform with one another, and with the very numerous old castles of Forth and Bargie.—Tacumshane parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £224 18s. 11½d. The parishes of Tacumshane and Ballymore constitute the perpetual curacy, and the separate benefice of CHURCHTOWN: which see. The rectories of Tacumshane, BALLYMORE, ROSLARE, KILSCORAN, and KILLILANE, the vicarage of KILRANE, and the impropriate curacy of ST. MARGARET [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Tacumshane, and the corps of the chancellorship of Ferns cathedral. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 4; but these measurements are exclusive of an uninhabited sand-bank of 3 miles. Pop., in 1831, exclusive of the two parishes in the perpetual curacy of Churehtown, 2,493. Gross income, £1,036 14s. 7d.; nett, £874 12s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. Two curates are employed, each on a salary of £75. The church of Tacumshane, situated near the north-east extremity of Lough Tacumshane, is the parochial place of worship of the benefice of Churchtown. The church of the benefice of Tacumshane is in Kilsoran, and has an attendance of 200. Roslare Fort, in the parish of Roslare, is also used as a parochial place of worship. There are Roman Catholic chapels in Roslare, Kilrane, Tacumshane, and Ballymore. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish of Tacumshane amounted to 95, and the Roman Catholics to 836; the Protestants of the benefice of Tacumshane—exclusive of the parishes of Tacumshane and Ballymore—amounted to 204, and the Roman Catholics to 2,351; and 4 daily schools in the benefice of Tacumshane had on their books 60 boys and 56 girls, and were usually attended by about 35 other children.

TADON (LOUGH), a lake in the parishes of Runn, Rath, and Killenaboy, barony of Inchiquin, co. Clare, Munster. It lies 3 furlongs east of the village of Inehiquin, measures 8 furlongs by 5, and is one of a series or cordon of lakes.

TAGGART, an inhabited island of Lough Strangford, co. Down, Ulster. It lies on the west side of the lough, on the line between the tideway and the permanent lough, nearly a mile north-north-east of the town of Killyleagh; it measures ¾ of a mile in length from north to south, but is disproportionately small in breadth; and it belongs to the parish of Killyleagh, and barony of Dufferin.

TAGGART, an islet in the parish of Kilmeena, barony of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies near the head of Clew bay, 3¼ miles west-north-west of Westport. It is sometimes called Illan-taggart.

TAGHADOE, TEAGHDOE, or TAPTOO, a parish in the barony of North Salt, 2 miles south-south-west of Maynooth, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, northward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 4,126 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches. Pop., in 1831, 467; in 1841, 423. Houses 64. The surface consists, in general, of second-rate land, and is traversed by the road from Maynooth to Naas, and watered northward by the rivulet Lyrcan. The seats are Newtown, Brooklawn, Lady's-chapel-house, and Windgates. The hamlet of Taghadoe is situated on the north verge of the parish; and is the site of the parish-church, upon ground 220 feet in altitude above the level of the sea, and of the remains of a pillar-tower, beautiful in situation, and one of the finest edifices of its unique class.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £220; glebe, £12 12s. Gross income, £232 12s.; nett, £220 6s. 5d. Patron, the corporation of the city of Dublin. The incumbent holds also the stipendiary curacy of St. Andrew's, in the city and dio. of Dublin, but occasionally visits Taghadoe. A curate is employed upon a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built in 1831, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 20; attendance 15. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 4 Churchmen, 3 Protestant dissenters, and 470 Roman Catholics.

TAGHBAY, or TAUGHBOY, a parish 5½ miles south-east of Athleague, and partly in the barony of Killyn, co. Galway, but chiefly in the barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length of the Galway section, south-south-eastward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 5,134 acres, 2 roods, 9 perches,—of which 104 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches are water. Length of the Roscommon section, southward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 3½; area, 8,861 acres, 3 roods,—of which 129 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,906; in 1841, 3,825. Houses 676. Pop. of the Roscommon section, in 1831, 2,564; in 1841, 3,001. Houses 540. The river Suck, pursuing a southerly course, forms the boundary-line between the two sections; and is here crossed by Ballyforan bridge. Most of the surface of the Galway section is bog; and the remainder is light land. In this section are Muckloon-house, and a police barrack. Most of the surface of the Roscommon section is profitable light land; yet a considerable proportion, especially in the north-west, is bog. The rivulet Ballyglass and the road from Roscommon to Ballinasloe traverse the interior. The seats are Ballina, Cloonagh-house, Claremont-house, and Turrock-house; and the principal hamlets are Thomas-street, Commons, and Creekarinore.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of TESSARAGH [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £58 3s. 1d., and the rectorial for £38 15s. 4½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Incorporated Society. One Roman Catholic chapel is situated at Thomas-street, and another in the vicinity of Claremont-house and of the Suck; yet, though there is one also in Tassaragh, only two are returned as within the benefice. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 3,504; and 3 hedge-schools had on their books 102 boys and 39 girls. In 1843, a National school at Ballyforan was salaried with £15 a-year from the Board, and had on its books 85 boys and 39 girls.

TAGHEEN, or **TAGHEEN**, a parish in the barony of Clannorris, 2½ miles north-north-east of Hollymount, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, southward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 3; area, 6,837 acres, 38 perches,—of which 60 acres, 32 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 2,561; in 1841, 3,084. Houses 572. Part of the surface is bog; but most is very good land. The highest ground is in the northern border, and has an altitude above sea-level of 212 feet. The drainage is effected by the river Robe; and the interior of the south-east district is traversed by the road from Hollymount to Clannorris. The small lake Dean lies on the south-west border, and has a surface-elevation of 152 feet above sea-level. The seats are Cappagh-house, and Hollybrook-house; and the chief antiquities are the ruins of Tagheen church and Altina-castle.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILCOMON [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £104 2s. 5d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Crossboyne. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 6, and the Roman Catholics to 2,743; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 112 boys and 32 girls.

TAGHMACONNELL, a parish in the barony of Athlone, 4½ miles north-north-east of Ballinasloe, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, south-westward, 6½ miles; extreme breadth, 4; area, 18,826 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches,—of which 215 acres, 1 rood, 22 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 4,445, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 4,418; in 1841, 4,807. Houses 841. The surface comprises a considerable proportion of bog, and contains very little good land, and no elements whatever of fine landscape. One height, called Feacle Hill, on the northern border, has an altitude above sea-level of 391 feet; and another height on the southern border has an altitude of 235 feet. Lough Corkip, a little upwards of 1 mile in length, lies on the north-eastern boundary; a loughlet of the name of Doo lies on the southern border; and the small Lough Gore lies in the western district. The river Suck runs, for 2½ miles, along the western boundary. The road from Ballinasloe to Athleague and Roscommon passes through the interior. The seats are Keoghville, Feacle-house, Bellfield-cottage, Camlagh-house, Glenmore-house, and Clooncoran-house; and the principal hamlets are Castle-Sampson, Killeglan, Cregganycavan, Dundonnel, Lower Carrowreagh, Upper Carrowreagh, and Cuilmore.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CREACH [which see], in the dio. of Clonfert. Tithe composition, £108; glebe, £2 18s. But a portion of the tithes, compounded for £39 13s. 10½d., is appropriated to the bishop and dean of Clonfert. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,200. In 1834, the parishioners, with one exception, were all Roman Catholics; and 3 pay daily schools were usually attended by about 150 scholars.

TAGHMON, a parish in the barony of Corkaree, 5 miles north-north-east of Mullingar, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, north-north-eastward, 2½ miles; breadth, from ½ to 2; area, 3,452 acres, 3 roods, 2 perches,—of which 14 acres, 3 roods, 10 perches are in Lough Deraveagh. Pop., in 1831, 922; in 1841, 938. Houses 173. The surface consists, in general, of good tillage land, declines to the head of Lough Deraveagh, and is traversed by the road from Mullingar to Oldcastle. The hamlets are Rathcloghrin, Taghmon-Bridge, and Crooked-Wood; and the chief antiquities are the ruins of a chapel, and of Tobberallen church.—This parish is

a rectory, in the dio. of Menth. Tithe composition, £133 16s. 7d.; glebe, £80. The rectories of Taghmon and MULTIFARNHAM, and the vicarage of STONEHALL [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Taghmon. Gross income, £306 4s. 11½d.; nett, £285 2s. 9½d. Patron, the diocesan. The benefices of Taghmon and Multifarnham were united by Act of Council in 1809; and the parishes of Stonehall and Multifarnham constitute the perpetual curacy of STONEHALL. The church of Taghmon is an old building of unknown date and cost. Sittings 100; attendance, about 15. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated at Mountain; and has an attendance of from 500 to 600. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 52, and the Roman Catholics to 875; and 2 pay daily schools at Monkton and Tubberquill, had on their books 78 boys and 35 girls.

TAGHMON, a parish, partly in the barony of Barge, but chiefly in that of West Shelmalier, co. Wexford, Leinster. The Shelmalier section contains the town of TAGHMON; see next article. Length, south-south-westward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 3½. Area of the Barge section, 1,386 acres, 3 roods; of the Shelmalier section, 8,738 acres, 37 perches,—of which 1,812 acres, 2 roods form a detached district of about 2 miles by 1½ lying a little to the east. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according to the Census, 2,803, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 3,175; in 1841, 3,737. Houses 602. Pop., in 1841, of the Barge section, 316; of the rural districts of the Shelmalier section, 2,118. Houses in these, respectively 54 and 362. The eastern portion of the detached district is part of the Forth mountains; and the western portion of that district has on the boundary a water-elevation of 245 feet above sea-level. The main body of the parish consists, for the most part, of good arable land; and has on the south and on the north two water-elevations of respectively 110 and 105 feet above sea-level. The principal rural residences are Coolcull-house, Blastknock-cottage, Hullburn-house, Clover-valley, and Slevoy-castle,—the last the seat of Col. Pigott; and the other chief objects of interest are a woollen factory, the ruins of seven castles, the ruins of four churches, the ruins of a windmill, and a Quakers' meeting-house and burying-ground.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £446 13s. 6d. The rectories of Taghmon, BALLYCONNICK, and BALLYMITT [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Taghmon, and the corps of the prebend of Taghmon. Gross income, £674 9s. 8½d.; nett, £568 18s. 3½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate is employed upon a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built in 1819, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 80. The Quakers' meeting-house has an attendance of 25. The Taghmon and the Trinity Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,800 and 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Kilgarvan. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Ballymytty. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 141 Churchmen, 8 Protestant dissenters, and 3,060 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 172 Churchmen, 8 Protestant dissenters, and 3,951 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school in the parish was maintained by contributions from the rector, the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and the Sunday School Society, and had on its books 15 boys and 10 girls; and 7 daily schools in the union—5 of which were in the parish—had on their books 195 boys and 99 girls. One of the daily schools in the parish was aided with from

£5 to £15 a-year, and other advantages, from the rector; and one, with £4 a-year from a local association. In 1843, a National school at Taghmon was salaried with £20 a-year from the Board, and had on its books 68 boys and 35 girls.

TAGHMON, a small market and post town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of Taghmon, barony of West Shmalialier, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands at the intersection of the road from Enniscorthy to Bannow, with the old road from Wexford to New Ross, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Foulkes'-Mills, $6\frac{1}{2}$ west by south of Wexford, 9 north-north-east of Bannow, 11 south by west of Enniscorthy, $12\frac{1}{2}$ east-south-east of New Ross, and 73 south of Dublin. The town is approached by some of the worst roads in Leinster, and is a decayed and poor place, consisting principally of cabins; yet it is surrounded by a populous, fertile, pleasant, and well-cultivated country. It is washed by a rivulet, tributary to the Slaney; it stands not far from the west end of the Forth mountains; and it contains the parish-church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a small inn and posting establishment, a dispensary, a loan fund, a small court-house, a constabulary barrack, an old and curious stone cross, and some vestiges of a monastic foundation, and a castellated building. The town was anciently called Teach-Munee or Teach-Mun; and it is said to have acquired this name from a St. Munno or Fintan, the alleged founder of its abbey. Hagiologists say respecting St. Munno and his supposed monastic foundation, that he had 152 disciples of great sanctity,—that he and they were zealously attached to the ancient manner of celebrating Easter,—that he died on Oct. 25, 634,—that the abbey was plundered by the Danes in 917,—and that it was given by Dermot MacMurrough, king of Leinster, to the abbey of Ferns. The dispensary is within the Wexford Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 9,863; and, in 1839-40, it expended £129 2s. 9½d., and administered to 1,625 patients. In 1843, the loan fund had a capital of £845, circulated £4,224 in 1,118 loans, realized a nett profit of £100 9s., expended for charitable purposes £206 13s. 2d., and had 18 depositors or proprietors of its capital. A court of petty-sessions is held on every Wednesday. Fairs are held on Jan. 2 and 16, Feb. 1 and 16, March 1 and 18, April 3 and 15, May 2 and 28, June 20, July 16, Aug. 2, Sept. 7, Oct. 1 and 21, Nov. 4, and Dec. 1. One of Bianconi's cars passes through the town, in transit between Wexford and New Ross. The Commissioners of Municipal Corporations report concerning Taghmon, "There was a corporation here formerly, but there is no trace of any remaining at present, neither sovereign, portreeve, Burgess, nor any thing connected with a corporate system. We have not been able to discover any charter relative to the borough of Taghmon, but we find mention in an inquisition of the county of Wexford, bearing date the 22d August, 7 Charles I., of land stated to be in the town of Tamun; and within the burgages of Tamun; and a later inquisition of the 25th April, 1663, makes mention of lands in the town and fields of Taghmon, within the borough of Taghmon; and in the Union Compensation Returns mention is also made of the portreeve and burgesses of Taghmon. There is not any property, either landed or other, belonging to this borough. Customs were collected here until of late. This borough sent members to the Irish Parliament, to the time of the union, and the compensation of £15,000 on account of the loss of its representative franchise, was awarded to the portreeve and burgesses of the borough, and the Right Honourable Henry King and Robert French, Esq., executors and trustees

named in the will of Henry Bruen." Area of the town, 49 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,109; in 1841, 1,303. Houses 286. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 142; in manufactures and trade, 110; in other pursuits, 69. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 124; on their own manual labour, 173; on means not specified, 16.

TAGHSHINNOD. See **TEIGHSHINOD.**

TAGHSHINNY. See **TASHINNY.**

TAGHSRARA. See **TESSARACH.**

TAGOAT, a village in the parish of Roslare, barony of Forth, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on the southern verge of the parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the nearest part of St. George's channel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the south-east extremity of Wexford Harbour, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the village of Broadway. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel, and a constabulary barrack; and in its vicinity are St. Mary's-Well and a parish-church. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Ferns, takes designation from Tagoat, and has chapels here and at Kilrane.

TALANSTOWN. See **TALLANSTOWN.**

TALBOT. See **DUBLIN (CITY OR).**

TALBOTSTOWN, a hamlet in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Baltinglass, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It seems to have anciently possessed some little importance; but it is now notable only for giving name to the baronies of Lower and Upper Talbotstown.

TALBOTSTOWN (LOWEN), a barony in the extreme north-west of the county of Wicklow, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north and north-east, by the county of Dublin; on the east, by the baronies of Rathdown and North Ballinacor; on the south, by the barony of Upper Talbotstown; and, on the west, by the county of Kildare. Its length, south-south-westward, is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is 9 miles; and its area is 83,964 acres, 1 rood, 22 perches,—of which 87 acres, 9 perches are water. The northern district, and the northern and middle parts of the western district, consists of the glen or upper valley of the Liffey and its mountain-screens; and the other districts are a congeries of lofty heights intersected by Glen-Bride, the glen of the King's river, and the small glens of various tiny affluents of the Liffey, and head-streams of the Slaney. The principal summits, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are, on the northern boundary, three heights of respectively 1,532, 2,033, and 2,364 feet, and Kippure, 2,473 feet; on the eastern boundary, three heights of respectively 2,364, 2,783, and 2,307 feet, and Thonelagee, 2,683 feet; on the southern boundary, three heights of respectively 2,095, 1,037, and 861 feet; on the western boundary, Slieveroe, 1,093 feet, and Coreen-Hill; on the north-western boundary, a height of 1,308 feet; and, in the interior, Butter mountain, 1,459 feet,—Sorrel-Hill, 1,875 feet,—a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Sorrel-Hill, 1,551,—and Slieve-Gradoe, 1,791 feet. The agricultural condition of the barony may be inferred from the remarks in the following article upon Upper Talbotstown.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Blessington, Boystown, Burgence, Cryhelp, Donard, Hollywood, and Kilbride. The towns and chief villages are Blessington, Donard, and Dunlavin. Pop., in 1831, 14,784; in 1841, 14,638. Houses 2,203. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,791; in manufactures and trade, 443; in other pursuits, 212. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 55; on the directing of labour, 920; on their own manual labour, 1,392; on means not specified, 79. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write,

2,503; who could read but not write, 1,249; who could neither read nor write, 2,841. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,452; who could read but not write, 1,503; who could neither read nor write, 3,215.—Lower Talbotstown lies partly within the Poor-law union of Balinglass, and partly within that of Naas. The total number of tenements valued is 2,117; and of these, 975 were valued under £5,—417, under £10,—234, under £15,—107, under £20,—73, under £25,—46, under £30,—84, under £40,—49, under £50,—and 132, at and above £50.

TALBOTSTOWN (UPPER), a barony in the western division of the county of Wicklow, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Lower Talbotstown; on the east, by the barony of South Ballinacor; on the south, by the county of Carlow; and on the west, by the county of Kildare. Its length, south-eastward, is 11½ miles; its greatest breadth is 10½; and its area is 65,403 acres, 3 roods, 10 perches. The eastern district is part of the alpine country around the monarch mountain Lugnaquilla; the western district is part of the comparatively low hilly country, which glides down from the Wicklow mountains to the plains of Kildare; and the central district is part of the upper valley and hill screens of the river Slaney. The principal summits, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are, on the northern boundary, three heights of respectively 861, 1,037, and 2,005 feet; on the eastern boundary, Lugnaquilla, 3,039 feet; on the western boundary, Timorin, 1,023 feet; and in the interior, Mount Culdeen, 2,143 feet, and a height 3 miles west of Mount Culdeen, 1,256 feet. The barony of Upper Talbotstown was selected by the Commissioners for inquiring into the condition of the poor, as the most suitable specimen-ground of the county of Wicklow; and it figures in their report, with an interest and a fulness not a little instructive. "The dairies in this barony," they say, "form the chief feature in its rural economy. The size of the dairies is from 5 to 20 cows; and the system adopted by different farmers, or in mountain and lowland farms, varies very little, although the produce does very considerably. The average of the smaller dairies is not more than 1 cwt. of butter (besides rearing a calf) per cow in the year, and that of larger dairies about nine stones; while some gentlemen farmers average from 1½ to 1½ cwt. per cow. The same superiority is found in the quality of the butter. Such is the general absence of the accommodation, cleanliness, and system which are considered in all the countries indispensable to successful dairying, that it is perfectly unaccountable how the farmers here can produce butter of so good a quality, and it must arise, in a great measure, from the excellence of the soil and climate for that purpose. Some of the smaller farmers churn the whole milk, but the more general practice is to take off the cream with about one-fourth of the whole depth of the milk in the tub or pan; it stands from two days to a week before being churned, according to the weather, season, and extent of the dairy. Some farmers put down the butter in the cask as soon as it is made; others wait until they have enough to fill the firkin. Large upright churns are used, which are worked by one or two persons, by means of a frame fastened to one of the beams of the ceiling, and in large dairies by means of a horse-mill in an adjoining room; they are heavy machines, and constructed with little regard to the economy of labour. The system of letting dairies is sometimes practised here. The owner provides everything,—farm, cows, &c., the person who hires the dairy having only to manufacture the butter, or

to fatten calves. The best dairies let at £6 per cow; the usual ones at £5. Vealing, or feeding calves for veal, is practised by many farmers; their system is much the same as that pursued in England for the London market. The calves are usually suckled on the cows until 12 or 14 weeks old, having as much milk as they will take for the last six or seven weeks, and nothing else. They usually cost 12s. or 15s., and sell when fat for about £4. The rotation of crops is exceedingly good in this barony with all but the holders of a few acres of land, who require it all for potatoes and corn. This rotation resembles the Scotch system, except that here the land is left longer under grass. The first year they grow oats after breaking up the grass lay; second year, potatoes; third a corn crop, in which they sow clover and grass seeds, leaving the land under grass during from 4 to 20 years, according to their convenience, the size of the farm, and the state of the grass. They thus go all through the farm, except the low and boggy lands which are too wet for tillage. Contrary to the effect generally experienced in England, it is commonly found here that both the quantity and quality of the grass deteriorate by the land remaining under it for many years, although the rapidity and kindliness with which the land takes to grass (that is, forms a thick natural sward) is truly wonderful. Turnips, however, are scarcely grown at all in this barony, though the soil, being generally light and dry, is extremely well-adapted for them. The farmers all plough with two horses, and use Scotch ploughs, or light ones of a similar construction. No other modern implements are at all generally used. The mountain 'sack,' which is a very strong spade, of a long, narrow, and almost pointed shape, like an English draining spade, is, besides the plough, almost the only other implement used for cultivating the ground, and on mountain land the only one. It is well calculated for strong and rocky ground. But the long handles of that and of all other Irish tools, though they may relieve the back, certainly impede the progress, and diminish the power and celerity of the workmen. The only manures used besides animal manure, are lime and 'bog stuff' (peat). The use of lime is increasing, although no limestone is found in the barony. There is much room for its profitable application here, in reclaiming bog and mountain land. Limestone gravel, an excellent material for improving bog soils, is easily obtained. The use of 'bog stuff' for mixing with dung, ashes, and other refuse of the house or yard, is rapidly increasing as a manure for potatoes, and it enables the poor who are near enough to bogs to double the extent of their potato crop. This barony presents an immense field for increased cultivation upon its extensive range of mountains. Here are thousands of acres capable of profitable cultivation, either by the capitalists, or by labourers' families for their own support. Hundreds of those families would be found in the barony itself, ready to undertake such cultivation for their maintenance even without any assistance whatever, and only upon the condition of having it for a certain number of years rent free, or at a small annual payment; and many more would only require a very small aid in the commencement of their labours. Another remarkable feature of this barony is the great improvement which has taken place of late years in the cattle stock, by the general introduction of the Durham or short-horn breed. In most districts, good cattle are to be found on the farms of gentlemen and resident proprietors; but here excellent half-bred stock is seen on the smallest farms, and beautiful thorough bred animals upon the land of several farmers. The sheep kept on the mountains are of a peculiar breed, and either

originally natives, or long since become indigenous to these mountain ranges. They have of late years been improved in shape and wool, by crossing them with English breeds. A cross with South Downs was tried, which turned out well for meat and shape, but the weight of wool being now the chief consideration, the Leicester breed is preferred. They weigh about 15 lbs. per quarter, and the fleece from 3 to 4 lbs. The pigs generally seen in this barony are of a bad breed—long-legged, large-boned, and coarse—but this is accounted for by the circumstance that very few are bred here, almost all being purchased out of the Connaught droves.—The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred one townland of the parish of Balinglass from the barony of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, to that of Rathvilly, co. Carlow,—pop., in 1841, 88; and 10 townlands of the parish of Dunlavin, two townlands of the parish of Tobber, and two townlands of the parish of Rathtoole, from the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin, to that of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow,—pop., in 1841, 978. The barony of Upper Talbotstown, as now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Balinglass, Dunlavin, Kilteggan, and Tobber, and the whole of the parishes of Balinure, Donaghmore, Freynestown, Kilranelagh, Rathbran, Rathsellagh, and Rathtoole. The only towns or even considerable villages are Balinglass and Stratford-on-Slaney. Pop., in 1831, 18,512; in 1841, 18,631. Houses 2,854. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,278; in manufactures and trade, 603; in other pursuits, 301. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 92; on the directing of labour, 1,119; on their own manual labour, 1,846; on means not specified, 125. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,539; who could read but not write, 1,620; who could neither read nor write, 2,973. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,245; who could read but not write, 2,345; who could neither read nor write, 3,578.—Upper Talbotstown lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Balinglass. The total number of tenements valued is 2,761; and of these, 1,306 were valued under £5,—369, under £10,—275, under £15,—190, under £20,—152, under £25,—106, under £30,—114, under £40,—90, under £50,—and 159, at and above £50.

TALL, or TALL-WATER (THE), a rivulet of the northern division of co. Armagh, Ulster. It rises between Hamilton's-Bawn and Rich-Hill, and flows past the latter town, and through the parishes of Kilmore and Loughgall, northward and westward, to the river Callan, a short distance above its confluence with the Blackwater. Its length of course, exclusive of numerous secondary sinuosities, is about 9 miles.

TALLAGHOBIGLY, a chapelry and a Roman Catholic parish in the civil parish of Clondehorky, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. The pop.—town is Duffnaghy. The church was recently built, by means of a contribution of £619 11s. 4d. from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and contains 160 sittings. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated at Gortyhurk.

TALLAGHT, a parish in the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin, Leinster. It contains the villages of GREENHILLS and TALLAGHT. See these articles. Length, southward, 7½ miles; extreme breadth, 5½; area, 21,868 acres, 1 rood, 3 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,646; in 1841, 4,921. Houses 742. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 4,450. Houses 668. The northern district is part of the higher border or hill-screened region of the great rich plain which spreads away from the metropolis; it comprises about

one-fifth of the whole parochial area; it is comparatively rich in soil, and poor in cultivation; it exhibits, like the rest of the environs of Dublin, a profusion of villas, but possesses fewer of a mansional or sumptuous character; and it is watered along the east side by the rivulet Dodder, and in other parts by small affluents of that stream. The other districts, comprising about four-fifths of the whole parochial area, are mountainous, pastoral, and grandly picturesque; they consist chiefly of a portion of the Kippure nodule of alpine mountains, the whole of Glenismole or the upper and mountain valley of the Dodder, the whole of the lofty dingle or defile called Ballinascorney Gap, the small glens of the head-streams of the rivulet Slade, and a considerable portion of the east side of Glen-Saggart. See SAGGART and KIPPURE. The principal summits, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are, on the southern boundary, Kippure, 2,475 feet, and Slieve-Bane, 2,128 feet; on the western boundary, Mount-Seskin, 1,049 feet; on the eastern boundary, Killakee Hill, 1,271 feet; and in the interior, the magnificent panorama-viewing hill of Tallaght, 1,263 feet. The rivulet Dodder rises in two head-streams, on the north-east side of Kippure, at elevations above sea-level of respectively 1,424 and 1,441 feet; it and its two earliest affluents, Slade Brook and Cot Brook, have elevations immediately below Heathfield-house of respectively 688, 785, and 670 feet; and the united and accumulated volume, after rolling on to near the point at which it leaves the parish, has an elevation of 238 feet. The Slade or Saggart rivulet rises on the south-west side of Tallaght Hill, at an elevation of 900 feet or upwards; and it runs nearly 3 miles within the parish to near the point of departing into Saggart, and has there an elevation of 802 feet. The road from Dublin to Blessington enters the parish of Tallaght at the hamlet of Templeogue, and proceeds west-south-westward to the village of Tallaght, and thence south-south-westward up the east side of Glen-Saggart, so as to run 5½ miles within the parish of Tallaght, and 1½ mile on the boundary between it and the parish of Saggart; and the route along it, within these limits, is noticed in the following effective manner by Mr. Fraser:—"On clearing the plantations connected with Terenure and Bushy-Park, a magnificent view of the Dublin mountains, and of the rich intervening country, is obtained on the left, while on the right the view is limited by the plantations connected with the numerous villas which stretch from Terenure* to Templeogue; among which we may notice the handsome residences of Fortfield and Cypress-grove. Passing the plantations and church ruins of Templeogue, the country assumes a different aspect; the villas are of a more humble character, and thinly scattered; the soil, however, is rich, and although in the immediate vicinity of the city, we regret to say, but poorly cultivated. Templeogue is an old residence of the Downville family, but now occupied by Charles Lever, Esq. On the south, in addition to the general range of the Dublin mountains, we have a view of Glenismole, in the upper end of which the Dodder has its source, as also of Mount-Pellier, the Tallaght hills, and the more lofty mountain of Seehen, all of which respectively limit this fine glen, as also of the hamlet of Fir-House, several paper mills and villas in the foreground, the romantic little hills around the gap of Ballinascorney, which embosom the sequestered hamlet of that name, as well as the commencement of the road which at a very high elevation is carried across the base of Seefinigan mountain to the valley of Kippure, can also be

* Terenure is situated in Tallarfarnham, only 3½ distances from the boundary of Tallaght.

traced. On the north we have the beautifully undulating tract known as the Green-Hills, in which the old castle of Tymon, originally granted by King John to Henry de Loundres, archbishop of Dublin, is a striking feature. We now remark that Castle-Kelly, the romantic seat of G. Grierson, Esq., is at the head of Glenismole, and Friarstown, P. Shaw, Esq., at the foot of it.

* * * About 2 miles from Tallaght we commence the ascent to the high valley reaching from the head of the Glen of Saggard to Balinglass, a stretch of 26 miles, and through which our road lies; and as we ascend we gradually obtain a view of that vast champaign tract lying around Dublin,—the largest, the richest, and the most important plain in the kingdom. For many miles from the base of the hills, the more prominent features in the flat can be traced. To the east, overlooking the city and the bay, the view is limited by the point where the sea and sky seem to meet; westward, the eye ranges over illimitable space; and on the north, the distant mountains of Louth, Armagh, and Down, can be distinctly traced. From the heights adjacent to the road, of course more extensive prospects of this apparently boundless plain are obtained; but from these higher elevations, this fine tract of country is not presented in so favourable a point of view.

We may observe that this magnificent scene is more strikingly displayed in approaching than in leaving the city. In the latter case, it is gradually disclosed; in the former, the eye having been long confined to the mountain valley, the whole scene at once bursts on the astonished sight." The quondam palace of the archbishop of Dublin will be noticed, in next article, in connection with the village. The other principal residences, additional to those noticed in the extract from Mr. Fraser, are Mount-Seskin-house, Ballinascurry-house, Heathfield-lodge, Annmount, Foxhall, Ballymaior-house, Marfield, Johnville, Kiltallan-house, Jobstown-house, Killinardan-house, Glenville, Bohernabreena-house, Montpelier-house, Orlagh-house, Old-Court-house, Ballycullen-house, Allenton-house, Ellenborough, Fettercairn-house, Newhall-cottage, Bellguard-castle, Newland-house, Whitehall, Kilnamanagh-house, Airmount, Tymon-castle, Willington-house, Balrothery, Spawell-house, Cherryfield, Charleville, Ballyroan-house, Delaford, Sallypark, Haerlem, Knocklyon-house, Sabine-cottage, Tymon-lodge, and Killiminy-house. The other most noticeable objects are Firhouse Convent, St. Anne's monastery, two police stations, various paper and corn mills, the ruins of a sporting lodge, the site of St. Anne's chapel, Cromwell's fort, Oliver's Corner, a cromlech, the ruins of a castle, the rath and old guard-house of Greenhills, and the conspicuous and interesting castle of TYMON: see that article.—This parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin. Vicarial tithe composition, £88 3s. 1d.; glebe, £42 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £300 15s. 5d.; and are inappropriate, in the proportion of £369 4s. 7d. to the dean of St. Patrick's, and in the proportion of £221 10s. 9d. to the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's. The vicarages of TALLAGHT and WHITECHURCH, and the rectory of CAVAGH [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Tallaght. Pop., in 1831, 5,862. Gross income, £381 17s. 9d.; nett, £237 11s. 10½d. Patron, alternately the diocesan and the Bryan family. Within the union is the perpetual curacy of WHITECHURCH; and the following statistics are all exclusive of that district. The church of Tallaght was built in 1829, by means of a loan of £2,770 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 450; attendance, from 100 to 200. The parochial Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial

arrangement, is united to the chapels of Rathfarnham and Crumlin. The nunnery chapel has an attendance of about 150; and is under the care of a special chaplain. In 1834, the Protestants of Tallaght amounted to 326, and the Roman Catholics to 4,214; the Protestants of Tallaght and Crugh to 461, and the Roman Catholics to 5,240; 4 daily schools in Tallaght—one of which was partly conducted and wholly supported by the community of St. Anne's monastery—made no proper returns of their attendance; and 3 other daily schools in Tallaght—one of which was supported by £8 a-year from the Association for Discourteasing Vice, and a sum not reported from public collections, one salaried with £18 a-year from the National Board, and one chiefly supported by the nuns of Firhouse Convent—had on their books 83 boys and 200 girls.

TALLAGHT, a post village in the parish of Tallaght, barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on a small affluent of the Dodder, and on the road from Dublin to Blessington, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile west of the Dodder, $\frac{1}{4}$ south-south-east of Clondalkin, $\frac{1}{4}$ west-south-west of Rathfarnham, 5 east by north of Rathcoole, and 5 south-west of Dublin. It is also sometimes called Tallagh; and it was anciently called Tamlact or Taimlact; and "according to fabulous historians," says Brewer, "it is the Taimlact-inuinter-Pharholan, mentioned in Irish annals; so called from 'the Phœnician or Grecian colony which Partholanus led into Ireland in the year of the world 1956, where this colony subsisted 300 years.' It was then swept away by the plague, and the bodies were buried altogether in one grave or tomb, in this neighbourhood; 'whence,' add these fanciful writers, 'the village obtains the appellation of the Taimlact, or tomb of the race of Partholanus!'" Some sort of ecclesiastical institution, usually alleged to have been an abbey, was founded at Tallaght in the early ages of Christianity in Ireland, by a St. Moeluan, and was presided over in the year 824, by a St. Ængus. The last person connected with this institution who figures in record is the Professor Moelsuthunius, who died in 1125. The parish-church is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient abbey; and is a neat building, in the modern pointed style of architecture, with an ancient tower or belfry. This tower is square, of greater height than most country church-towers in Ireland, and having a curious embattlement, and niches for three bells. Mr. Brewer, speaking of the church to which the tower properly belonged, and which stood till about 15 years ago, says, "The interior facing of the walls was formerly ornamented with armorial bearings, belonging to the archbishops and to the families of respected parishioners and benefactors. But, with equal want of reverence and taste, a coat of white-wash has been suffered to obliterate, or much injured, these memorials of departed greatness and worth. As an occurrence of some antiquarian interest connected with this church, it must be recorded that, on removing the wainscot of a pew, a few years since, there was discovered a cavity in the wall, containing a chalice of glass and human skulls." The principal feature of Tallaght, during many ages, and down to quite a recent period, was the palace of the archbishops of Dublin, originally a castellated edifice of considerable strength, and eventually a modernized and plain mansion. "We are told by Warc," says the writer already quoted, "that Archbishop Alexander de Bicknor, who died in 1349, 'built the episcopal palace at Taulaght'; but it is not made evident by any authority, that a palatial residence was then first erected on this spot. The present structure is a spacious but long and narrow building, composed of the grey stone of the

country, and is destitute of pretensions to architectural beauty. The interior contains many apartments of ample proportions, but none that are highly embellished. The hall into which the visitor is conducted by a flight of stone steps, measures 21 feet square, and is lighted by two tiers of windows. The dining-room is 25 feet in length by 21 in width, and is ornamented with the archiepiscopal arms, impaled with a shield quarterly, charged in the first quarter with a pigeon. The date is 1729, and above is the crest, a hawk perched on a round ball. Underneath the coat of arms is the following inscription: 'Johannes Hoadly, hanc Domum refecit.' The great drawing-room or saloon, measures 33 feet by 21, and contains the only portrait in the palace, —a full length of Archbishop Hoadly, who was translated to the see of Dublin in January 1729. The library is a small apartment, having a window of large dimensions, from which, as from all the windows of the reception-rooms, very fine views are obtained of Montpellier hill, and the adjacent tract of captivating scenery. The gardens are disposed with unpleasant formality; but the antiquary will derive some gratification from finding here the remains of a tower, which constituted an integral part of the former palace. Archbishop Fowler, translated to Dublin in 1778, surrounded the demesne with a wall, and bestowed other improvements; but the situation of Tallaght is unfavourable to the residence of the prelates, and the palace has, in late years, been forsaken by its dignified owners. In early periods this place was continually exposed to the hostile visits of the native clans,* and the strongbonian feudal chiefs. In recent times it has been rendered almost equally undesirable by the depredations of outlaws and robbers, who have peculiarly infested this neighbourhood. In 1803, the archbishops of Dublin ceased to reside at Tallaght; and, in 1822, their quondam demesne was let to Mr. Lenteigne, who has erected a neat dwelling-house near the site of the former mansion. The village is a constabulary station, and the seat of a monthly court of petty-sessions. A dispensary here is within the South Dublin Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 21,799 acres, with a pop. of 7,940; and, in 1839, it expended £120 11s. 6d., and administered to 1,000 patients. Area of the village, 27 acres. Pop., in 1831, 359; in 1841, 348. Houses 57.

TALLANSTOWN, a parish in the barony of Ardee, 2 miles south of Louth, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, eastward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2; area, 3,210 acres, 25 perches,—of which 15 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,074; in 1841, 933. Houses 155. The surface consists, for the most part, of excellent land, and possesses a large amount of artificial embellishment. The river Glyde traces the whole of the northern boundary; and the road from Louth to Ardee passes across the interior. The hamlet of Tallanstown stands on the Glyde, and on the road at the northern verge of the parish; and, in 1831, it had 8 houses, and 60 inhabitants. The principal country residences are Arthurs-town, the seat of T. W. Filgate, Esq.; Lisrenny, the beautiful seat of W. Filgate, Esq.; and Louth Hall, the baronial mansion, and well-wooded demesne of Lord Louth.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of CHARLESTOWN [which see], in the dio. of Armagh. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £44 10s., and the rectorial for £215 13s. 8d.;

* As an instance of the fidelity of this remark, it may be noticed that, in the year 1331, O'Toole, dynast of Inislayle, at the head of a numerous train of armed followers, plundered the palace, carried away a prey of 300 sheep, slew many of the bishop's servants, and defeated, in a pitched battle, Sir Philip Brit, and a body of Dublinians who were sent against him.

and the latter are inappropriate in Baron Foster. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 930; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Reastown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 195, and the Roman Catholics to 970; and two daily schools—the one of which was salaried with £7 a-year from the London Hibernian Society, and the other supported by Mrs. Filgate and the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 18 boys and 68 girls.

TALLERATH, **TELLERUGHT**, or **TULLY-RATH**, a parish on the northern border of the barony of Shelburne, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of New Ross, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, southward, 24 miles; extreme breadth, 14; area, 1,653 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches. Pop., in 1831, 468; in 1841, 381. Houses 52. The surface is traversed by the road from New Ross to Fethard; and consists variously of arable, pasture, and meadow land. The only noticeable objects are a Roman Catholic chapel, the site of a church, the hamlet of Lookon, and a constabulary station.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Mary's of New Ross, in the dio. of Ferns. See ROSS (New). Tithe composition, £80. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Cushinstown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 6, and the Roman Catholics to 478; and a pay daily school was usually attended by from 70 to 80 scholars.

TALLOW, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, southward, 32 miles; extreme breadth, 24; area, 5,026 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches,—of which 12 acres are tideway of the river Bride. Pop., in 1831, 4,716; in 1841, 4,867. Houses 725. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,718; in 1841, 1,868. Houses 309. The river Bride traces the whole of the northern boundary; and is navigable for barges of 40 tons, to the vicinity of the town. The northern district is the broadest, and consists of a beautiful and comparatively rich portion of the valley of the Bride; and the southern district, to the extent of 13 mile inward from the apex or point in which the parish terminates, is upland, or poor billy ground, and lifts a summit to the altitude of 673 feet above the level of the sea. The mail-road from Cork to Waterford traverses the interior. The principal rural residences are Kilbeg-cottage, Kilmore-house, Kilmore-cottage, Roseville, and Kilmore-hill,—the last the seat of the Rev. M. Percival.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Lismore. Tithe composition, £369 4s. 7d.; glebe, £10. The rectory of Tallow, and the vicarage of KILWATERNMOY [see that article], constitute the benefice of Tallow. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 31. Pop., in 1831, 7,244. Gross income, £404 0s. 8d.; nett, £402 13s. 8d. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. A curate is employed upon a salary of £80. The church is situated at the town of Tallow, and was built in 1800, by means of private subscription. Sittings 300; attendance, about 150. There is a church also in Kilwatermoy. The Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house is attended by 24; the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, by 40; and the Roman Catholic chapel of Tallow, by 4,000; and the last has two officiates, and is the only chapel of its parish. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Kilwatermoy. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 352 Churchmen, 5 Protestant dissenters, and 4,504 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 448 Churchmen, 5 Protestant dissenters, and 7,124 Roman Catholics; and 13 daily schools in the union—11 of which were in the parish—had on

their books 442 boys and 293 girls. One of the schools in the parish was salaried with £8 a-year from the National Board; one, with £12 from the National Board, and £7 10s. from Col. Curry; one, with £32 from the Fund of Erasmus Smith, and from the rector; and one, with £18 from subscription, and a sum not reported from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society. In 1843, the National Board had a school at Castle-Richard, and a boys' school and a girls' school at Tallow.

TALLOW, a post and market town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of Tallow, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the right bank of the river Bride, and on the mail-road from Cork to Waterford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of Lismore, $7\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Cappoquin, 8 north-north-west of Youghal, 10 east by north of Ratlicormack, $10\frac{1}{2}$ east by south of Fermoy, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ south-west by south of Dublin. Though usually stated to lie on the Bride, it is really half-a-mile distant. The environs are pleasant; and many vantage-grounds command views of a long stretch of the spreading valley and slowly ascending hill-screens of the Bride, down to the superb valley of the Blackwater. The town itself has a common-place and decayed appearance. The church is a handsome modern edifice. The Roman Catholic chapel is a large but plain building. The market-house, the sessions-house, and the other public structures, are senseless of any pleasing or remarkable architectural feature. Here are a small convent, several schools, two small almshouses, a fever hospital, and a dispensary. A manor gaol, which disgraced the town, was noticed as follows in 1824: "The gaol consists of two apartments, each 20 feet by 18; it is a manor gaol, though frequently used as a place of confinement for persons committed by the magistrates of the county. There is no day-room, no classification, employment, or instruction. On some occasions, prisoners committed by the county magistrates are confined here for many weeks." The fever hospital is within the Lismore Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 7,243; it possesses a very indifferent character as to at once arrangements, discipline, and efficiency; it is not made available to near the extent of its capacity; and, in 1839, it expended £142 15s., and admitted 230 patients. The dispensary serves for the same district as the fever hospital; and, in 1839, it expended £85 10s., and administered to 1,031 patients. Many old castles and fortified mansions, chiefly belonging to the Earls of Desmond, formerly stood in the vicinity of Tallow; and some vestiges of one may still be seen at the town. In 1641, intrenchments were thrown up, and regular gates erected, by the great Earl of Cork, to protect the town from the rebels.—Previous to the Legislative Union, when it ceased to send members to parliament, Tallow was a place of considerable importance and business, and was for many years the scene of singular electioneering contests; but ever since that period, it has suffered a steady decline in industry and trade. Though the Bride is navigable to the vicinity for barges of 40 tons, and though the surrounding country is rich, productive, and populous, yet almost the only trade is some small retail business, and some unimportant traffic in flour and corn. The greater part of the agricultural produce of the valley of the Bride is sent by water to the markets of Youghal. Tallow has a flour mill, and a small inn and posting establishment. Fairs are held on March 1, Oct. 10, Dec. 8, and Trinity Monday. The only public conveyance is the mail-coach in transit between Cork and Waterford.—Tallow was incorporated by charter of 11 James I. The borough

limits were a circle described upon a radius of $1\frac{1}{2}$ statute mile from the parish-church. The corporation consisted of a suffraigne, from 13 to 24 free burgesses, and a commonalty; and were styled, "The Suffraigne, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Tallagh." This corporation, however, either never existed or became very early extinct; and the right of sending members to parliament, which was vested in it by the charter, was for very many years previous to the Legislative Union, enjoyed by the resident householders. At the Union, when the franchise was destroyed, a claim of compensation for it was made by the Duke of Devonshire, and allowed; and the sum of £15,000 was awarded to a trustee, to the use of the Duke and others, entitled under the will of the last Earl of Cork and Burlington. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor of Tallow; and, till 12 or 14 years ago, appointed a seneschal, who at one time held a court of record, with jurisdiction to the amount of £15 Irish. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Tuesday of every month. Area of the town, 78 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,998; in 1841, 2,960. Houses 416. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 147; in manufactures and trade, 299; in other pursuits, 122. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 26; on the directing of labour, 354; on their own manual labour, 175; on means not specified, 13. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 635; who could read but not write, 178; who could neither read nor write, 431. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 341; who could read but not write, 283; who could neither read nor write, 790.

TALLOW-BRIDGE, a village in the parish of Lismore and Mocollop, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the left bank of the river Bride, and on the mail-road from Cork to Waterford, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north-north-east of Tallow, and 4 miles south-west by south of Lismore. About $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile above it, and on the margin of the Bride, is Lisfinny-castle, formerly one of the numerous strongholds of the Earls of Desmond, and now the residence of Capt. Croker. Area of the village, 6 acres. Pop., in 1841, 258. Houses 45.

TALT (LORON), a lake in the parish of Killnachteigue, barony of Leney, co. Sligo, Connaught. It lies among the Ox mountains, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Tobbercurry; and it extends a little upwards of one mile south-eastward, and has a mean breadth of about 3 furlongs. Its surface elevation above sea-level is 455 feet. "It is situated," says the Rev. James Neligan, "in the midst of high mountains, that seem to have been thrown up from the valley where the lake lies by some extraordinary convulsion of nature. These mountains are very rugged, and nearly perpendicular, presenting, in the summer season, a most romantic and picturesque appearance. There may be seen large herds of goats, some sheep, and a few young cattle, browsing on the sides of the rocky precipices, and in continual danger (as it would seem to the anxious spectator) of being hurled headlong into the lake which washes their base: accidents of this kind sometimes happen. The inaccessible cliffs near the summit afford a safe retreat to the eagle, who nestles there every year, yet without increasing his species, as there is never more than one pair known to breed there at the same time. A city alderman might envy this monarch of Crummu his daily fare; his kitchen being well-supplied not only with kid, lamb, hares, rabbits, but with every species of game, which is to be found in great abundance on his ample demesne, and within his immediate grasp. The lake is well-stocked with trout of a small size, where a tolerably good angler, with

the assistance of a boat, may take five or six dozen in a part of a day. There are two small rocky islands in this lake, which in summer are thickly covered with gulls of different kinds, that breed there in great numbers; and, from their continual noise and incessant flying to and fro, afford some variety and entertainment to the passenger, as the road from Ballina to Tobbercurry and Boyle passes close to its verge."

TAMLAGHT, a parish 3½ miles south-south-east of Moneymore, and partly in the barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, partly in the barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. The Tyrone section contains the village of COUGH: which see. Length of the Londonderry section, south-south-eastward, 2½ miles; breadth, from ½ to 2; area, 2,506 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches. Length of the Tyrone section, southward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 2,447 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,854; in 1841, 3,006. Houses 523. Pop. of the Londonderry section, in 1831, 1,334; in 1841, 1,433. Houses 245. Pop. of the rural districts of the Tyrone section, in 1831, 1,127; in 1841, 1,185. Houses 203. The river Ballinderry traces the boundary between the two sections; possesses some celebrity for its trout; and is spanned at Cough by a good stone bridge. The number of townlands is twelve. About two-thirds of the surface are arable land; and the other third is variously bog, meadow, and pasture-ground. There are no mountains; and the bogs are of small extent. The ash and various kinds of fir trees flourish on the soil. Lime is the principal manure; and is manufactured from a yellowish white limestone, raised from several good quarries within the parish. Numbers of neat houses, in the cottage style, occur in all the districts. The residences of Tamlaght, Ruskey, and Silver-Hill, are slated two-story houses, very neat and ornamental. Six high roads radiate from Cough. A Druidical altar, commonly called Cloghtoght, stands on the glebe near the public road; and consists of a stupendous, high stone, superincumbent on six other stones. The linen-manufacture is carried on in every townland.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £200; glebe, £73 16s. 11d. Gross income, £273 16s. 11d.; nett, £227 2s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate is employed upon a salary of £50. The church was built in 1781. Sitings 170; attendance 250. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by from 200 to 400; the Baptist meeting-house, by 40; and the Wesleyan Methodist place of meeting, by from 30 to 40. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 615 Churchmen, 1,690 Presbyterians, 9 other Protestant dissenters, and 845 Roman Catholics; one Sunday school made no return of its attendance; 3 other Sunday schools were usually attended by about 350 scholars; 5 daily schools had on their books 218 boys and 86 girls; and one other daily school was usually attended by 15 or 16 scholars. The parochial daily school was salaried with £10 10s. a-year from the rector; the daily school at Cough was wholly supported by Mr. Cunningham, and restricted to the children of his tenants; and the daily school at Agharey was salaried with £4 a-year from the rector, and £6 6s. from the London Hibernian Society. In 1843, the National Board had a school at Agharey.

TAMLAGHT, a quoad sacra parish in the barony of Mourne, co. Down, Ulster. It consists merely of a small townland in the quoad civilia parish of Kiltel; and is a chapelry, and part of the benefice of KILKEEL [which see], in the dio. of Down. The remains of the old chapel can still be traced.

TAMLAGHT, a village in the parish of Tam-

laght O'Crilly, barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It stands on the road from Bellaghy to Coleraine, 3½ miles south-south-west of Kilrea, 4½ north-east of Maghera, and 5½ north-north-west of Bellaghy. It has a dispensary and is the site of the parish-church. The dispensary is within the Ballymoney Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 14,720 acres, with a pop. of 8,390; and, in 1839-40, it expended £62 18s., and made 11,140 dispensations of medicine to 1,690 patients. Area of the village, 6 acres. Pop., in 1831, 188; in 1841, 211. Houses 40.

TAMLAGHTARD. See MAGILLIGAN.

TAMLAGHTFINLAGAN, a parish in the barony of Keenaught, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It contains the villages of BALLYKELLY, CRINDLE, and MOYS: see these articles. Length, north-north-eastward, 8½ miles; breadth, from 1½ to 4½; area, 17,402 acres, 1 perch,—of which 81 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 7,356; in 1841, 7,252. Houses 1,295. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 6,616. Houses 1,173. The parish extends from near the summit of Legavannon in the south-south-west to the bend of the Roe at the base of Benyevenagh on the north-north-east; it lies all under the eye of a spectator on either of these lofty and panoramic-viewing summits, or on several of the frontier declivities of the highland district of the county; it possesses 4½ miles of coast-line upon Lough Foyle, from near the middle of Walworth Wood to the mouth of the river Roe; it is bounded over nearly all the long east, and over the whole of the short north, by that beautiful river; it comprises the western environs of Newtown-Linavaddy, an exquisite portion of the vale of the Roe, a large portion of the rich low tract called the Myroe, and a portion, amounting to about one-sixth of its own area, of the mountain region of the county; it boasts a comparatively large aggregate of demesne ground and woodland; and, in a general view, it is one of the most diversified, beautiful, and fertile parishes, of Londonderry. See ROE, MYROE, BENYEVENAGH, NEWTOWN-LINAVADDY, and FOYLE (LOUGH). The road from Coleraine to Londonderry passes westward through the interior. The seats north of that road are Finlagan, Rush-Hall, Ardmoyle, Outlands, Wheatfield, Culmore, and Walworth,—the last, part of the estate of the Fishmongers' Company, and now the residence of the Rev. G. V. Sampson. The seats south of the road are Sheephill, Bessbrook, and Roe-Park,—the last the beautiful and well-wooded demesne of E. C. MacNaghton, Esq., in the vicinity of Newtown-Linavaddy, and having in the neighbourhood of its mansion an ancient round tower. A Culdean establishment is said to have been founded at Tamlaghtfinlagan, by St. Columb, and placed under the superintendence of his disciple, St. Finlagan or Fionlugin, from whom the place has its name.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £1,000; glebe, £235. Gross income, £1,235; nett, £1,104 14s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate is employed upon a salary of £75. The church was built in 1795, by private subscription, principally of the late John Beresford, Esq., and Lord Bristol, late bishop of Derry. Sitings 100; attendance 100. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses have an attendance, the one of 150, and the other of from 800 to 1,000. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Balteagh and Drumachose. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 877 Churchmen, 4,627 Presbyterians, and 1,858 Roman Catholics; a daily school at Listrohl was usually attended by about 155 scholars; and 2

daily schools at Ballykelly, and 12 at respectively Burnally, Dromore, Tamlaght, Tartmahilly, Ballinarragh, Drumruglin, Moys, Largy, Shanreagh, Crindie, Carrymenagh, and Carryreagh, had on their books 272 boys and 203 girls. The two schools at Ballykelly and that at Listrohill were provided with houses by the Fishmongers' Company, and supported by school-rates of 3s. per quarter for each scholar, one-half paid by the Fishmongers' Company and one-half by the parents if able, and the whole by the Company if the parents are not able to pay part; the school at Tamlaght was salaried with £8 a-year from the National Board, £4 from the rector, and £1 from the landlord; and the school at Largy was salaried with £3 3s. a-year from the landlord. In 1843, one National school at Carrymenagh was salaried with £7 6s. 8d., and had on its books 50 boys and 39 girls; one at Ballinarragh, with £15, and had 64 boys and 50 girls; one at Largy, with £8, and had 33 boys and 17 girls; one at Crindie, with £8, and had 25 boys and 16 girls; and one at Dromore, with £8, and had 43 boys and 27 girls.

TAMLAGHT-O'CRILLY, a parish, partly in the barony of Coleraine, but chiefly in that of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, Ulster. The Loughinsholin section contains the villages of **TAMLAGHT** and **INNISRUSH**, and part of the town of **PORTGLENONE**: see these articles. Length, north-north-westward, 6½ miles; extreme breadth, 3½. Area of the Coleraine section, 1,334 acres, 2 roads, 14 perches; of the Loughinsholin section, 15,504 acres, 2 roads, 32 perches,—of which 46 acres, 3 roads, 23 perches are in the river Bann. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 10,070; in 1841, 10,400. Houses 1,888. Pop. of the Coleraine section, in 1831, 759; in 1841, 845. Houses 153. Pop. of the rural districts of the Loughinsholin section, in 1831, 8,684; in 1841, 8,975. Houses 1,615. The upper or south end of the parish is bounded, over 2 miles of the east, by the river Bann; and the whole parish, in a general view, consists of part of the west side of the spreading valley of that river, and is an expanse of low, light, arable land, with a large aggregate of bog and morass. The road from Maghera to Kilrea, that from Armagh to Coleraine, and that from Antrim to Londonderry, traverse the interior. The principal hamlets are Clady and Glenburn; and the chief country residences are Glenburn, Innisrush, and Harvey-Hill.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £435 10s.; glebe, £522 2s. Gross income, £938 1s.; nett, £786 14s. 3½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate is employed upon a salary of £92 6s. 1½d. The parochial church was built in 1815, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6½d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 170; attendance 50. A perpetual curacy has been erected within the parish, but is often regarded as a mere chapelry. The church or chapel of this curacy was built about 67 years ago, at the private expense of Lord Bristol, late bishop of Derry. Sittings 160; attendance 70. Stipend payable to the perpetual curate by the rector, £92 6s. 4d.; glebe, £18 15s. Gross income, £115 8s. 10d.; nett, £113 6s. 10d. Patron, the incumbent of Tamlaght-O'Crilly. The Covenanters' meeting-house has an attendance of 360. The Presbyterian meeting-house belonging to the General Assembly, and formerly Secessional, has an attendance of 150. The Roman Catholic chapels at Drumgardner and Greenlough have an attendance of respectively 1,650 and 1,130; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Desertoghill. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 877 Churchmen, 4,627 Presbyterians, and 1,858 Roman Catholics; 6 Sunday schools in respectively Harvey-Hill, the paro-

chial schoolhouse, Tamlaght schoolhouse, the church, Glenone, and Tyance schoolhouse, were usually attended by about 207 scholars; a Roman Catholic Sunday school in Drumgardner chapel, was usually attended by about 300 scholars; and a parochial school, and 18 daily schools at respectively Killymack, Tamlaght, Killygullib, Boveedy, Lisnoyle, Drumgardner, Lisnagrot, Drumgardner, Eden, Innisrush, Drumnicaunon, Tivaconavy, Tyance, Glenone, Greenlough, Glenone, Monysally, and Gortnacran, had on their books 705 boys and 474 girls. The parochial school was salaried with £10 a-year from the rector; the daily schools at Tamlaght, Killygullib, Eden, Innisrush, Drumnicaunon, Tivaconavy, Monysally, and Killymack, and one of those at Drumgardner, with graduated allowances from the London Hibernian Society; that at Boveedy, with a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society, and £1 from the rector; that at Lisnoyle, with a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society, and £2 from the Mercers' Company; that at Lisnagrot, with a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society, and £3 from the Mercers' Company; that at Tyance, with £8 from the National Board; one of those at Glenone, with £5 from subscription; that at Greenlough, with £8 from the National Board; and that at Gortnacran, with £3 from Mr. Hyland. In 1843, one National school at Glenone was salaried with £17 10s. a-year from the Board, and had on its books 44 boys; another at Glenone, with £8, and had 75 girls; one at Tyance, with £12, and had 60 boys and 26 girls; one at West Tyance, with £12, and had 45 boys and 42 girls; one at Reastown, with £12, and had 60 boys and 36 girls; one at Greenlough, with £24 6s. 8d., and had 80 boys and 66 girls; one at Drumgardner, with £13 10s., and had 58 boys; and another at Drumgardner, with £10 10s. 8d., and had 62 girls.

TANDERAGEE—anciently **TAWNATCLEE**—a market and post town in the parish of Ballymore, barony of Lower Orier, co. Armagh, Ulster. It stands on the river Cushier, and at the intersection of the road from Portadown to Newry, with that from Rich-hill to Banbridge, 14 mile west of the Newry Canal, 2 miles south-west of Guilford, 4½ south-south-east of Portadown, 4½ north-west by west of Loughbrickland, 4½ east-south-east of Rich-hill, 4½ north-east of Market-hill, 5½ west by north of Banbridge, 26 south-west of Belfast, and 63 north of Dublin. The immediately circumjacent country is rich, fertile, luxuriously featured, and beautifully improved; and lies in close juxtaposition to some of the most charming portions of the county of Down. The Newry Canal, not alone offers all its important facilities of communication for trading with the great emporiums of Newry and Belfast; but brings up a profusion of lime, on cheap and easy terms, for the powerful fertilizing of all the soil of the environs. The town stands on the estate of the Duke of Manchester, and borrows great embellishment, not alone from the georgical improvements athwart that estate, but especially from the woods and lawns of its immediately adjoining demesne. "The approach to Tanderagee from the county of Down," said Sir Charles Coote in 1804, "is really charming. The neat appearance of the town, its gradual elevation from a valley through which a beautiful stream winds between lofty and undulating banks, which are thickly wooded on the one extremity, and the demesne which, on the other, crowns the summit of the hill, afford a pleasing prepossession to the traveller; nor are his expectations balked in viewing the town and its vicinity; every place corresponds with this engaging picture. The demesne

of Tanderagee had an immense quantity of full-grown timber, which has lately been greatly diminished; but a sufficiency remains to decorate the bold and abrupt eminences, which it has been justly celebrated for. Nature still triumphs in her display of wild and irregular charms, which are of that description that, we should suppose, would rather be injured than improved by modern innovations. The present proprietor has added some plantations, to supply the timber he has felled, with an infant nursery in good management, and he has already nearly completed a very capital and extensive garden." The present mansion or castle of Tanderagee is a large, modern, baronial pile, erected by the Duke of Manchester, when Viscount Mandeville, and occupying the site of an ancient castellated and fortified residence which, in the reign of James I., was forfeited by the O'Hanlons, and granted to Sir Oliver St. John. Other country residences than the Duke's within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the town are Orange-hill, Springfield, Violet-hill, Bunker's-hill, and Athole-cottage; and the environs, in a general view, are respectively inhabited, and afford marked indications of comparative comfort and prosperity in the social condition of their people. The town itself has a neat and creditable appearance; and possesses a handsome church, a Presbyterian meeting-house, two small Methodist meeting-houses, some well-built private houses, a female orphan asylum, a Mont de Piete, a loan fund, a fever hospital, a dispensary, a clothing fund, and several schools. The Duke of Manchester was the founder, and is the main supporter of several of the charitable institutions; he has various schools and other appliances of popular well-being in different other parts of his estate; and he gives annually at his castle a festival to all the children in attendance on his schools. In 1843, the loan fund of the town—whose accounts, however, were completely mixed up with those of the Mont de Piete—had a capital of £4,731, circulated £17,075 in 4,521 loans, and realized a nett profit of £101 8s. 8d. The fever hospital and the dispensary are within the Banbridge Poor-law union, and serve for a district of 12,000 acres, with a pop. of 10,000; and, in 1830, they expended £85 13s., admitted 42 intern patients, and administered to 683 extern patients. In the vicinity of the town are flour, meal, and flax mills. Considerable quantities of flax, and of all kinds of agricultural produce, are sold at the weekly markets. The weekly sales of linens sometimes amounted, about the end of last century, to the sum of £7,000; but so early as the year 1804, it decreased to an average of only about £2,000; and it has since experienced great fluctuation, and is at present much less inconsiderable than it was about 8 or 10 years ago. Fairs are held on the first Monday of every month, and on July 5, and Nov. 5. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Tuesday of every month. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Armagh takes designation from Tanderagee, and has chapels at Ballyorgan, Poyntz-Pass, and Mullaghrack. Area of the town, 55 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,559; in 1841, 1,562. Houses 265. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 70; in manufactures and trade, 197; in other pursuits, 46. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 16; on the directing of labour, 187; on their own manual labour, 101; on means not specified, 9.

• "This Society," says the official report, "is worked in connection with a Mont de Piete, and the accounts of the two institutions are so mixed up that the managers state they are unable to render a separate account for each. The stock account of the loan fund for 1843 is credited with an advance to the Mont de Piete of £789 13s. 10d. From the manner in which the accounts are mixed up, no fair approximation can be made of the average cost of each loan."

TANEY, TAWNEY, or CHURCHTOWN, a parish, partly in the barony of Dublin, but chiefly in that of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. It contains the villages of DUNDUM and WINDMILLS: which see. Length, northward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 2. Area of the barony of Dublin section, 6 acres, 17 perches; of the Rathdown section, 4,556 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,020; in 1841, 3,848. Houses 626. Pop. of the barony of Dublin section, in 1841, 81. Houses 9. Pop. of the rural districts of the Rathdown section, in 1841, 2,982. Houses 483. The parish descends from the summit of the Two-Rock mountain, northward, to the river Dodder, at a point 2½ furlongs south of the village of Donnybrook. The southern district, extending $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length, with an extreme breadth of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, is wholly mountainous; and has on its southern boundary the summit of the Two-Rock mountain, and on its eastern boundary the summit of the Three-Rock mountain, which command the most extensive and gorgeous views of the coasts, bay, city, and county of Dublin, and have altitudes above the level of the sea of respectively 1,763 and 1,479 feet. The central and the southern districts possess some agreeable diversities of surface; but, on the whole, are a portion of the rich and luscious plain of Dublin, profusely embellished with landscape culture, very thickly powdered with respectable habitations, and not a little celebrated for salubrity of climate. The river Dodder runs upwards of a mile along the northern boundary. The summit of the Two-Rock mountain is crowned by a ruin called Fairy-Castle. The road from Dublin to Enniskerry traverses the interior, and passes through the village of Dundrum; and Mr. Fraser, noticing its route southward from that village, and within the middle district of the parish, says, "Here we commence the ascent of the eastern slopes of the Three-Rock mountain, along which we continue till we reach the Scalp, a distance of 5 (statute) miles; and here also the aspect and character of the country change, the surface becomes wild and rugged, and the detached granite rocks of the upland, which follow the limestone of the plain, are protruded and strewn around; the villas become thinly scattered; and the cottages of the peasantry are of a very humble and rural character; and nowhere is the contrast between the environs and the adjacent country more sudden or striking than here." The principal country residences south of Dundrum are Aimmount, Eden, Rockmount, Dundrum-house, Farnley, Runnemed, Ballinteer-house, Taney-lodge, Bellevue-park, Hilltown, Ludford-park, Balally, Merreen, Pover-house, and Kingstown; and the principal north of Dundrum are Churchtown-house, Woodville, Taney-hill, Goat-town, Thornhill, Mountainville, Lyndhurst, Belfield, Roebuck-park, Roebuck-hall, Castlevue, Mount-Merrion, Owens-town-house, Roebuck-castle, Mount-Dillon, Roebuck-house, Roebuck-Grove, Farrarboley-cottage, Woodview, Richview, Beech-hill, and Springfield. The hamlet of Clonskeagh stands upon the Dodder. The old church of Taney stands at Churchtown, in the vicinity of Dundrum; and is a small building of little interest. In the adjoining churchyard are several monumental inscriptions deserving of notice, particularly one to the memory of Mr. William Halliday, who died in 1816, and who, although then but 24 years of age, had acquired an accurate knowledge of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, and most of the European languages, and had 'fathomed all the depths, explored the beauties, and untravelled the intricacies' of the Hiberno-Celtic. The modern church is a spacious fabric, surmounting elevated ground, serving as a landmark to mariners,

and commanding 'very fine views over the city, the bay, and a lovely expanse of country, the numerous ornamental plantations of which combine, at this point of observation, into a massive richness.' The edifice itself, however, is as artistically defective, as it is pretending and substantial. 'The plan is cruciform, and the pointed style is adopted in the detail, but without due attention to any consistent order of that style. Stone tinted in various hues, is used in different parts of the structure; and, with a fanciful effort towards novelty, which is quite unworthy of imitation, the mullions of the windows, on the exterior, are of a deep yellow, whilst the crocketed pinnacles at the angles of the tower are black.'—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Peter's, in the dio. of Dublin. See DUBLIN (COUNTY OF THE CITY OF). Tithe composition, £415 7s. 8d. A curate is employed upon a salary of £75. The church was built in 1818, by means of a loan of £3,969 4s. 7½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 1,200; attendance, from 300 to 500. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,059 Churchmen, 4 Protestant dissenters, and 2,957 Roman Catholics; and 6 daily schools had on their books 193 boys and 203 girls. The parochial school for boys, and that for girls, were each supported by a charity sermon, a grant from the London Hibernian Society, and £2 a-year from the rector; the two Roman Catholic free schools were supported by a charity sermon, and a grant from the National Board, the latter of which had been recently withdrawn; the London Hibernian Society's school was supported by a grant from the Society, private subscriptions, and scholars' fees; and the infant school was supported by private subscriptions and donations. In 1843, a boys' school and a girls' school at Dundrum were salaried with respectively £20 and £18 from the National Board, and had on their books 191 boys and 148 girls; and a boys' school and a girls' school at Sandford were salaried with £15 a-year each from the National Board, and had on their books 162 boys and 123 girls.

TANEY, or TAWNEY, a village in the parish of Clondeavodlock, barony of Kilmacrenn, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands in the peninsula of Fannat, about 5 furlongs north by west of Rosmakill, and 6½ miles north of Millford. Adjacent to it are the small Lough Taney, a Roman Catholic chapel, and the residences of Springfield and Croghan. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 128. Houses 24.

TANKARDSTOWN, a townland or quasi-parish, in the barony of Rathvilly, 2½ miles north-east of the town of Tullow, co. Carlow, Leinster. It figures in some documents as a parish, in the dio. of Leighlin; and in others as merely a townland of the parish of Tullow. It contains the hamlet of Tankardstown Cross-roads; and is traversed by the road from Tullow to Hacketstown. In 1831, its pop. was 1,051; and, in 1834, the Protestants amounted to 42, and the Roman Catholics to 1,059; and two pay daily schools had on their books 101 boys and 72 girls.

TANKARDSTOWN, a parish in the barony of Coshma, 2 miles west-north-west of Kilmallock, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,710 acres. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 613; but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 523; in 1841, 630. Houses 103. The surface, with the exception of a few acres, consists wholly of profitable land. The river Maig effects the drainage; and the road from Kilmallock to Croon passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lin-

erick. Tithe composition, £125; glebe, £36. Gross income, £161; nett, £143 15s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the vicar-generalship of Limerick; and is non-resident in Tankardstown. A curate performs the occasional duties for a salary of £5. There is neither church nor chapel. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 20 boys and 15 girls.

TANKARDSTOWN, a parish 3½ miles south-south-east of Athy, and partly in the barony of Ballyadams, Queen's co., partly in the baronies of East Narragh and Rheban and Kilkea and Moore, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length of the Queen's co. section, south-south-eastward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 3,472 acres, 13 perches,—of which 26 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches are in the river Barrow. Length of the Kildare section, south-westward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 2½. Area of the East Narragh and Rheban section, 440 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches,—of the Kilkea and Moore section, 4,437 acres, 10 perches,—of which 40 acres, 3 roods are in the river Barrow. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,918; in 1841, 1,914. Houses 313. Pop., in 1841, of the Queen's co. section, 947; of the Narragh and Rheban section, 20; of the Kilkea and Moore section, 938. Houses in these respectively, 164, 4, 145. The surface consists in general of light, low land; and two principal swells of it in the Kildare section have altitudes of respectively 239 and 243 feet above sea-level. The river Barrow traces the boundary between the Queen's co. and the Kildare districts; and a canal sweep of the Barrow navigation extends along the left bank of the river, within the Kildare district. The principal residences in the Queen's co. district are Barrow-lodge, Moneybrook-house, Millford-house, and Kilmorany-house; and the other objects of chief interest are a police barrack, a Roman Catholic chapel, the site of two castles, and the ruins of Tankardstown church, the last situated on the margin of the Barrow. The principal residences in the Kildare district are Heath-house, Leinster-lodge, Dollardstown-house, Snagborough-house, Spring-lodge, Farnhill, Grangemellon-house, Grangeford, and Levittstown-house; and the other objects of chief interest are a police barrack, a burying-ground, and the site of St. Leger's-castle.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of ATHY (which see), in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £325 19s. 4d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of St. Michael's of Athy. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 97, and the Roman Catholics to 1,866; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £40 a-year from the National Board—were usually attended by about 115 scholars.

TANKARDSTOWN, a small limestone territory, near the coast of the eastern district of the barony of Decies-without-Drum,—the district which was recently transferred from the barony of Upperthird, co. Waterford, Munster. The discovery of limestone here, about a quarter of a century ago, was regarded as an event of great moment, and a great tract of country in which lime manures were previously scarce and dear.

TANKARDSTOWN, a demesne in the parish of Gernonstown, barony of Upper Slane, 3½ miles north-west of the town of Slane, co. Meath, Leinster. It adjoins the mail-road from Dublin to Londonderry; and is the residence of the Right Hon. F. Blackbourne.

TAR (Ture), a rivulet of the barony of West Iffa and Olla, co. Tipperary, Munster. It rises in the

parish of Templetenny, and on the western border of the county, at an elevation of 307 feet above the level of the sea; and it flows 11 miles eastward, along the valley between the Galtee and the Knockmeledown mountains past the town of Clogheen, and through the parishes of Templetenny, Shanrahan, Tullaghoron, and Ballybacon, to the river Suir, at a point about 1 mile above the village of Newcastle.

TARA, a small bay on the east coast of the parish of Witter, barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. It opens $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north by east of Ballyquintin Point; and though small in capacity, possesses much comparative importance for both the fisheries and the coasting-trade of the county. Mr. Nimmo, in the report of his Coast Survey, says, "Tara bay is the best situation for a harbour on all this coast. It is already naturally sheltered from all winds but north-east; and on that side a rock called Craiganely may be built up in the way of a breakwater, which would make this, though only a tide harbour, one of the safest I have seen. It is already much frequented in bad weather by the fishing vessels, though it possesses few of its own, namely, five yawls and four smacks, and when the tide does not admit of entering Strangford, would be a good place of shelter for vessels in the coasting trade. The inhabitants seem to think a small pier from the point next to Folly-house would answer the purpose; but as the bottom and depth of water there are not favourable, I would rather recommend the plan annexed, which, by covering the whole creek of about fifty English acres, would upon occasion protect all the boats connected with the fishery. The inside of Craiganely being deepened will be a good boat-quay; but a jetty may run out in any other place where a wharf is required. Estimated expense of a breakwater pier in Tara bay £3,806."

TARA (THE), a rivulet of co. Armagh, Ulster, and co. Louth, Leinster. It rises to the east of the town of Newtown-Hamilton; runs nearly parallel to the Newtown-Hamilton river, and about 3 miles distant from it; and falls into the Castletown or Dundalk river, or rather is one of the forming waters of that stream, in co. Louth.

TARA, a hill in the parishes of Kiltennel and Kiltcavan, barony of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, Leinster. Its summit has an altitude of 826 feet above sea-level; is situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the nearest part of the coast, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles north-east of Gorey, and $\frac{3}{4}$ south-west of Kilmichael Point; is a conspicuous object from the sea; and commands an extensive and interesting view of the coast, away to the vicinity of Wexford.

TARA, TARAH, or TARAUGH, a parish, containing a village and a celebrated hill of the same name, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, west-north-westward, 3 miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$; area, 3,364 acres, 15 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 641; but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 688; in 1841, 586. Houses 100. A prominent feature, not only of the parish, but of the vast rich plain in the midst of which it lies, is the far-famed hill of TARA: see next article. All the rest of the surface is flat, and consists of excellent land. The principal residence is Tara-hall, a small plain modern house, the seat of Patrick Lynch, Esq.; the principal hamlets are Ross and Moortown; and the principal antiquities, additional to those on Tara-hill, are the ruins of Odder-nunnery, Odder-castle, Riverstown-castle, another castle, and the old church of Tara. The village of Tara stands on the east side of Tara-hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile west of the road from Navan to Dunshaughlin, 2 west of Skreen, 5 north-north-west of

Dunshaughlin, and $\frac{5}{8}$ south-south-east of Navan. The modern parochial church stands adjacent to the village, on a shoulder or summit of the hill, and is a conspicuous feature in the views of the hill from the east. Area of the village, 5 acres. Pop., in 1841, 126. Houses 23.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £200; glebe, £22 10s. The rectories of Tara and DUNSANT, and the vicarage of KILLEEN (see these articles), constitute the benefice of Tara. Length, 4 miles; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$. Pop., in 1831, 1,567. Gross income, £521 10s.; nett, £413 7s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also the sinecure prebend of Yagoe, in the cathedral of St. Patrick's. The church was built in 1823, by means of a gift of £500 from the late Board of First Fruits, and the sum of £700 raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 110; attendance, from 20 to 30. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Dunsany. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 70, and the Roman Catholics to 640; the Protestants of the union to 128, and the Roman Catholics to 1,489; 2 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £4 a-year from the rector—had on their books 17 boys and 19 girls; and there was also a daily school in Dunsany.

TARA, TARAH, or TARAUGH, a celebrated hill, the subject of great antiquarian and literary interest, in the parish of Tara, barony of Skreen, co. Meath, Leinster. It is a verdant, moundish, flowingly-outlined mass, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in length from north to south, rather less than $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in extreme breadth,—possessing a wavy, tumulated, tabular summit,—lifting up a large, solitary standing stone or monumental pillar on the crown of one of its tumuli,—sharing with the hill of Skreen, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the east, and 507 feet in altitude, the power and interest of relieving the monotony of the vast central expanse of the plain of Meath,—and commanding a panoramic, minutely featured, and warmly tinted view of that brilliant expanse,—rich, fertile, and as capable of the most finished culture and the most ornate loveliness as a garden. Its original name was Teagmhor, 'the great house,' or Teaghmorreagh, 'the great house of the king,' and was abbreviated or vulgarized into successively Teamor and Tara. A triennial convocation of provincial kings, Druids, and bards, is usually alleged, but on very apocryphal authority, to have been held on Tara Hill, from an early period till about the end of the 6th century, for the election of a monarch or supreme ruler, and the management of the affairs of the monarchy. A supposed record, called the Psalter of Tara, or sometimes Senachasmore or 'great antiquity,' figures in tradition as the written depository of the decrees of the convocation, but is not known to literature as an actual record. The famous coronation-stone which formed the palladium of the kingdom of Dalriada, at Dunstaffnage, on the shores of the Deucaledonian sea, and afterwards became the palladium of Scotland at that kingdom's coronation-ground in the vicinity of Perth, and eventually was removed to Westminster by Edward I. to be the coronation-chair of the kings of England, is alleged to have been carried to Dunstaffnage by way of Iona from the hill of Tara, to have figured in courtly belief at Tara as the pillow of stone on which Jacob slept at Bethel, and to have found its way to Tara in the course of the alleged Milesian immigrations from Spain. The principal palace of the early monarchs of Ireland, and an university or cluster of colleges supported by their munificence, are alleged to have stood on the hill of Tara, and have been the topic alike of the most magniloquent and florid descriptions by early annalists and later credulous historians, and of the most conflicting theories, intricate

investigations, and antagonist discussions, among the majority of Irish antiquaries. Whatever structures, dignified with the names of palaces, halls, and colleges, really at any time existed, were probably of a temporary and fragile character, quite unworthy to be designated architectural, and have long ago so utterly disappeared, as not to have left a single vestige of either wall or foundation; and the only antiquities, additional to the pillar-stone, which now exist, are numerous circular earthworks, possibly enough indicating quondam places of national assembly and royal residence, yet strictly resembling in appearance and character the ordinary 'raths,' which abound in most districts of the kingdom. At Tara Hill, in 980, the Danes sustained a signal defeat; Roderick, the last native monarch of Ireland, concentrated his forces, preparatory to attacking the English in Dublin; in 1589, O'Neill assembled his followers, after laying waste the surrounding country; in 1798, a skirmish was fought between the insurgents and a detachment of fenibles; and in 1843, was held one of the largest and mightiest of the monster meetings of the agitation for repeal of the Legislative Union. In the skirmish of 1798, the insurgents were totally defeated, with the loss of 400 men killed and wounded, 300 horses, and all their provisions, arms, ammunition, and baggage; and the royal forces had 20 men killed and wounded of the Reay fenibles, and 1 man killed and 5 men wounded of the Upper Kells infantry.

A very long and elaborate paper, written by Mr. Petrie, and published in the 'Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy,' contains ample information for such readers as can luxuriate in the antiquarian associations of Tara. But Mr. and Mrs. Hall, so nicely epitomize this paper, and so agreeably decorate their epitome with original description and remark, that most popular readers will greatly prefer their brief essay to even Mr. Petrie's lengthened dissertation. 'From Navan,' say they, 'we proceeded about 4 miles on the Dublin road, to visit the renowned 'Hill of Tara,' taking with us the long and elaborate 'Essay' of Mr. Petrie, and recalling the words of one of the sweetest of the 'Melodies.' 'We were not sceptical enough to throw aside, as fabulous, the ancient histories of Tara; although they may exist, exclusively, in the compositions of the old bards. Yet certainly, when we ascended to the summit, after having carefully perused the two hundred and thirty-two quarto pages of Mr. Petrie, published in the 'Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy,' and examined the maps and plans by which his essay is illustrated, finding that nothing met the eye but a succession of grass-covered mounds, with a single rounded stone, of no very great size, planted, as it were, upon the highest of them, we were, for the moment, tempted to exclaim with the 'Critic,'—

* The Spanish fleet thou canst not see, because
It is not yet in sight.'

• The harp that once thronged Tara's halls
The wail of music shed,
Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls
As if that soul were fled.

So sleeps the pride of former days,
So glory's thrill is o'er,
And hears that once beat high for praise,
Now feel that pulse no more.

No more the chiefs and ladies bright
The harp of Tara swells:
The chord alone, that breaks at night,
Its tale of ruin tells.

Thus freedom now so seldom wakes
The only thrub she gives,
Is when some heart indignant breaks,
To show that still she lives.'

Farther consideration, however, and farther reflection, even without the aid of imagination, induced a conviction that we stood in the centre of an early Irish city; and a brief stretch of fancy might have summoned around us 'chiefs and ladies bright,' and awakened the echo of the harp in 'the halls' of Tara, in all their pride of 'former days.' From the main road there is a considerable ascent, for about a mile, before we arrive at the commencement of the mounds, which are evidently artificial. It then seems to the superficial observer, a mere assemblage of hillocks, the largest of which is about 30 yards long, and of an equal breadth; upon this stands the marvellous pillar-stone, — to which we shall refer presently, — nearly in the centre.† There is, according to Cambrensis, 'in Mieth, an hill, called the Hill of Taragh, wherein is a plaine twelve score long, which was named the Kempe his hall, where the countrie had their meetings and folkemotes, as a place that was accounted the high palace of the monarch. The Irish historians hammer manie fables in this forge, of Fin MacCoile and his champions. But doubtlesse the place seemeth to beare the show of an ancient and famous monument.'‡ Mr. Petrie, as we

† This hillock is now — alas for the degradation! — known as 'Croppie Hill,' from the fact that a large number of insurgents were buried there in 1798. The pillar originally stood upon another and smaller hillock; it was moved to its present place to mark the spot (and to dignify it) in which so many 'slaughtered patriots' were interred. It was fixed there, however, only so recent as fifteen years ago. Its weight is prodigious; and it excited our astonishment how it could have been conveyed, without the aid of machinery, to its present destination. Upon this subject we conversed with a peasant, one 'Paddy Fitzsimmons,' who assisted at the ceremony. He stated that it was effected by no more than twenty men, who performed the work gradually, an inch at a time; they sunk it about six feet into the ground, directly over the bodies of their old friends, relations, or companions; and perhaps in the world there does not exist so singular a monumental stone."

‡ Mr. Wright, to whose kindness we have been so frequently indebted, informs us that the original name of the Hill of Tara was Liathdrum, that is, 'the grey eminence;' and according to Keating, Thes, the wife of Heremon, the first monarch of Ireland, ordered a palace to be built on it for herself, whence it was called Temora (Temur), that is, 'the house of Thes.' But according to the Dinn Seanchers, an ancient Irish topography, the etymon of Temur is 'the house of music,' from Teadh, a musical choral, and Mur, a house; and it was so called, adds that valuable MS., 'from its celebrity for melody above all places in the world.' The word Tara (Teamhair), denotes a pleasant and agreeable place with a covered or shaded walk, upon a hill, for a convenient prospect; and accordingly some tourist describes this hill as a miniature resemblance of Mount Tabor. Its ancient magnificence has been the dream of the Philo-Milesian, and has been as sturdily denied by writers of the Ledwich and Pinkerton schools, one of whom has gone so far as to deny that there are any architectural remains on the Hill of Tara. Feircerteine Fíle, the bard, who lived in the first century, mentions that Óllamb Fódhla, the 21st monarch from Heremon, erected at Tara the Mur Ullanahin, or 'college of sages,' and also instituted the celebrated Feis of Tara, which was an assembly of all the states of Ireland. This assembly, which probably resembled the wittenagemot of the Saxons, is described by Eochaidh (Hector) Ó'Flinn, a bard of the tenth century, as meeting every third year. He says that it was convoked by the monarch three days before the day of Saman, (answering to our 1st of November), and continued for three days after. This week was spent in festivity, in making laws, and correcting the annals and antiquities of Ireland. The same author adds, that during the sessions of the Feis, whoever committed murder or theft, or was convicted of quarrelling, &c., forfeited his life; although at other times these crimes were punished by fines. In an ancient Irish manuscript, preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, the following curious description is given of the Hall of Tara, in the reign of Cormac Uíada, in the third century:— 'The palace of Temur was 800 feet square; the diameter of the surrounding rath, 7 din or casts of a dart; it contained 150 apartments and 150 dormitories; the height was 27 cubits; there were 150 drinking horns, 12 porches, 12 doors, and 1,000 guests daily, besides princes, orators, and men of science, engravers of gold and silver, carvers and modelers, &c.' The truth of this account is attested by the number of gold and silver ornaments, beautifully carved and modelled, dug up in the neighbourhood of Tara and other places. The manuscript goes on to state that the hall had twelve divisions on each wing; sixteen attendants on each side, eight astrologers, historians, and secretaries, in the rear of the hall, and two to each table at the door; 100 guests in all; two oxen, two sheep, and two hogs at each meal, divided equally to all. In

have intimated, does not thus briefly dismiss the 'ancient and famous monument.' His authorities are chiefly the Bards and the Bardic traditions. It would far exceed our limits to introduce even an abridgment of the essay of the learned antiquarian—to whom Ireland is so largely indebted. He has laboured to collect an amazing number of facts in support of the theory—borne out, indeed, by incontestable evidence, that Tara is the place celebrated in Irish history, as having been for ages the chief seat of the monarchs of Ireland—whence their laws were promulgated; the resort of its Druids and 'musicians,' and the great stronghold of Druidism for centuries; having become the residences of its kings on the first establishment of a monarchical government under Slanige, ruler of the Fir-bolgs or Belgae, and so continuing until the middle of the sixth century—'a period during which reigned 142 monarchs, viz., 136 Pagan, and 6 Christian.' A considerable portion of his work is occupied by details of the contests between St. Patrick and the Druids,—a subject into which he enters with singular minuteness; tracing the history of the Hill, down to its abandonment in 565, as the seat of monarchy, 'in consequence of the curse of St. Ruadhan,' who, 'with a bishop that was with him, took their bells that they had, which they rung hardly, and cursed the king and place, and prayed God that no king or queen ever after would or could dwell in Tarach, and that it should be wast for ever without court or palace—as it fell out accordingly.' The most interesting

the convention of Tara, the monarch occupied an elevated seat in the centre of the hall, with his face towards the west. Facing him sat the king of Leinster, the king of Ulster on his right, the king of Munster on his left, and the king of Connaught behind him. Long-extended seats were disposed in rows; in the first of which were the Druids and bards, or philosophers (Fidhirs), and in the other rows were respectively placed the antiquaries and genealogists (Seanchaich), the musicians (Oiridhighe), and after them the chiefs and brachas, or representatives of the towns and villages. The first two days were celebrated in friendly intercourse, the third in celebrating the feast of Saman, or the moon. Another interpretation is given of this word in Part IX. of our work. Saman (Samhien), has also been rendered 'heaven,' similar to the *Shamien* of the Hebrews, and the *Samothracians*. The assembly was opened by the chief bard delivering an ode accompanied by the music of the Oiridhighe. The Druids rites being completed, the fire of Saman was lighted, and the blessing of the tutelary divinities invoked. The three succeeding days were spent in festivity, after which the proper business of the convention commenced. In that part of the palace of Tara already referred to, called *Mur Ollamhain*, or 'the House of the Sages,' the youth were instructed in poetry and music, and initiated into the mysteries of 'the hidden harmony of the universe.' In further illustration of the customs observed at the convention of Tara, we may quote a passage which may at once be regarded as an interesting description, and a most unquestionable proof. It is from the *Teagaisc* 'Plathin' or 'Instruction of a Prince,' ascribed, on the most satisfactory grounds, to one of the very 'kings of Temora' themselves—Cormac Uafadha (long beard), already mentioned. He says, 'a prince on the day of Saman should light his lamps and welcome his guests with clapping of hands, procure comfortable seats: the cup-bearers should be respectful and active in distributing of meat and drink; let there be moderation of music; short stories; a welcoming countenance. . . . Let the prince appear splendid as the sun in the house of Midheburta (that is, the middle house of Tara).' To this valuable native authority, which possesses in the original internal marks of extreme antiquity, we shall add a *foreign* testimony, that of an ancient Scandinavian manuscript, translated in Johnson's *Celts-Scandinavian Antiquities*: It alludes to Tara, and is as follows. 'In this kingdom (Ireland) there is also a place called *Temor*, formerly the chief city and royal residence. . . . In the more elevated part of this city, the king had a splendid (splendidum) and almost *Paradisean* castle; within the precincts of the castle he had a palace superb in its structure and splendour (nitore). And we may observe further, that none will be surprised at such descriptions as these, when we find, at a still earlier period, Ptolemy noting on his map of Ireland fifteen cities, on two of which he bestows the epithet of 'splendens' (splendens); and it is worthy of remark that these two cities in the Greek geographer correspond (with the exception of the error in the assigned localities) to the *Eman* and *Tara* of the native writers. If we admit (which is extremely probable), that Ptolemy has here, as else, where, mistaken the latitudes for the longitudes, he has indicated the exact sites of Tara and Emania.'

parts of Mr. Petrie's book, however, are those which explain an accompanying 'plan of the earthen works still existing on the Hill of Tara.' The principal in extent is Rath-Riogh, the next is Rath-Laogaire, the next Rath-na-Seanadh, the next Rath-Eachhor, and the next Rath-Grainne. Within the enclosure of Rath-Riogh, are the ruins of the house of Cormac,* the mound of the Hostages, the 'Teach Miodhehuarta,' or banquetting-house 'Tobar Finn,' the well, and the two 'clanciferts;' of these the northern was famous for the slaughter of the virgins by the Lagenians on Saman's day; and the southern, for a false sentence pronounced there by a king named Lughardh MacCon, for which he was afterwards destroyed. Mr. Petrie's object has been to compare the ancient Bardic accounts with the existing evidence supplied by the remains; and he has found them to agree with exceeding accuracy. The most singular of all these ancient monuments, however, is that which still exists comparatively unimpaired by time—the pillar-stone to which we have already

* "The old bardic 'historians' celebrate the wisdom and genius of Cormac, the grandson of 'Con of the hundred battles,' the wisest, bravest, and most accomplished of all the Irish kings. He ascended the throne of Tara at the middle of the third century, and attempted to reform the religion of the Druids by substituting for their polytheism the more rational and sublime belief of one infinite and eternal Being, who was the author of the universe. His subjects, in consequence, rebelled against him; and, in one of his battles, he lost an eye, by which, being rendered unfit for government, according to the custom of Ireland, he resigned the crown to his son Cairbre of the *Liffy*, and retired to his cottage of Cletty, near the Boyne, where he devoted the remainder of his life to philosophic contemplation. During this time he wrote many works for the use of his son and successor of Tara, among which may be reckoned his *Royal Precepts and Instructions*, which he is said to have written at Cairbre's request, and to have drawn up in answer to different questions proposed by his son upon various subjects relative to government and general conduct. The Druids finding the son regulated by the counsels of the father, and desirous to poison the good monarch. The 'Royal Precepts or Instructions' have been translated by J. O'Donovan. They are so full of beauty, wisdom, and virtue, that we cannot resist a desire to extract some of the passages:—'O grandson of Con, O Cormac,' said Cairbre, 'what is good for a king?' 'That is plain,' said Cormac:—'It is good for him to have patience without debate; self-government without anger; affability without haughtiness; diligent attention to history; strict observance of covenants and agreements; strictness mitigated by mercy in the execution of the laws; peace with his districts; lawful wages of assualage; justice in decisions; performance of promises; hosting with justice; protection to his frontiers, honouring the *neuada* (nobles); respect to the *flann* (priests); adoration of the great God.' 'O grandson of Con, O Cormac,' said Cairbre, 'what is good for the welfare of a country?' 'That is plain,' said Cormac:—'Frequent convocation of sapient and good men to investigate its affairs, to abolish each evil, and retain each wholesome institution; to attend to the precepts of the elders; let every *neuada* (assembly of the elders) be convened according to law; let the law be in the hands of the nobles; let the chieftains be upright, and unwilling to oppress the poor; let peace and friendship reign—mercy and good morals—union and brotherly love; heroes without haughtiness—sternness to enemies, friendship to friends, generous compensations; just surities; just decisions; just virtues; mild instruction; respect for soldiers; learning every art and language; pleading with knowledge of the *Finechaca* (law); decision without delay; giving alms; giving alms, clarity to the poor; surities for covenants; lawful covenants; to hearken to the instructions of the wise; to be deaf to the mob; to purge the laws of the country of all their evils, &c. &c. All these are necessary for the welfare of a country.' 'O grandson of Con, O Cormac,' said Cairbre, 'what are the qualifications of a prince?' 'Let him be vigorous, easy of access, and affable; let him be humble, but majestic; let him be without (personal) blemish; let him be a hero, a sage; let him be liberal, serene, and good-hearted; mild in peace, fierce in war, beloved by his subjects, discerning, faithful, and patient; righteous and abstemious; let him attend the sick; let him pass just judgments; let him support each orphan; let him abominate falsehood; let him love truth; let him be forgetful of evil, mindful of good; let him assemble numerous meetings; let him communicate his secrets to few; let him be cheerful with his intimates; let him appear splendid as the sun at the banquet in the house of Midheburta (that is, the middle house at Tara); let him convene assemblies of the nobles; let him be affectionate and intelligent; let him depress evil; let him esteem every person according to his honour—close surities—let him be sharp but lenient in his judgments and decisions. These are the qualifications by which a king and chieftain should be esteemed.'

made some reference. This is the 'Lia Fail,' the celebrated coronation-stone of the ancient Irish kings. It is composed of granular limestone, and is at present 'about 6 feet high above the ground, but its real height is said to be 12 feet.' At its base it is perhaps 4 feet in circumference; but it tapers somewhat towards the top, not unlike the round towers. Some remarkable relics of antiquity are also to be found in the grave-yard of a church near the summit of the hill; it is modern, but occupies the site of a very ancient structure, and which was also built upon the spot on which it is said formerly existed a Pagan temple. 'Admann's Cross' is still standing here; and it points out the place where, in the fifth century, stood 'the house from which Benen, the disciple of St. Patrick, escaped, and in which Lucad the Bald, the Druid of King Loagaire, was burned.*' Whether we reject these Bardic histories as mere fables, or only accept them as poetic exaggerations—it is impossible to consider the 'Hill of Tara' in any other light than that of a place in which multitudes formerly assembled; there is abundant and conclusive evidence of this, apart from apocryphal authorities, not alone in the valuable ornaments in gold which have been, from time to time, dug up in the vicinity, a few of which are deposited in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and which are rightly assigned to a date long prior to the sixth century—in the existing names of the several neighbouring localities, still the same, or nearly so, as they bore many centuries ago—in the various roads that now lead to the hill of which distinct traces remain; but the character and appearance of the place remove all doubt as to its having been the work of human hands, and not the production of nature. The 'Halls of Tara' were composed of earth and wood; but, as Mr. Moore observes (in his 'History of Ireland'), 'this fact is by no means conclusive, either against the elegance of their structure or the civilization, to a certain extent, of those who erect them. It was in wood that the graceful forms of Grecian architecture first unfolded their beauties; and there is reason to believe that at the time when Xerxes invaded Greece, most of her temples were still of this perishable material.' And so we part from Tara; we shall not easily forget the morning we passed upon the hill, nor the magnificent prospect of a fair country we beheld from its summit:—although immediately around us we could see only high barriers without marble or a name:

— But where we sought for Hion's walk
The quiet sheep feeds and the tortoise crawls " "

*—The story of this event is very curious. All these things being done between the magician and Patrick, the king says to them, 'Cast your bows into the water, and him whose bows shall escape unharmed we will adore.' Patrick answered, 'I will do so;' and the magician said, 'I am unwilling to come to the trial of water with this man because he has water as his god; for he had heard that baptism was given by St. Patrick with water, and the king answering said, 'Allow it by fire;' and Patrick said, 'I am ready;' but the magician being unwilling, said, 'This man alternately in each successive year adores as god, water and fire.' And the Saint said, 'Not so, but thou thyself shalt go, and one of my boys shall go with thee, into a separate and closed house, and my vestment shall be on thee, and thine on him, and thus together you shall be set on fire.' And this council was approved; and there was a house built for them, the half of which was made of green wood, and the other half of dry; and the magician was sent into that part of the house that was green, and one of the boys of St. Patrick, Bineas by name, with the vest of the magician, into the dry part of the house. The house then being closed on the outside, was set on fire before the whole multitude; and it came to pass in that hour, by the prayers of Patrick, that the flame of the fire consumed the magician, with the green half of the house, while the garment of St. Patrick remained untouched, because the fire did not touch it. But the fortunate lieutenants, on the contrary, together with the dry half of the house, according to what is said of the three children, was not touched by the fire, neither was he annoyed, nor did he experience any inconvenience, only the garment of the magician which he had about him was burned."

TARBET, or TURBOT ISLAND, a small inhabited island in the parish of Omev, barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connought. It lies off the north side of the entrance of Arilbear Harbour, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west of the nearest part of the mainland, 4 miles west by north of Clifden, and 6 north-north-east of Slyne Head. It measures about 1 mile in length, and 3 furlongs in breadth. It is well cultivated, and has about 100 inhabitants.

TARBERT, a post, market, and sea-port town, in the parish of Kilnaughtin, barony of Iraghticonner, co. Kerry, Munster. It stands on the coast road from Limerick to Tralee, 3 miles west by south of Glinn, 4 north-east by east of Ballylongford, $\frac{1}{2}$ north of Nowtownsandes, 7 south-east of Kiltrush, 15 west by south of Askeaton, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-east of Listowel, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-east of Tralee, 29 west by south of Limerick, and 123 south-west by west of Dublin. The town is beautifully situated at the head of a small bay, opposite Clonderalaw bay in co. Clare, and within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of the boundary of co. Kerry with co. Limerick. The little bay at the town bears the name of Tarbert bay; it is closed or sheltered on the north by an islet called Tarbert Rock; it unites with Clonderalaw bay to produce the appearance of an expanse or sweep of the estuary of the Shannon; and, in common with the adjacent parts of that beautiful estuary, it possesses intricate and delightfully picturesque shores. Tarbert Rock lies a mile north of the town; measures about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length; is separated from the mainland, only by a narrow belt, which is alternately a sound and an isthmus; and is the site of a lighthouse, a battery, and a coast-guard station. The lighthouse exhibits a fixed light, and, jointly with the lighthouse on Loop Head, is the principal guide to the navigation of the estuary of the Shannon; and the maintaining of it during 1840, inclusive of the expense of erecting an iron bridge, cost £1,277 19s. 8d.,—and, during 1843, cost £308 9s. 10d. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile north by west of the town, magnificently situated on a bold and wooded peninsula which screens the west side of Tarbert bay and projects to the isthmus of connection with Tarbert Rock, are the demesne and mansion of Tarbert-house, the seat of Mr. Leslie, the proprietor of the town. The elevated position and the extensive plantations of the demesne render it a conspicuous and very ornate feature of the landscape, and a strong relief to an expanse of prevailing bleakness; and many parts of it command noble and brilliant views of the waters, islands, peninsula, shores and sea-board of the Shannon. Other country residences in the vicinity of the town are Ahanna, Leslie-lodge, Shamnon-lawn, Clareview, Ballydonohue, and Carrinakilly. The land throughout the environs consists, in general, of good soil; but displays comparative poverty and unskillfulness of cultivation. The seignior of Tarbert was granted during the reign of James I., and towards the close of Lord Chichester's government, to Patrick Crosbie, Esq., subject to the condition of his keeping on it several Irish families who were transplanted or banished hither from King's co.; it was sold by Mr. Crosbie's son, Sir Pierce Crosbie, to Allerman Dominick Roche of Limerick; it next passed by purchase to the family of Clare, who forfeited it in consequence of their attachment to the cause of James II.; and it passed, after the Revolution, to the family of Leslie.—The town of Tarbert has a much more clean and neat appearance than might be anticipated in so remote a situation; and it possesses a neat church, a small Methodist meeting-house, a commodious Roman Catholic chapel, several schools, a bridewell, a dispensary, and a small inn and posting establishment. The bridewell contains the usual

accommodation; and the maintaining of it during 1843 cost £20 3s. 8d. The dispensary is within the Listowel Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 4,371; and, in 1839-40, it expended £74 8s. 6d., and administered to 628 patients. The town, though very favourably situated for both inland trade and seaward traffic, has hitherto had comparatively very little business; but it has strongly drawn the attention of several most powerful public bodies appointed to inquire into the best means of promoting national prosperity, and it promises speedily to become a seat of very considerable commerce. Fairs are held on Jan. 1, Easter Monday, June 22, Aug. 12, and Dec. 11. The steamers which ply between Limerick and Kilrush usually call off Tarbert both in upward and in downward transit; and they achieve an average passage hence to Limerick in 4 hours. See KILRUSH. Tarbert is the proposed terminus of the great line of railway, which the Public Commissioners projected to connect Dublin with Limerick, and to extend thence down the south shore of the Shannon. See SHANNON. Certain great improvements proposed to be made upon Tarbert Harbour by the Commissioners for improving the Navigation of the Shannon, are noticed as follows in the Commissioners' Report: "The first anchorage near the mouth of the river on the south side is at Tarbert 7 miles above Kilrush. Here an island, or rather a peninsula, (for it is only separated from the mainland for a short time at high tide,) affords excellent protection from the prevailing west and south-west winds; but the bay is open to considerable reaches of the river towards the north and east. Tarbert is well situated for collecting and embarking the produce of an extensive district, but is without any landing quay or accommodation, to which vessels can approach to take in cargoes; and it is this accommodation which we think it desirable should be established. The usual proposition for carrying that object into effect, has been to erect a stone pier at the north-eastern extremity of the island, which would increase the shelter, and, at the same time, afford a shipping place; but, as in several parts of the Shannon, and particularly in the bay of Tarbert, it may be observed that all solid projections, whether natural or artificial, have a tendency to induce a deposit of mud, and thereby create shoal-water where depth is most required, we consider that the erection of a solid stone pier would eventually prove injurious to the harbour; and, in lieu thereof, we recommend the construction of a wooden pier, consisting of a union of piles and timber framework, suited to the peculiar nature of the bottom, which, in some parts, consists of solid rock. A pier of this construction will answer all the purposes of a shipping quay, and, at the same time, (by affording a free passage for the current of the water through the wooden frames,) no accumulation of mud can take place within the pier-head. The plans and sections of the proposed work are given, and the estimated cost amounts to £8,600." Considerable quantities of pigs, butter, and corn are shipped for Limerick. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Tuesday of every month. Area of the town, 19 acres. Pop., in 1831, 956; in 1841, 1,024. Houses 177. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 62; in manufactures and trade, 79; in other pursuits, 52. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 20; on the directing of labour, 84; on their own manual labour, 76; on means not specified, 13.

TARMON (THE), a rivulet of the counties of Donegal and Fermanagh, Ulster. It rises on the north-west side of the mountain Crockinnagoe, near Lough Derg, and flows about 5 miles southward,

past the village of Pettigoe, to Lower Lough Erne. The upper and chief part of its course is within the barony of Tyrhugh; and the lower part is on the boundary-line between the two counties.

TARMON, or TERMON, a hamlet, a hill, and a fishing harbour in the parish of Kilmore-Eriss, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaght. The hamlet is a coast-guard station, and is situated at the head of the harbour, on the west side of Blacksod bay, 1½ mile north-east of Blacksod Point, and 7 south by west of Binghamstown. The hill rises immediately west of the hamlet, and has an altitude of 342 feet above the level of the sea. The harbour is reported on as follows by Mr. Nimmo: "Rounding Blacksod Point, or Tarmon, we have a small bight within a spit of stones at the entrance of a sandy bay, where a little landing pier was begun in 1822. The neighbouring shore affords excellent blocks of granite, and thereby gave a temptation to the superintendent of this pier to form the face of the quay in hewn stone; and, as might have been expected, the sum allotted for the purpose was exhausted ere the pier was made of much use. I do not approve of what has been done here; and though this would be a useful place, it as yet only admits boats; and though the work is neatly executed, I am of opinion that the best thing to be done for making it a harbour, would be to take part of it down and rebuild it according to a different plan at the same place, and make more use of the isle or spit; for the present pier being short and with deep water beside it, it would be difficult to render it tolerably quiet without more room for the sea to spend away. There is a shallow bight in the spit well calculated for this, or for keeping boats in, but it has been shut out by the present construction; and the notion of deepening along the pier, which was entertained by Mr. Bald, must be given up on account of the expense. The present jetty, for one hundred and twenty feet, being raised to high-water mark, may stand; and the back of it, fourteen feet wide, walled up with rough stone. The portion between that and the isle is yet only about 6 to 8 feet high, to be taken down and relaid from the extremity of the isle, at an angle about 60 degrees from the present position, and down to low water, firmly paved on the back and end. The inner part of the isle is to be cut away to the same line, and the materials laid across the hollow between the east end of the isle and the main as a rough mole, 21 feet broad at top, sloping three to one to seaward; a rough parapet wall, similar to that at Cleggan, is then to be carried round from the land to the pier head, and the basin excavated as low as possible. It is chiefly bog. Estimate of the expense, £674 10s. This place will then have a tolerable inner harbour of 120 feet square, and clean ground along the outer pier, which may be extended, if thought proper, at any future time. It will be a valuable station for the white fishery. There is a considerable population about Tarmon, and the road is now extended to the pier, which will always be a convenient place for crossing to Achill or Ballycroy."

TARMONBARRY, or TERMONBARRY, a parish 7 miles east by south of Strokestown, and in the barony of North Ballintober, co. Roscommon, Connaght. It contains part of the village of ROOSEKEY: which see. Length, southward, 7 miles; breadth, from 3 to 2½; area, 9,235 acres, 12 perches,—of which 755 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches are in the Shannon, and 15 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 4,048; in 1841, 4,279. Houses 707. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,986. Houses 657. The surface is bounded along the whole of the east by the river Shannon, and its expansion of Lough Forbes; and even in spite of the

relief afforded by Castle-Forbes demesne on the Longford bank of the river, it has prevailing a flat, dreary, repulsive appearance,—the whole of it being low, two-thirds of it uncultivated bog, and none of it ornate or good land. The highest ground is in the south-west, and has an altitude of 205 feet above the level of the sea. The small lakes in the interior are two in number, and bear the names of East Loughan and West Loughan. The hamlets are Ballinahohill, Lodgetown, Shanvally, Cuilbeg, Pipers-town, and Tarmonbarry; and the other chief objects of interest are two police barracks, the parish-church, two Roman Catholic chapels, and the bridges across the Shannon at Tarmonbarry and Rooskey. The hamlet of Tarmonbarry stands on the Shannon, near the southern extremity of the parish, on the road from Strokestown to Longford; and in consequence of its being in the immediate vicinity of the villages of Churchtown, Cloondrah, and Richmond Harbour, and of the western terminus of the Royal Canal on the Longford bank of the Shannon, it often gives its name to all these places. See RICHMOND HARBOUR. The hamlet itself had fewer than 20 houses in 1841, but possessed in 1830, eight slated two-story houses, six thatched two-story houses, and seventy-one cabins; yet possibly the latter enumeration included the two neighbouring hamlets of Ballinahohill and Lodgetown. Tarmonbarry lies so far out of the way of the river or canal traffic as not to have participated in the bustle and prosperity of Richmond Harbour. The course of the Shannon from Rooskey to Tarmonbarry, or over the greater part of its connection with the parish, is noticed as follows by Mr. Weld: "Height of the river below Rooskey, 123 feet; height of the river at Lough Forbes, 122 feet; height of the river below Tarmonbarry, 116 feet; total fall, 7 feet. After passing the falls of Rooskey, the current again slackens, and becomes dull and sluggish, whilst at the same time the navigation is impeded in many places by immense quantities of reeds and bulrushes, which spring up from the muddy shoals. The sandstone mountains of Slieve-bawn, and the hills in continuation of the range, appear at the distance of some 4 or 5 miles from the river on the Roscommon side; and at their base lies an extensive tract of bogs elevated several feet above the level of the Shannon. These bogs are separated in part from the water by a narrow ridge of sound land; but after the river has dilated so as to form what is called Lough Forbes, the bogs become the immediate boundary of the lake on the Roscommon side. Nothing can be more dreary than this assemblage of bogs, marshes, reeds, and rushes; but on the Longford side, the monotony of the scene is somewhat broken by the extensive young woods and plantations of Castle Forbes, bordering upon the lough in that direction. The bogs in this district are represented by Mr. Edgeworth as easy to be reclaimed; and there are apparently few parts where planting would be more advantageous, owing to the contiguity of water carriage, either to Dublin or Limerick. As usual, at the shoals of Tarmonbarry, a bridge, or rather two bridges, have been thrown across the river, connected by an island, upon which an elevated causeway has been raised to accord with the level of the bridges." The old bridge on the Roscommon side was 60 yards in length, with seven arches; that on the Longford or Leinster side, 32 yards long with four arches; the causeway extended 34 yards, the whole together forming a straight flat passage of 126 yards in length and 16 feet in width. The arches were all rounded, and nearly of uniform architecture, and between them angular starlings rose to the top of the parapet, where the inner side of each starling was indented, to afford a recess

for the convenience of foot-passengers; and altogether the structure had an imposing effect. The commissioners for improving the navigation of the river Shannon have erected a new bridge here, consisting of 6 arches, and a swivel bridge. And the grand-jury of county Longford have replaced the old bridge from Castle-Island to the bank of the river on their side by a new bridge of 3 arches of uniform construction with that erected over the main-stream. This bridge, or rather these two bridges, were thrown open to the public in October 1844. The commissioners are now deepening and widening the river so as to produce an even inclined plain, which will tend to facilitate the discharge of the flood waters. The navigation of the Shannon between the extremes of the Tarmonbarry improvements, passes into the Camlin river, and round the island of Cloondrah. See SHANNON. The Tarmonbarry and Rooskey dispensary is within the Longford Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 25,264 acres, with a pop. of 13,166; and, in 1830-40, it expended £82 12s. 5d., and administered to 1,892 patients.—The parish of Tarmonbarry is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Elphin. Tithe composition, £228; glebe, £16. Gross income, £244; nett, £201 11s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church is situated at Rooskey, and was built in 1813, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 53. The two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 650 and 300. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 39 and the Roman Catholics to 3,889; a Sunday school in the church was usually attended by about 25 scholars; two Sunday schools in the Roman Catholic chapels were usually attended by about 320 scholars; and 7 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £5 10s.—a year from the London Hibernian Society, and £3 3s. from the rector—had on their books 341 boys and 192 girls.

TARTARAGHAN, a parish 34 miles north-north-east of Loughgall, barony of West O'Neill-land, co. Armagh, Ulster. It contains the villages of MACHERY and MILLTOWN: which see. Length, northward, 6 miles,—inclusive of 2 miles in Lough Neagh; extreme breadth, 3½ miles; area, 11,612 acres, 35 perches,—of which 1,917 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches are in Lough Neagh, and 204 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 6,321; in 1841, 7,313. Houses 1,291. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 6,961. Houses 1,290. The surface is low and flat, consists, in general, of good land, and comprises the terminating part of the peninsula between the rivers Bann and Blackwater,—the former running 1½ mile on the eastern boundary, and the latter 2½ miles on the western boundary. Coney island in Lough Neagh belongs to Tartaraghan. Two lakes—one of them named Anagariff—lie in the western district of the parish. The principal hamlets are Derrycaveagh, Cranagill, Hunt's Corner, Green-Island, and Crow-Hill; and the principal country residences are Mount-Hall, Rosemount-house, Clontylea-house, and Crow-Hill-house,—the two last the seats of respectively E. Obrie, Esq., and J. Atkinson, Esq. An ancient work, called St. Patrick's road, is said to run through Anagariff lake.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £276 18s. 6d.; glebe, £50. Gross income, £326 18s. 6d.; nett, £265 1s. 4d. Patron, successively the diocesan, the Earl of Charlemont, and Charles Brownlow, Esq. A curate receives a salary of £69 4s. 8d., and has the use of the glebe-house and 10 acres of glebe land. The church was built in 1816, partly by means of a loan of £738 9s. 2d. from the late

Board of First Fruits, and partly by a sum of unrecorded amount raised by subscription. Sittings 450; attendance 430. A quondam Methodist meeting-house is also used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 160. The Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 150 in summer, and 100 in winter. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 450; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Loughgall. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 3,700 Churchmen, 359 Presbyterians, 11 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,100 Roman Catholics; 4 Sunday schools in the church and at Teague, Derryarl, and Derryard, were usually attended by about 515 scholars in summer, and 320 in winter; 2 parochial daily schools had on their books 39 boys and 16 girls; and 7 daily schools at Derrylea, Derryagh, Derrykenip, Derryoor, Derryard, Derryard, and Teague, had on their books 239 boys and 140 girls. The parochial boys' school was salaried with £8 a-year from the Society for Discourtenancing Vice, £2 from the rector, and £2 from Mr. Obrie; the parochial girls' school, with £4 from the London Hibernian Society, and subscriptions from the rector and Mr. Obrie; the daily school at Derrylea, with £12 10s. and other advantages from Col. Verner; that at Derryard, with £8 from subscription; that at Teague, with an unreported sum from subscription; and that at Derryard with £7 from the London Hibernian Society, and £5 from Col. Verner. In 1843, a National School at Maghera was salaried with £12 a-year from the Board, and had on its books 51 boys and 41 girls.

TASCOFFIN, or **TISCOFFIN**, a parish in the barony of Gowran, 3½ miles north-north-west of the town of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, southward, 6 miles; breadth, from ½ to 1½; area, 4,708 acres, 2 roads, 5 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,283; in 1841, 1,314. Houses 200. The surface is undulated and hilly, yet consists, in general, of good tillage land. A height at the church has an altitude above sea-level of 477 feet; one on the south-west border has an altitude of 464 feet; one immediately beyond the eastern boundary, and within the parish of Gowran, has an altitude of 710 feet; and one immediately beyond the north-western boundary, and within the parishes of Rathcoole and Kilmadum, has an altitude of 1,099 feet. The drainage is effected southward by the Gowran rivulet. The principal hamlets are Freneystown and Castle-Warren; and the chief antiquities are the ruins of Freneystown-castle, the ruins of another castle, the site of Castle-Warren, and the ruins of the old church of Tascoffin. The mail-road from Kilkenny to Dublin passes across the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition and gross income, £185; nett, £156 5s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Borris-o'kane, in the dio. of Killaloe, and is resident in the village of Gowran. The church is situated at Freneystown, and was built in 1796, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance, about 18. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated at Beelie, and has an attendance of 956; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Gowran, and to that of Pitt in the parish of Clara. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 28, and the Roman Catholics to 1,281; and 3 pay daily schools had on their books 82 boys and 49 girls.

TASHINNY, or **TAGSHINNY**, a parish 3 miles north-east of Ballymahon, and partly in the barony of Ratheline, but chiefly in that of Abbeyshruel,

co. Longford, Leinster. The Abbeyshruel section contains the village of BARRY; which see. Length, westward, 3½ miles; breadth, from 1 to 2½. Area of the Ratheline section, 409 acres, 3 roads,—of which 6 acres, 3 roads, 32 perches are in the river Inny. Area of the Abbeyshruel section, 4,470 acres, 3 roads, 3 perches,—of which 23 acres, 26 perches are in the river Inny. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,477; in 1841, 2,333. Houses 391. Pop. of the Ratheline section, in 1831, 181; in 1841, 184. Houses 33. Pop. of the rural districts of the Abbeyshruel section, in 1841, 2,024. Houses 338. The surface is low, and consists, for the most part, of good land.

The river Inny traces part of the southern boundary; and the Royal Canal passes along a large portion of the southern border. The village of Barry stands on the western border; the hamlet of Fairfield about ¼ a mile north-north-east of Barry; the hamlet of Tashinny near the centre of the parish; and the hamlet of Colehill, which has a post-office, about ¾ of a mile north-east of Tashinny. The principal seats are Hermitage, Colehill-house, and Doory-hall,—the last the handsome residence of F. Jessop, Esq. The road from Ballymahon to Mullingar passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ardagh. Tithe composition, £210; glebe, £52 4s. The rectories of Tashinny and ABBEYSHRUEL [see that article], constitute the benefice of Tashinny. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 2½. Pop., in 1831, 3,708. Gross income, £364 16s. 10d.; nett, £297 9s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated at Tashinny, and is an old building. Sittings 300; attendance 200. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 420, and the Roman Catholics to 1,890; the Protestants of the union to 610, and the Roman Catholics to 2,912; 4 daily schools in the parish had on their books 171 boys and 103 girls; and 7 daily schools in the union had on their books 236 boys and 169 girls. One of the schools in the parish was salaried with £8 a-year from the Society for Discourtenancing Vice, £4 from the Ardagh Society, and £8 and other advantages worth £4 from Lady Rosse; one was salaried with £20 and other advantages from Mr. William MacCann; one was salaried with £10 and other advantages from Mr. W. MacCann; and one at Doory-hall was supported with £45 and other advantages from Mrs. Jessop. In 1843, the National Board had a boys' school and a girls' school at Tenelick.

TASSAGGARD. See **SAGGARD**.

TATTYMOLE, a mountain on the mutual border of the parishes of Clogher and Donacavey, 3½ miles south-south-west of Fintona, barony of Clogher, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It is situated on the margin of the county; and is connected by hill ranges with the great mountain group of both Tyrone and Fermanagh. Its summit has an altitude of 1,031 feet above the level of the sea. The road from Fintona to Enniskillen passes its west base; that from Fintona to Fivemiletown, passes its east base; and a chalybeate well adjoins the former of these roads at its base.

TAUGHBOY. See **TAGHBOY**.

TAUGHBOYNE, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Raphoe, and of the county of Donegal, and in the vicinity of the liberties of Londonderry, Ulster. It contains the villages of St. JOHNSTOWN and CREAGHDOOS; see these articles. Length, north-east by northward, 6½ miles; extreme breadth, 3½; area, 15,773 acres, 3 roads, 7 perches. Pop., in 1831, 6,345; in 1841, 5,882. Houses 992. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 5,310. Houses 907. The surface is undulated, and partially hilly; it consists, for the most part, of

good land; and it is bounded, for 4 miles along the east, by the river Foyle. The highest ground is situated on the southern border, bears the name of Binnion, and has an altitude above sea-level of 629 feet. The road from Londonderry to Raphoe passes through the interior. The principal hamlets are Carrickmore, Carrigans, and Churchtown; the principal country residence is Foyleview; and the other chief objects of notice are Fedydglass-wood, Mongavlin-castle, and a ferry across the Foyle. Tegh-baoithin was the original or uncorrupted form of the name Taughboyne, and means 'the house of Baithen;' and it is said to have been originally the designation of an ecclesiastical establishment founded here in the latter part of the 6th century, by St. Baithen, the son of Brendon, a disciple and kinsman of St. Colum, and his successor in the superintendence of the great ecclesiastical establishment of Iona in the Hebrides.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Tithe composition, £1,569 4s. 7½d.; glebe, £260 6s. 5½d. Gross income, £1,829 11s. 1d.; nett, £1,497 5s. Patron, the Marquis of Abercorn. A curate is employed upon a salary of £80. The ecclesiastical parish of Taughboyne includes also the perpetual curacy of ALL-SAINTS: which see. The church was built in 1626; but the cost is now unknown. Sittings 230; attendance 215. The Presbyterian meeting-houses at St. Johnstown, Monreagh, and Ballylen-nan, have an attendance of respectively 450, 256, and 184. The Presbyterian meeting-house which formerly belonged to the Secession Synod has an attendance of 150. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Raymohy and All-Saints. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 790 Churchmen, 3,318 Presbyterians, and 2,207 Roman Catholics; 5 Sunday schools at St. Johnstown, Churchtown, Ardach, Moncen, and Castletown, were usually attended by about 339 scholars; and 13 daily schools had on their books 271 boys and 145 girls. One of the daily schools was salaried with £5 a-year from subscription, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society; one, with £15 from subscription; one, with £11 1s. 6d. from Robinson's Benefaction; and one, with £3 from subscription.

TAUGHBOYNE, co. Roscommon. See TIMBINE.

TAUGHEEN. See TAGHEEN.

TAUGHMACONNELL. See TAGHMACONNELL.

TAUGHSHINOD. See TEIGHSHINOD.

TAUGHSRARA. See TESSARAGH.

TAUNAGH, or TAWNAGH, a parish in the barony of Tiraghbrill, 5½ miles south-south-east of Collooney, co. Sligo, Connaught. Length, north-north-westward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 3,234 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches,—of which 15 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches are in Lough Moenaghen. Pop., in 1831, 1,508; in 1841, 1,597. Houses 269. The surface consists, for the most part, of good arable and pasture land; it is traversed lengthwise by the mail-road from Sligo to Dublin; and it is bounded over a brief distance on the east, by the river Ar-ror or Union.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of BOYLE [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. Vicarial tithe composition, £38 15s. 4½d. The rectorial tithes, jointly with those of Drum-collam, Ballinakill, and Ballysunagban, are compounded for £158 15s. 4d., and appropriated to the prebend of Kilmacallane. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 142, and the Roman Catholics to 1,504; and a hedge-school had on its books 39 boys and 16 girls.

TAVNA, or TAWIN, an island in the parish of

Ballinacourty, barony of Dunkellin, co. Galway, Connaught. It lies at the head of Galway bay, 3½ miles south by east of Galway, and 4½ south-west of Oranmore. It measures about a mile in length from east to west, and terminates in Kilcolgan Point.

TAWNATREE. See TANDERAGEE.

TAWNANELLY, a Roman Catholic parish in the co. of Donegal, and dio. of Raphoe, Ulster. It has only one chapel; and this is situated in the vicinity of the town of Donegal.

TAWNEY. See TANEY.

TAXAN, or TAXAXON. See TEIGHSSASSON.

TAY (LOUGH), a picturesque lake in co. Wicklow, Leinster. See LUGELAW.

TAY (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Derries-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It rises among the skirts of the Cummernagh mountains, and runs about 5 miles south-eastward to Blind Cove, near the village of Stradbally.

TEACHSCHOTIN, the site of an old monastery in the barony of Slievemargy, Queen's co., Leinster. Monastic writers allege that the monastery was founded in the 6th century by a St. Schotin.

TEAGHADOE. See TAGHADOE.

TEAMPUL. See INNISCALLITHRA, CLONMAC-NOISE, GLENDALOUGH, &c.

TECKMACRAVEN. See TICKMACREAVAN.

TECOLINE, a parish in the barony of Ballyadams, 4½ miles south-south-east of Stradbally, Queen's co., Leinster. Length, south-westward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,022 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches. Pop., in 1831, 228; in 1841, 239. Houses 37. The surface consists of excellent land; and is traversed by the road from Stradbally to Carlow. The principal residence is Corbally-house; and the only other noticeable object is the ruin of the old church.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Leighlin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £33 9s. 2½d., and the rectorial for £61 3s. 3½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the representatives of General Eustace and Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq. of Corbally. The vicarages of Tecoline, DYSERTENOS, and KILTEALE [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Tecoline. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4; but Tecoline parish is situated 3½ miles south-east of the nearest part of the other members of the benefice. Pop., in 1831, 2,698. Gross income, £241 0s. 9½d.; nett, £205 19s. 9½d. Patron of Tecoline, the diocesan; of Dysertenos and Kiltale, Lord Carew. The incumbent holds also the prebend of Tecoline in Leighlin cathedral, and the united benefices of Killegney and Chapel in the dio. of Ferns; but he is resident in Tecoline. A curate receives a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church is situated in Dysertenos, and has an attendance of 35. The Roman Catholic chapel is also situated in Dysertenos, and has an attendance of 611; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, it is united to the chapels of Straboe and Maryborough. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 231; the Protestants of the union to 157, and the Roman Catholics to 2,523; and a Sunday school and a daily school were the only schools in the union, and were situated in Dysertenos.

TEDANO, a lake in co. Clare. See TADON.

TEDAVNET, TYDAYNET, or TEDONAGH, a parish in the barony and county of Monaghan, Ulster. It contains the villages of BELLANODE and SCOTSTOWN; which see. Length, south-eastward, 8½ miles; extreme breadth, 7; area, 26,302 acres, 3 perches,—of which 163 acres, 12 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 11,352; in 1841, 11,645. Houses 2,067. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 11,220. Houses 1,993. The surface descends from

the culminating point of the Slieve-Beagh mountains, on the boundary with the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, to within half-a-mile of the town of Monaghan; and it comprises every variety of soil, from wild upland and shivering bog to good arable land and warm demesne. The western and northern districts are, to a large extent, identical with a portion of the Slieve-Beagh mountains; and their highest ground has an altitude of 1,254 feet above the level of the sea. See SLIEVE-BEAGH. The north-eastern district is a great tract of dismal bog; and the other districts contain a sufficient supply of turbary. The annual rent of land per acre, varies from 15s to 50s. A principal head-stream of the river Blackwater issues from the loughlet Calluane, on the boundary with Tyrone, about a mile east of the summit of Slieve-Beagh proper; and runs south-eastward through the interior of nearly the greatest length of the parish. The chief of about 19 lakes within the limits are Loughs Meenish, Mullaghmore, North Mullaghinishigo, South Mullaghinishigo, Carrowhatta, Shee-trim, Lamb, and Slack's-Grove. The principal residences are Mount Louise, Clannamully, Slack's-Grove, Killater, Poplar-Vale, New-Grove, Drum-reask, Raconnell, Clontoe, Carrachor-house, and Gola. The roads from Monaghan to respectively Clogher and Brookborough pass through the interior; and the hamlet of Tedavnet, the site of the old church and of the Roman Catholic chapel, stands on the former of these roads, 3½ miles north-north-west of Monaghan. In 1843, the Tedavnet loan fund had a capital of £1,446, circulated £5,367 in 1,743 loans, realized a nett profit of 10s. 9d., expended for charitable purposes £9, and had 18 depositors or proprietors of its capital.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £664 12s. 3½d.; glebe, £80. Gross income, £744 12s. 3½d.; nett, £623 9s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £15. The church is of unknown date and cost, and was enlarged in 1830, by means of a loan of £471 1s. 5d., repayable by 5 annual instalments to be levied off the parish. Sittings 700; attendance 630. The Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 450. Two Roman Catholic chapels have each an attendance of 1,400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,966 Churchmen, 993 Presbyterians, and 8,373 Roman Catholics; and 14 daily schools had on their books 883 boys and 465 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £3 12s. a-year from subscription; one, with £20 from the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Society; one, with £8 from the Association for Discourteasing Vice, and £5 and other advantages from subscription; two with advantages of unreported value from subscription; one, with £1 10s. from subscription; one, with a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society; one, with £5 and other advantages from subscription; one, with £8 from the National Board, and £2 from subscription; and one, with £15 from the National Board, and £23 from subscription. In 1843, two National schools at Kpockattallen were salaried with respectively £12 and £8 from the Board, and had on their books 62 boys and 61 girls; one at Cornagilla, with £10 13s. 4d., and had 77 boys; one at Killeearname, with £15, and had 66 boys and 27 girls; one at Tedavnet, with £15, and had 88 boys and 42 girls; one at Tallycrummin, with £12, and had 52 boys and 31 girls; one at Ballybaaney, with £8, and had 78 boys and 58 girls; and one at Urble-shaney, with £10, and had 76 boys and 40 girls.

TEELIN, a small estuarial harbour on the mutual

boundary of the parishes of Glencar and Glencollumbkill, barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It opens 1½ mile east of Carrigan Head, and penetrates the land about 1½ mile northward, but has a very inconsiderable width, and is properly the estuary of a rivulet called the Glen river. It is wilder and more picturesque than the harbour of Killybegs, and can be approached from the east only by a precipitous descent which is very imposing in appearance, and is quite impracticable for either vehicle or horse. A small hamlet of the name of Teelin is situated near the head of the bay; a coast-guard station is situated near the west side of the entrance; and the village of GLENCAR [which see] is situated about 1½ mile to the east.

TEELIN-HEAD, a sublime cape in the parish of Glencollumbkill, barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is the most south-westerly or seaward portion of the series of magnificent cliffs which commences at Carrigan Head, and sweeps round the greater part of the coast of Glencollumbkill, and which will be found noticed in our article on SLIEVE-LEAGUE: which see.

TEHALLON, TYHALLON, or TEHOLLAND, a parish, 2½ miles north-east by east of Monaghan, and partly in the barony of Crenmore, but chiefly in that of Monaghan, co. Monaghan, Ulster. Length, southward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 3. Area of the Crenmore section, 823 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches; of the barony of Monaghan section, 5,126 acres, 1 rood. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,846; in 1841, 4,630. Houses 837. Pop. of the barony of Monaghan section, in 1831, 4,047; in 1841, 3,806. Houses 680. The land is of excellent quality. The Ulster Canal and the road from Monaghan to Armagh pass through the interior; and the river Blackwater flows along the north-western and the northern boundary. The principal residences are Dromore-house, Sallymount, Liscurty, and Killymeill-house; and the only other noticeable objects are a police station and the appliances of the linen manufacture. "St. Killian," says Archdall, "was bishop of Tegalain or Teachally in Orgiella; and his festival is holden on the 27th of May."—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £350; glebe, £80. Gross income, £430; nett, £377 9s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1788, by means of a sum of £276 18s. 5½d. raised from parochial assessment. Sittings 160; attendance 150. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,000. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 506 Churchmen, 300 Presbyterians, and 3,993 Roman Catholics; and 5 daily schools had on their books 291 boys and 97 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £11 4s. a-year and other advantages from subscription; one, with £1 from subscription; one, with £12 from the National Board; and one, with £10 from subscription. In 1843, a National school at Leitrim was salaried with £23 a-year from the Board, and had on its books 107 boys and 102 girls; one at Lappan with £15, and had 73 boys and 52 girls; and one at Feedoo, with £10 13s. 4d., and had 86 boys and 63 girls.

TEIGHSASSON, TISAXON, TISABRON, or TAX-AX, a parish in the barony of Kinsale, 2½ miles west-north-west of the town of Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster. Length, south-south-eastward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1 mile; area, 1,347 acres. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 535, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 515; in 1841, 498. Houses 75. The surface extends along the left bank of the Bandon river, and is traversed by the road from Kinsale to Bandon. The land is, for the most part, of prime quality, and is

chiefly disposed in pasturage. The principal residence is Ballywilliam.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition and gross income, £105; nett, £99 18s. 6d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also the chaplaincy of Trinity chapel, Conduct-street, and the curacy of the Irish Episcopal chapel at St. Giles, in the city and dio. of London, and is resident in London. In 1834, the parishioners, with two exceptions, were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

TEIGHSHINOD, TAGHSHENOD, or TAUGHSHYNOD, a parish, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Ballymahon, and partly in the barony of Abbeyshrule, but chiefly in that of Moydoo, co. Longford, Leinster. Length, south-eastward, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2. Area of the Abbeyshrule section, 221 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches; of the Moydoo section, 5,491 acres, 3 roods, 26 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,553; in 1841, 2,533. Houses 428. Pop. of the Moydoo section, in 1831, 2,490; in 1841, 2,445. Houses 412. The land is, for the most part, good; and it lets, on the average, for 30s. per plantation acre per annum. The principal residences are Loughan-house and Richmond-hill; and the other chief objects of interest are the hamlet of Teighshinod, a Roman Catholic chapel, a constabulary station, and a loughlet of the name of Murren. The road from Ballymahon to Edgeworthstown passes across the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of MOYDOO [which see], in the dio. of Ardlagh. Tithe composition, £182 15s. 5d.; glebe, £42 15s. 10d. A portion of the tithes, compounded for £32 5s. 9½d., is inappropriate in Messrs. Ponsonby and Palliser. The Roman Catholic chapel is under the care of two officiates, and has an attendance of 900. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 195, and the Roman Catholics to 2,341; and 2 daily schools—one of which was aided from a fund at the disposal of the rector—had on their books 67 boys and 40 girls.

TEILIN. See **TEELIN**.

TEIGNAGH. See **TYNAGH**.

TELLEROUGHT, or TELERATH. See **TALLERAGHT**.

TELLTOWN, TAILTEAN, or KILLALTON, a parish in the barony of Upper Kells, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by east of the town of Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, south-eastward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,266 acres, 34 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,308; in 1841, 1,613. Houses 259. The surface, excepting a small district in the extreme north, consists of good land; and it is drained by the river Blackwater, and traversed by the road, from Kells to Navan. The principal hamlet is Horan's-cross; the principal seats are Hurdlestown-house, and Telltown-house; and the other chief objects of interest are a police station, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The statistics of Ardraacan in Mason's Statistical Survey, noticing a patron held at Telltown, and a fond tradition respecting the ancient dignity of the place, say, "It is said that Telltown, situated on the other side of the Blackwater, immediately opposite Martry, the place at which the patron is held, was the royal residence of a long line indeed of Irish princes, and a celebrated mart frequented by merchants, and other persons distinguished for excellence in personal or mental endowments; even the Irish fair condescended to display their captivating charms. At this renowned emporium, games similar to the Olympian, were held for fifteen days before and fifteen days after the first of August, and young persons were given in marriage. Taking this account to be true, it is probable, the present patron may be a continuation of this ancient custom; but this is a

conjecture, hazarded merely for the consideration of those who have leisure, opportunity, and genius, to prosecute such inquiries."—This parish is a wholly inappropriate rectory and vicarage, in the dio. of Meath; but is attached to the benefice of Donaghpatrick. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated at Orristown, and has an attendance of 650; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, it is united to the chapel of Kilberry. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 45, and the Roman Catholics to 1,306; and two daily schools—one of which at Orristown was salaried with £16 a year from local subscription—had on their books 150 boys and 72 girls.

TEMPLEACHALLY. See **TEMPLEKILLY**.

TEMPLEADIGAN. See **TEMPLEUDIGAN**.

TEMPLEBEG, a parish in the barony of Upper Kilmennagh, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Borris-o'-leagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, eastward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,427 acres, 1 rood, 22 perches,—of which 1,221 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch form a detached district of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by $1\frac{1}{2}$, situated $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the west. Pop., in 1831, 1,064; in 1841, 1,207. Houses 188. The main body or eastern district is watered by the Owenbeg river; and has an elevation of 565 feet above sea-level, at the point at which it is first touched by that stream. The detached or western district contains a police barrack and a Roman Catholic chapel, is traversed by the Anglesey road, and is washed by the Bilboa rivulet, from an elevation of 716 to one of less than 640 feet above sea-level.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate rectory and vicarage, in the dio. of Cashel. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Toom. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 3, and the Roman Catholics to 1,116; and there was neither church nor school.

TEMPLEBODANE, or TEMPLEBODAN, a parish in the barony of Barrymore, 5 miles south-east by south of Rathcormack, co. Cork, Munster. Length, eastward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,736. Pop., in 1831, 1,337; in 1841, 1,583. Houses 250. The surface has a southern exposure, shakes down the head-streams of the Middleton river, and is traversed by the road from Fermoy to Middleton, and by that from Rathcormack to Castle-Martyr. The land, in general, produces good crops of potatoes, oats, and barley. A conspicuous feature is the demesne of Cahirdogan.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Vicarial tithe composition, £174 3s. 8d.; glebe, £10 14s. 6d. Gross income, £184 18s. 2d.; nett, £167 19s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £174 3s. 8½d.; and are inappropriate in the vicars choral of Christ-church. The vicar is non-resident; and a curate is employed upon a salary of £37 10s. A private house is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 5. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 20, and the Roman Catholics to 1,383; and a pay daily school had on its books 30 boys and 10 girls.

TEMPLEBOY, a parish in the barony of Tyerragh, 2 miles east by south of Dunmore-West, co. Sligo, Connaught. Length, north by eastward, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$; area, 9,112 acres, 2 roods, 18 perches,—of which 384 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches lie detached on the coast, nearly a mile to the west. Pop., in 1831, 3,787; in 1841, 3,912. Houses 661. The parish is broadest near the coast; and it thence ascends the skirts and acclivities of the Ox mountains, gradually diminishing in breadth, and terminating in a point on the summit-line of the mountains. The whole of the southern district is mountainous, and either waste or wildly pastoral;

and a summit a little beyond the eastern boundary, and near the southern extremity, has an altitude of 1,778 feet above the level of the sea. The central district is mixedly moorish, boggy, and arable; but, on the whole, is repulsive and of small value. The northern or sea-board district possesses a large aggregate of good arable land; and is embellished with the demesnes of Seaview and Corkhill, and enlivened with the hamlet of Aughris, the coast-guard station of Polbrian, several fishing stations, and the transit of the mail-road from Sligo to Bullina. The coast presents the conspicuous features of Anghris Head and Dunmorran Strand [see AUGHRIS]; and is pre-eminently bluff, rocky, and picturesque.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILMACSHALGAN [which see], in the dio. of Killalla. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £210, and the rectorial for £350; and the latter are inappropriate in Robert William Illias, Esq. of Dublin. But a large denomination of land in the parish, belonging to Mr. Cooper of Marino-castle, is tithe-free. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 550. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 338, and the Roman Catholics to 3,622; and 5 hedge-schools had on their books 185 boys and 97 girls. In 1843, a National School at Lugdooon had on its books 57 boys and 26 girls.

TEMPLEBREADY. ST. MATTHEW, ST. BRIDGET, or **TEMPLEBRIDGET**, a parish in the barony of Kerrycurryhy, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Passage, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of CROSSHAVEN: which see. Length and breadth, each 3 miles; area, 2,654 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,789; in 1841, 1,613. Houses 288. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 689; in 1841, 1,099. Houses 184. The surface comprises all the extreme part of the peninsula between the Annabuooy river on the north and the entrance to Cork Harbour on the east; it is diversified in character and outline, and both contributes and commands fine features of scenery; and, as to soil, it is light and middle-rate, and, for the most part, produces but indifferent crops. Camden Point forms the termination of the peninsula; and Camden fort, jointly with Carlisle fort on the opposite shore, commands the entrance of Cork Harbour. The parochial church, situated at Crosshaven, surmounts a high ridge, sends aloft a spire, and, being whitewashed and conspicuous, forms a landmark to mariners, and a curious feature to all observers. Hoddersfield, the beautifully situated residence of the Hodder family, occupies high ground on the shores of the Annabuooy estuary. Crosshaven-house and several other villas are situated in the vicinity of Crosshaven village. The heights at Camden fort, and elsewhere on the shore of the entrance of Cork Harbour, command interesting views of the eastern headlands, and a brilliant sweep of the coast and sea-board of Imokilly. Drake's Pool, a little above Crosshaven, was the scene of a curious naval incident in the year 1587. See ANNABUOY.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition belonging to the perpetual curate, £39 12s. 10d.; glebe, £11 8s. Gross income, £74 2s. 10d.; nett, £70 17s. 4½d. Patron, the dean of Cork. All the tithes, excepting those belonging to the perpetual curate, are appropriated to the deanery of Cork. The church was built about 87 years ago.ittings 140; attendance 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilmoney, in the perpetual curacy of Tracton. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 101, and the Roman Catholics to 1,733; and 2 hedge-schools were usually attended by about 98 scholars.

TEMPLEBREDIN, a parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Emly, and partly in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, partly in the barony of Coonagh, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Tipperary section, 1,046 acres, 2 roads, 29 perches; of the Limerick section, 1,408 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according to the Census, 1,506, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 1,353; in 1841, 1,457. Houses 208. Pop. of the Limerick section, in 1831, 829; in 1841, 992. Houses 148. The surface consists of excellent arable and pasture land; and is traversed by the road from Emly to Pallasgreen. Within the Tipperary section are the ruins of Killeenacalline abbey.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Emly. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £124 10s.; nett, £110 11s. Patron, the Earl of Kenmare. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £18; and are inappropriate, and reputed to belong to Mr. Massie. The incumbent holds also the perpetual curacy of Kileoleman, and the adjoining benefice of Killanear, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe; and is non-resident in Templebredin. A curate receives £5 a-year for performing the occasional duties. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Grean. In 1834, all the parishioners, with two exceptions, were Roman Catholics; and 3 hedge-schools had on their books 110 boys and 74 girls.

TEMPLEBRICK, a small mineral field, in the portion of the barony of Decies-without-Drum which belonged till recently to the barony of Uppertird, co. Waterford, Munster. Veins of copper ore are known to exist here; but they have not yet been worked.

TEMPLEBRIDGET. See **TEMPLEBREADY**.

TEMPLEBRIEN, or **TEMPLEBRYAN**, a parish in the eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,189 acres. Pop., in 1831, 496; in 1841, 776. Houses 137. The land is tolerably good. "On the lands of Templebrien," says Mr. Brewer, "are some remains of antiquity, which exhibit, in a very curious and decisive manner, the readiness with which the early teachers of Christianity profited by the prevailing notions of sanctity attached to Pagan temples and erections, in their endeavours to divert the superstition of an ignorant people into channels favourable to the reception of a more rational faith. In our notice of those vestiges we are indebted, for many particulars, to the investigations of Mr. Townsend, whose opportunities, and diligence of research, have enabled him to correct several errors in the accounts published by Smith and Ledwich. The more ancient and pagan parts of these remains consist of a circle of upright stones; a single pillar-stone, which had formerly four subordinate stones in its contiguity, one of which is still to be seen; and a cave of considerable extent. These, with the exception of the stony circle, are now intermingled with the arrangements of a very old and decayed place of Christian worship; and the description will be more clear, if commenced with a notice of the ruined church. The church at Templebrien was evidently of very small dimensions, and, in the greater part, built without the use of lime, or other cement. It was placed in a small quadrangular enclosure; and at the distance of a few paces from its northern side, stands a single pillar of stone, from 14 to 15 feet in length, nearly five feet being beneath the present surface of the ground. It is, according to a measurement made by Mr. Townsend, about four feet in circumference, at the bottom, and tapers gradually in rising, ap-

proaching almost to a point at the summit. The form is quadrilateral but it has been rounded off at the angles; and there were formerly four stones, indented in such a manner as to fit exactly the four corners of the pillar. One of them is still remaining; and on one of its sides is the rude form of a cross, superadded by Christian piety. Mr. Townsend considers it to be doubtful whether this stone were really erected by persons practising what is commonly called the Druidical form of religion, as it bears, in the rounding of its angles, evident marks of the tool. But it is well known that the tool was used in parts of Stonehenge, and was, indeed, frequently employed in works rationally attributed to the Belgæ, in the latter and degenerated times of Druidism. In many instances, the cross is seen rudely engraved upon pillars, which, from situation and character, were manifestly erected in pagan ages. The quadrangular area, within which the church stands, is merely a central spot in a large oblong enclosure, containing about 4 acres. The whole of this enclosure was once surrounded by a wide ditch, of which some part is still remaining. 'On the north side,' observes Mr. Townsend, 'is a cave running from east to west, the sides being supported by walls and covered over with coarse slates, or flags, which are so near the surface as to be sometimes disturbed by the plough. As far as one can see, it appears to be low and narrow. Human bones are often found within the area of this singular enclosure.' Distant from the church about 400 yards, towards the south, is a circle of large stones, 30 feet in diameter. When the Bishop of Clogher visited this spot, in 1742, the remaining stones of the circle were 9 in number; but only 6 were left when Smith wrote his account of Cork, about 1748. No more than 5 now retain an upright position, besides a central stone, round and composed of white quartz, which is at present nearly hidden by a fence that divides the circle. The stones in the ring are dissimilar in size and form, but have uniformly a flat side towards the centre. It is observable that the neighbouring country people, who entertain much reverence for the ruined church, have no traditional respect for the vestiges of this circular temple.—Templebrien parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILNACROSS [which see], in the dio. of Ross. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £80, and the rectorial for £74 13s. 11d.; and the latter are appropriated to the see of Ross. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 401; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

TEMPLECARNAN. See TEMPLEKIERAN.

TEMPLECARNÉ, a parish, partly in the barony of Lurg, co. Fermanagh, and partly in the barony of Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, Ulster. The Donegal section contains part of the town of PETTIGOE; which see. Length of the mainland of the Fermanagh section, westward, 2½ miles; breadth, from ¼ to 2. Length of the whole of the Fermanagh section, westward, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 7,719 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches,—of which 4,399 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches are in Lower Lough Erne, and 13 acres, 36 perches are in small lakes. Length of the Donegal section, south-westward, 7½ miles; extreme breadth, 6; area, 38,149 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches,—of which 2,140 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches are in Lough Derg, 1,072 acres, 1 rood, 3 perches are in small lakes, and 1 acre, 22 perches are in Lower Lough Erne. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 5,461; in 1841, 5,934. Houses 1,015. Pop. of the Fermanagh section, in 1831, 1,068; in 1841, 1,172. Houses 214. Pop. of the rural districts of the Donegal section, in 1841, 4,272. Houses 730. The Fermanagh section comprises 3½ miles of the shore of Lower

Lough Erne, south-westward from the foot of the Tarnon river, the western half of the large island of Boa, and the whole of the isles and islets of Lusty-more, Purgatory, Inniskearagh, Innismeeley, Innisturk, Long-Rock, Round Island, and Shallow Island; and it contains also Muckcross wood, a small quay, the hamlet of Waterfoot, and part of the lake of Loughawaddy. See ERNE and BOA. The Donegal section touches Lough Erne at the mouth of the rivulet Tarnon; is bounded partly by that rivulet on the east and partly by the river Derg on the north; and contains part of the picturesque district of the Pallans, the whole of the waters and islets of Lough Derg, part of the little lakes of Nearty, Allowney, Accapple, Lower Garlaghmore, Glaskeeragh, Nasmuttan, Natragh, Nosechoge, Afue, Barderg, and Golagh, and the whole of the little lakes of Dunragh, Middle Dunragh, Unan, Fad, Nasoogran, Illbooragh, Naskeagh, Bannus, Kip, Avehy, Nannamarve, Vennagreane, and Nageage. See DERG, PULLANS, and TARNON. Several considerable mountains diversify the surface; the chief of which are Crookmahunny, Minchifin, Knocken, and Rosharbour. "The face of the country here," remarks Mason's statist, "is wildly romantic and picturesque, and if well planted would be extremely beautiful. The whole road, indeed, from Pettigoe to Rosharbour, in the direction of Belleek, presents one of the most delightful views that can be imagined. Surrounded by woods on one hand, and hedged by Lough Erne on the other, whose broad expanse is interspersed as far as the eye can reach with innumerable islets, having in front a view of Castle Caldwell, and the rising fane of Belleek church, with the distant mountains in the background, arrayed in purple blue; the whole presents to the astonished stranger as grand a coup d'œil as is perhaps to be met with at the far celebrated Killarney." Only about one-sixth of the whole land in the parish can be used for tillage; and the greater part of the enormous remainder is so upland, moorish, and heathy, as to be of no other service than for coarse summer pasture to black cattle. Both the glebe-house and Waterfoot-house—the latter the seat of Col. Barton, the proprietor of Boa Island—are beautifully situated. The interior streams of the parish are the rivulets Omna, Rosharbour, and Letter; and these streams, as well as the Derg, the Tarnon, Lough Erne, Lough Derg, and all the mountain lakes, abound with trout, pike, eels, perch, and other fish. The woods of Muckcross and Tawnawaxny are the chief yet comparatively small remains of forests which anciently mantled most of the parish. Iron mines were formerly worked; but, in consequence of the exhaustion of timber, they were abandoned. Chalybeate and sulphureous springs are numerous. Large quarries exist of very fine millstones; very good quarries are worked of sandstone; a species of coarse dark marble is raised; and very plentiful supplies of limestone are found. Turbaries are so numerous and so generally diffused, that no fears can be apprehended of any failure, for many years to come, in the local supply of fuel. The shell of an old castle stands near the glebe-house, about a mile south-west of Pettigoe; it is said to have been the residence of the first bishop of Clogher, and takes from him the name of Castle-Magragh; and it was battered by the parliamentary army in the time of Cromwell. See TARNONMAGRATH. The remains of the original parish-church, or of a building which succeeded the original one, stand within the precincts of a burying-ground on the townland of Carne; and the position of the church in that townland seems to have originated the name of Templecarne. Several Danish forts occur; but none of unusual character. The road

from Ballyshannon to Strabane passes through the interior of the parish. The Templecarne dispensary is within the Donegal Poor-law union; and in 1839-40, it expended £106 7s. 8d., and administered to 1,157 patients.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £300; glebe, £176 16s. 8d. Gross income, £476 16s. 8d.; nett, £389 6s. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £60 4s. 7d. The church which was recently in use was built in 1749, at a cost or with means now unknown; and it had 300 sittings. The present church was recently erected by means of contributions of £1,525 4s. 2d. from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £534 7s. 10d. from other sources; and it has 1,000 sittings. Attendance at the previous church, in 1834, 290. A schoolhouse was also used as a parochial place of worship in 1834, and had an attendance of 40. The Roman Catholic chapels at Pettigoe and Lettercarne have an attendance of respectively 700 and 350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, they are united to the chapel of Belleek. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 2,545 Churchmen, 141 Presbyterians, and 2,092 Roman Catholics; 5 Sunday schools at Pettigoe, Grouse-lodge, Durnawick, Townavenny, and Boa Island were usually attended by about 202 scholars; the parochial daily school had on its books 52 boys and 10 girls; and 8 daily schools at Carden, Drumourgue, Tullylark, Mellalt, Townavenny, Crilleagh, Ballymaegorney, and Kishalinney, had on their books 418 boys and 235 girls. The parochial daily school was salaried with £4 a-year from the rector; the daily schools at Carden and Tullylark, with each £3 from subscription, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society; that at Drumourgue, with £3 from subscription; and that at Townavenny, with a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society. In 1843, one National school at Boa Island had on its books 34 boys and 11 girls; and one at Townavenny had 53 boys and 52 girls.

TEMPLECORRAN, a parish in the barony of Lower Belfast, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, Ulster. It contains the village of BALLYCARRY: which see. Length, south-south-eastward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,744 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,338; in 1841, 1,428. Houses 250. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,192. Houses 208. The surface is bounded wholly on the south by Belfast Lough, and partly on the east by Lough Larne; it consists of land which is very suitable for tillage, and is very productive in meadow and pasture; and it is traversed by the roads from Carrickfergus to Island Magee and Larne. White Head, which sometimes successfully vies with Black Head farther seaward, the nominal honour of marking the south side of the entrance of Belfast Lough, is on the south; Castle Chichester and Slaughter-bridge are on the east; Red-Hall, the seat of G. Kerr, Esq., commanding a noble sea-view, is in the north; and a curious subterranean stream makes its dive into the bowels of the earth a little beyond Red-Hall. "The ingress of this stream," says the author of the Guide to the Giant's Causeway, "takes place in a small circular pit, about 40 yards in diameter at the mouth, gradually diminishing in breadth as you descend, at the very lowest and central point of which the stream enters, and is seen no more: this very curious natural basin is called the 'Salt Hole.' It was here that Sir John Chichester the younger was slain, the 4th November, 1597; he was governor of Carrickfergus at this time, when James M'Sorley M'Donnell, (afterwards Earl of Antrim,) having corecled

a strong detachment of Highlanders in the Salt Hole, advanced with but a small body towards Carrickfergus, and, braving the garrison, Sir John was induced to sally out against him. M'Donnell pretended to fly in the greatest confusion, nor halted till he reached the place of ambuscade, when turning upon Sir John, who was now attacked by the Highlanders lying in ambush, he defeated his party, and took him prisoner shortly after: M'Sorley cut off Sir John's head upon a stone at the entrance of the Glynn. Here, also, in the same year, another engagement took place between the M'Quillans and M'Donnells, in which the ill-fated M'Quillans were defeated with great slaughter." The ancient church of Templecorran, now an unroofed ruin, and situated at the village of Ballycarry, is an interesting object. In the cemetery of the church is a tombstone to the memory of the Rev. Edward Bryce, who planted at Ballycarry in 1613 the first Presbyterian congregation in Ireland, and was minister of it till his death in 1636. The tombstone records that he had two sons, that one of these acquired a considerable property, and that the son of this one died member of parliament for Lisburn in 1697. A second tombstone summarily records the history of the Bryces, now called Bruces, down to the present century. A curious fact is, that the Rev. Edward Bryce's successors in the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian congregation at Ballycarry, from 1636 till after 1836, or upwards of two centuries, were only four in number, the average duration of the ministry of each being a little upwards of 50 years. The church of Templecorran is remarkable for having been the church of the first benefice to which Jonathan Swift, afterwards Dean Swift, was appointed,—the prebendal benefice of Kilroot. Swift was presented to this benefice by Lord Capel, the Lord-deputy of Ireland; but found the possession of it so incompatible with his tastes and indulgences, that he speedily resigned it in the behalf of a friend. "Swift's life at Kilroot, so different from that which he had led with Sir William Temple, where he shared the society of all that were ennobled either by genius or birth," says Sir Walter Scott, "soon became insipid. In the meanwhile, Temple, who had learned by the loss of Swift his real value, became solicitous that he should return to Moorpark. While Swift hesitated between relinquishing the mode of life which he had chosen, and returning to that which he had relinquished, his resolution appears to have been determined by a circumstance highly characteristic of his exalted benevolence. In an excursion from his habitation, he met a clergyman, with whom he formed an acquaintance, which proved him to be learned, modest, well-principled, the father of eight children, and a curate at the rate of £40 a-year. Without explaining his purpose, Swift borrowed this gentleman's black mare, having no horse of his own, rode to Dublin, resigned the prebendary of Kilroot, and obtained a grant of it for this new friend. When he gave the presentation to the poor clergyman, he kept his eye steadily fixed on the old man's face, which, at first, only expressed pleasure at finding himself preferred to a living; but when he found that it was that of his benefactor who had resigned in his favour, his joy assumed so touching an expression of surprise and gratitude, that Swift, himself deeply affected, declared he had never experienced so much pleasure as at that moment. The poor clergyman, at Swift's departure, pressed upon him the black mare, which he did not choose to hurt him by refusing; and thus mounted for the first time on a horse of his own, with fourscore pounds in his purse, Swift again embarked for England, and resumed his situation at Moorpark, as Sir William

Temple's confidential secretary."—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Kilroot or Ballinure [see BALLINURE], in the dio. of Connor. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £115 13s. 10d., and the rectorial for £231 7s. 8d.; and the latter are inappropriate in D. Kerr, Esq., the proprietor of the parish, and mixed up with the rent of his lands. The Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of from 240 to 400. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1 Churchman, 1,373 Presbyterians, 9 other Protestant dissenters, and 22 Roman Catholics; and 3 daily schools—each of two of which was salaried with £8 a-year from the National Board, and one of these two with £4 from the interest of a legacy—had on their books 74 boys and 55 girls.

TEMPLECRONE, a parish on the coast of the barony of Boyle, co. Donegal, Ulster. It contains the town of DUNGOLO: which see. Length, southward, 10½ miles; breadth, exclusive of islands, 8½; area, 52,921 acres,—of which 4,353 acres, 37 perches are in the island of Arran, and 989 acres, 1 rood, 27 perches are tideway of the river Guidore. Pop., in 1831, 8,198; in 1841, 9,842. Houses 1,718. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 9,393. Houses 1,640. The mainland district extends southward from Guidore bay to Traweragh bay, and is identical, over all the north and the centre, with the wild and unique tract of country called the *ROSSIES*: which see. The southern part of this district possesses, on the whole, both more amenities and more lofty uplands than the *Rosses*; and yet it exhibits a considerable resemblance to that tract, particularly in destitution of wood, in wildness of surface, in poverty of soil, in profusion of loughlets, and in intersection with bays of the sea and impervious pieces of land. The highest ground in the north. Anagarry hill, has an altitude above sea-level of 338 feet; and the highest in the south, Croochy mountain, has an altitude of 1,033 feet. The Guidore river flows along part of the western and the whole of the north-western boundary. The principal lakes are Loughs Fadda, Fad, Mullaghderg, Fern, Connell, Naglagagary, Trusk, Nafullanronny, Anura, Mumaddy, Waskel, Meenbannad, Dunglo, Meelagh, Lackmore, Crombane, Adreen, Croghy, Namuck, Meenleckualore, Nageenagh, Illan, Aleckmore, Salt, Aghnish, Maghera, Fuburry, Connyvegle, Anillanowenamarve, Nanurragh, Nanuaragh, Carnben, and Allar. The chief features of the coast are the bays of Innisfree and Maghera, the headland of Mullaghderg, the hamlet of Maghera, and the strand of Cruit. See **MAGHERA**, **MULLAGHDERG**, and **INNISFREE**. The principal islands belonging to the parish are **ARRAN**, **RUTLAND**, **CRUIT**, **INNISFREE** [which see], **INNISKEERAGH**, **INNISHINY**, **OWEY**, **LACHAN**, **EIGHTER**, **ILLANCRONE**, **INNISCHEANE**, and **INNISHALL**. Roads radiate from Dunglo toward respectively **Stranorlar**, **Glenties**, **Maghera**, **Rutland**, **Mullaghderg**, and **Dunfalanagh**; but only the first and the second are good. The Templecrone dispensary is within the Glenties Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 52,921 acres, with a pop. of 8,198; and, in 1839-40, it expended £154 5s. 2d., and administered to 1,736 patients.—Templecrone parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Tithe composition, £235; glebe, £152 16s. 2d. Gross income, £387 16s. 3d.; nett, £348 4s. 3d. Patron, the Marquis of Conyngham. The incumbent holds also the benefice and prebend of Inver, in the dio. of Raphoe, and is non-resident in Templecrone. A curate is employed upon a salary of £90. The church is situated at Dunglo, and was built in 1700, by means of a gift of £369 4s. 7½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 60. The Dunglo Roman Catholic chapel

has an attendance of 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Letternacaward. The Bellerath and Arran Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,100 and 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 554, and the Roman Catholics to 8,137; and 10 daily schools at Dunglo, Carrenbuoy, Dunglo, Rutland, Ranafaret, Tubberakeen, Maghera, Cloghabillioo, Cruit, and Bellerath, had on their books 197 boys and 80 girls. One of the schools at Dunglo was salaried with £5 10s. 8d. a-year from Robinson's fund, and £1 10s. from the rector; the other at Dunglo, with £1 10s. from the rector; that at Carrenbuoy, with £5 10s. 9d. from Robinson's fund, and £2 from the rector; and that at Maghera, with £1 from the rector. In 1843, a National school at Dunglo had on its books 46 boys and 27 girls.

TEMPLEDERRY, a parish in the barony of Upper Ormond, 6½ miles south-east of Nenagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, north-east by eastward, 5½ miles; breadth, from ½ to 2; area, 6,998 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,857; in 1841, 2,032. Houses 301. The southern and the central districts are part of the Keeper congeries of mountains, poor in soil, and of small value; and the northern district, comprising about one-third of the whole area, is good arable and pasture land, yet lies on a mean basis of upwards of 400 feet above sea-level. Much of the northern district is part of a rich valley, beautifully encrested with pleasant heights, and much embellished with the demesne of Castle-Otway, the romantic residence of the Hon. Robert Otway Cave. Knocknasragan mountain, in the south, has an altitude above sea-level of 1,296 feet; and a height on the boundary, nearly ½ mile north-east of Knocknasragan, has an altitude of 1,218 feet. A stream on the south-east boundary flows there from an elevation of 908 to one of 588 feet above sea-level; a stream on the south-west boundary flows there from an elevation of 958 feet; and the stream which flows along the valley in the north, has, about the middle of that valley, an elevation of 437 feet. The seats additional to Castle-Otway are Hud's-grove, Riverfield-house, and Outfield-house; and the other chief objects of interest are a police barrack, a fair green, and the site of Clongonnacastle. The Anglesey road passes across the southern extremity.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £157 9s. 3½d.; glebe, £50 6s. Gross income, £207 15s. 3½d.; nett, £160 5s. 0½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated in the north, is of unknown date, and was repaired and enlarged in 1825, by means of a loan of £623 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance, about 80. The Templederry and Careeny Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively about 850 and from 300 to 350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Killaneaf. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 109 Churchmen, 9 Protestant dissenters, and 1,823 Roman Catholics; and 6 pay daily schools had on their books 189 boys and 129 girls.

TEMPLEDOWNEY, a parish in the vicinity of Toomavara, barony of Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, Munster. It consists of two mutually detached districts, lying 5 furlongs asunder, the larger one north of Toomavara, and the smaller one south of that place. Length of the northern district, south-westward, ½ mile; breadth, from ½ to 1½. Length of the southern district, westward, 1 mile; extreme breadth, ½. Area of the whole, 1,850

acres, 4 perches; of the southern district, 922 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 475; in 1841, 552. Houses 97. Some of the land is good; but most of it is light. The northern district contains the seats of Pallas-house and Knockane-house, and the ruins of a castle; and the southern district contains the seat of Garra, and is traversed by the road from Toomavara to Silvermines. —This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of BALLYMARRY [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £83 1s. 6½d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 35, and the Roman Catholics to 464; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

TEMPLE-ERRY, or TEMPLEREE, a parish in the barony of Ikerrin, immediately east of Templemore, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, south-westward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 4,241 acres, 10 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,415; in 1841, 1,612. Houses 242. The northern and north-eastern districts are bog, and the other districts consist partly of bog, but chiefly of good land. A stream which flows on the eastern boundary has there an elevation of 386 feet above the level of the sea; and the river Suir traces the whole of the western boundary; and, about 1½ mile before coming into contact with it, has an elevation of 379 feet. The principal objects of any interest are the hamlet of Strogue, the seat of Castle-Eeny, a Roman Catholic chapel, and the ruins of two old castles. The roads from Templemore to respectively Templemoishy and Dublin pass through the interior. —This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition and gross income, £207 13s. 10½d.; nett, £156 1s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the chaplaincy of the military station of Templemore. Till 1835, the rectory of Temple-Ery formed part of the benefice of Templemore; and it has no church. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 600 to 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Loughmoel. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 1,430; and a pay daily school had on its books 57 boys and 20 girls.

TEMPLE-ETNY. See TEMPLETHAY.

TEMPLE-EUNNA, a ruined old church, 3 miles east-south-east of Ballyeroy ferry, parish of Kilearnon, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. Adjacent to it are Temple-Eunna burying-ground, and the well called Tobber-Eunna.

TEMPLEFINLAGAN. See TANLAGHTINLAGAN.

TEMPLEGAILE, TEMPLEVALLY, or TEACHSAXON, an old friary in the parish of Monivea, barony of Tyaquin, 3 miles north-north-east of Athenry, co. Galway, Connaught. "A friary of small extent," says Archdall, "was founded here in the time of King Henry VII. by one of the family of Burgh, for Franciscans of the Third Order; which friary and its appurtenances, together with the abbey of Mayo, were afterwards granted to the Burgesses and Commonalty of Athenry. Templemoyle, another friary, was erected here some time after the year 1441, for friars of the Third Order of St. Francis, which was granted to Edmund Barret." The ruins of Templemoyle stand about 5 furlongs south-east of those of Templegaile.

TEMPLEGALL. See WHITECHURCH.

TEMPLEGOWRAN, or TEMPLEGARIN, a quondam chapelry in the parish and lordship of Newry, 3 miles east of the town of Newry, co. Down, Ulster. The grave-yard still exists, adjacent to the road from Newry to Hilltown; and in its vicinity are a Roman Catholic chapel, Derrykeagh

lake, and the seats of Bonagh-lodge and Templegowran-house.

TEMPLEHADIGAN. See TEMPLEDIGIN.

TEMPLEHARRY, a parish in the barony of Clonlisk, 2½ miles north-north-west of Moneygall, King's co., Leinster. Length, west-north-westward, 3½ miles; breadth, from 1 to 2; area, 4,589 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,156; in 1841, 1,137. Houses 185. The surface consists, in general, of good tillage land; and exhibits a large aggregate of artificial embellishment. A stream flows along part of the northern boundary, at an elevation of about 300 or 305 feet above the level of the sea. The road from Moneygall to Cloughjordan passes across the interior. The principal residences are Ballintemple-house, Foxborough-house, Cloonloughan-house, Park-house, and Castle-Emmel. —This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £141 14s. 9½d.; glebe, £18. The rectories of Templeharry and CULLENWAIN [see that article], constitute the benefice of Templeharry. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 2,809. Gross income, £387 4s. 7½d.; nett, £325 14s. 3½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1805, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and repaired in 1819, by means of a loan of £184 12s. 3½d. from that Board. Sittings 400; attendance 100. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated at Moneygall in Cullenwaine, and has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in the parish of Dunkerrin. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 291, and the Roman Catholics to 896; the Protestants of the union to 523, and the Roman Catholics to 2,363; 4 daily schools in the parish had on their books 95 boys and 48 girls; and 6 daily schools in the union had on their books 125 boys and 138 girls. One of the schools in the parish was salaried with £3 a-year from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, £3 from the London Hibernian Society, £5 from subscription, and £3 from casual donations; and one, with £8 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, £2 from the London Hibernian Society, and £3 from subscription.

TEMPLEHAY. See TEMPLETHAY.

TEMPLEHOUSE, a hamlet, a demesne, and a lake, in the county of Sligo, Connaught. The hamlet is in the parish of Kilvarnet, and barony of Leney; and stands on the road from Collooney to Tobbercarry, 3 miles south of Coolany, 3½ north-west of Ballymote, and 5 south-west of Collooney. It is the site of a school and a police barrack; and fairs are held at it on May 24, July 30, and Nov. 7. "Here," says Archdall, "we find Teach-Temple, or the House of the Temple, which was founded for Knights-Templars in the reign of King Henry III.; but, on the final overthrow of this order, it was given by King Edward II. to the Knights Hospitaliers." Extensive ruins of the military-monastic establishment still exist near the mansion of Templehouse, and impart a considerable interest to the locality. The demesne is situated immediately south of the hamlet, and principally, though not wholly, within the parish of Kilvarnet; and it is the beautiful, improved, and ornate residence of Alexander Percival, Esq. The lake extends along the south-south-east side of the demesne, and considerably farther to the south; it lies within the parishes of Kilvarnet and Achonry in the barony of Leney, and within those of Eirlaghfad and Cloonoghil in the barony of Corran; it is formed by a natural expansion or damming up of the waters of the Owenmore river; it has a surface-elevation of 186 feet above the level of the sea; and it measures 1½ mile in

length north by eastward, and has an area of 103 acres, 13 perches within the parish of Kilvarnet, 35 acres, 27 perches within the parish of Kilhoury, 143 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches within the parish of Enlaghfad, and 108 acres, 1 rood within the parish of Cloonoghill. Pop. of the hamlet not specially returned.

TEMPLEKELLY, TEMPLEACHALLY, TEMPLE-ICHALLA, or TEMPLEHALLY, a parish on the west border of the barony of Ownney and Arra, and of the county of Tipperary, Munster. It contains Ballina, or the eastern suburb of Killaloe. See **BALLINA**. Length, southward, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$; area, 10,038 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches,—of which 1,009 acres, 13 perches are in Lough Derg, and 87 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches are in the river Shannon. Pop., in 1831, 4,722; in 1841, 4,259. Houses 654. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,890; in 1841, 3,485. Houses 549. About one-half of the length extends along Lough Derg; and the remainder extends along the Shannon. The northern district is mountainous, and boldly overhangs Lough Derg, yet is separated from it by a band of rich woodland; and both it and the more lowland districts, of the centre and the south, make large contributions to the magnificence and the power of the highly picturesque environs of Killaloe. Two mountain summits on the northern border have altitudes of respectively 1,206 and 1,517 feet above the level of the sea. An indigenous stream descends from the northern district to the Shannon at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Ballina, and has a total fall of upwards of 800 feet; and a stream which flows on the eastern boundary descends there from an elevation of 794 feet. The principal seats above Ballina are Derry-castle, Maryville, and the Cottage,—the first occupying a prominent and beautiful situation on the bold and sylvan banks of Lough Derg; and the principal below Ballina are Gortna-house, Boher-cottage, and Fort-Henry,—the last the residence of Mr. White. The roads from Killaloe to respectively Nenagh and the Slate quarries, pass through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **KILMASTULLA** [which see], in the dio. of Emly. Tithe composition, £406 3s. 1d.; glebe, £7. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilmastulla. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 126, and the Roman Catholics to 4,846; a Sunday school, held in the Roman Catholic chapel, was usually attended by about 260 scholars; and 6 pay daily schools had on their books 323 boys and 218 girls. In 1843, a National School at Ballina was salaried with £8 from the Board, and had on its books 120 boys and 69 girls.

TEMPLEKIERAN, TEMPLEKERAN, or TEMPLEKERAN, a parish in the barony of Skreen, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, westward, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; extreme breadth, 1; area, 1,067 acres, 1 rood, 39 perches,—of which 162 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches lie detached about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to the south. Pop., in 1831, 396; in 1841, 342. Houses 48. The surface consists of good land, and declines westward to within $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile of the river Boyne. The main body contains the hamlet of Corballis; and the detached district is traversed by the road from Navan to Dunshaughlin.—This parish is a chapelry, and part of the benefice of **SKREEN** [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, jointly with that of Lisnullen chapelry, £130. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 3, and the Roman Catholics to 403; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school. Both the Commissioners of Public Instruction and those of Ecclesiastical Revenues and Patronage, indeed, return the church

of the benefice of Skreen as in Templekieran; but the Ordnance Survey exhibits it as in Lisnullen, about 5 furlongs from the nearest part of Templekieran.

TEMPLEMACATEER, a quondam abbey in the parish of Ardnurcher, barony of Moycashel, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by west of Kilbeggan, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Adjacent to its site is a small hamlet of the same name.

TEMPLEMALEY, a parish in the barony of Upper Bunnraty, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Ennis, co. Clare, Munster. Length, south by westward, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,648 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches,—of which 237 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches are in lakes, and 7 acres, 5 perches are tideway of the river Fergus. Pop., in 1831, 1,554; in 1841, 1,634. Houses 251. The surface descends from the east end of Lough Dromore, to a point on the river Fergus opposite the middle of Ennis; and it possesses a considerable variety of character, but on the whole consists of good land. Lough Dromore lies on the northern boundary; Lough Ballyallia, on the south-western boundary; and Lough Cleggan, on the western boundary. The principal residences are Edenview, Newpark-house, Cappaghard-house, Brockville, Drumconora-house, Ballymaley-house, and Ballyallia-house,—the last the residence of Andrew Stackpole, Esq.; and the other principal objects of interest are Ennis race-course, the ruins of Templemaley church, the ruins of three castles, the site of O'Brien's castle, three forts, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The roads from Ennis to respectively Gort and Spancel-hill pass through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **DRUMCLIFFE** [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £55 7s. 8d.; glebe, £1. The rectory of Templemaley forms part of the sinecure benefice of **OGASHIN**; which see. Rectorial tithe composition, £49 10s. 11d. The Roman Catholic chapel stands at Barrfield, on the eastern verge of the parish; but is returned by the Commissioners of Public Instruction as within the adjoining parish of **KILRAUGHTIS**; which see. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 13, and the Roman Catholics to 1,655; and a hedge-school had on its books 60 boys and 2 girls.

TEMPLEMARTIN, a parish in the barony of Kinnalmeaky, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Bandon, co. Cork, Munster. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 7,515 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,730; in 1841, 2,362. Houses 368. The surface is part of the north screens of the valley of the Bandon river, and is watered chiefly by a rivulet which falls into the Bandon a little above Innishannon; and though of hilly character, and on a comparatively high basis, it consists, in general, of arable land. Among the seats are Moss-grove and Mount-Pleasant. Fairs are held at Moss-grove on March 17, June 15, Sept. 21, and Dec. 8.—This parish is a rectory, and a perpetual curacy, in the dio. of Cork. The rectory is part of the benefice of **TEMPLEBREADY**; which see. Tithe composition, £500. The perpetual curacy is a separate benefice. Tithe composition, £19; glebe, £12. Gross income, £61; nett, £58 17s. Patron, the dean of Cork. The church was built in 1797 by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 233 Churchmen, 7 Presbyterians, and 2,449 Roman Catholics; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 12 scholars; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £7 a-year from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, £3 from the dean of Cork, £4 10s. from other parties, and some

advantages from the Duke of Devonshire—had on their books 47 boys and 14 girls.

TEMPLEMARTIN, or **ST. MARTIN**, a parish on the western border of the barony of Gowran, 2½ miles east of Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, south-westward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1; area, 782 acres, 1 rood, 37 perches,—of which 4 acres, 20 perches are in the river Nore. The Census of 1831 does not notice it; and the Commissioners of Public Instruction return its pop. of that year as 17, and exhibit them as all Roman Catholics. Pop., in 1841, 306. Houses 49. The river Nore traces the whole of the south-western boundary; and the mail-road from Kilkenny to Dublin passes through the interior. The most noticeable objects are the seat of Riverview-house, the ruins of St. Martin's church, the site of Rathennmore and Levistown castles, a grave-yard, St. Martin's well, and a constabulary barrack. A fair is held on Nov. 22.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Canice, in the dio. of Ossory. See **KILKENNY** (COUNTY OF THE CITY OF). There is neither church, chapel, nor school.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, co. Cork. See **MOURNE ABBEY**.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, a parish in the baronies of Longford and Ardgagh, co. Longford, Leinster. It contains the whole of the town of Longford,—the chief part within its Ardgagh section, and the remainder within its barony of Longford section. See **LONGFORD**. Length, south-eastward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, 2½. Area of the Ardgagh section, 5,445 acres, 3 roods, 1 perch; of the barony of Longford section, 3,669 acres, 28 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 8,323; in 1841, 8,484. Houses 1,292. Pop. of the rural districts of the Ardgagh section, in 1831, 2,098; in 1841, 1,907. Houses 329. Pop. of the rural districts of the barony of Longford section, in 1831, 1,709; in 1841, 1,521. Houses 262. The townland of Kiltreher, comprising 223 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches, is slightly detached from the west end of the main body, and extends westward to within 2 miles of the river Shannon at the mouth of the river Camlin. The general surface of the parish is low and flat, and constitutes part of an extensive plain of mixed bog, swamp, pasture lands, and good arable grounds; but though prevalently bleak and featureless, it possesses some decoration in the plantations of the glebe-house, Clonbally-house, and Carrickglass-house, and exhibits comparatively improved farming, comparatively good farm-houses, and a few small villas or respectable country residences. The river Camlin traces the mutual boundary of the two sections of the main body of the parish. The principal hamlets are Straid, New-Ross, Near-Clooncoose, Far-Clooncoose, and Derryharrow; and the principal villas are Clonbally-house and Carrickglass-house. The Longford branch of the Royal Canal facilitates communication with Dublin.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ardgagh. Tithe composition, £369 4s. 1d.; glebe, £307 16s. The rectories of Templemichael and **BALLYMACORMACK**, and the vicarage of **KILLOE** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Templemichael. Length and breadth, each upwards of 7 miles. Pop., in 1831, 13,975. Gross income, £1,174 15s. 3d.; nett, £1,005 3s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. Each of 4 curates receives a salary of £75. The church of Templemichael was built in 1812 by means of a loan of £3,221 10s. 10d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 700; attendance, from 125 to 450. There are churches also in Ballymacormack and Killoe. The Presbyterian meeting-house of Templemichael has an attendance of 80; and there is also a Pres-

byterian meeting-house in Killoe. Two Wesleyan Methodist meeting-houses have an attendance of respectively 40 and 100. The Roman Catholic chapels of Templemichael and Ballymacormack have an attendance of respectively 900, and from 1,900 to 2,160; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Killoe. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 1,191 Churchmen, 109 Presbyterians, 12 other Protestant dissenters, and 6,677 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 1,782 Churchmen, 280 Presbyterians, 12 other Protestant dissenters, and 12,194 Roman Catholics; 10 daily schools in the parish had on their books 437 boys and 200 girls; and 28 daily schools in the union had on their books 981 boys and 552 girls. One of the schools in the parish was salaried with £15 a-year from the National Board, and £10 from the trustees of a fund left by the Rev. Mr. O'Beirne, a Roman Catholic clergyman; one, with £8 from the National Board; one, with £20 from the Board of Erasmus Smith; and £10 from the representatives of the late Essex Edgeworth; and one, with £10 from the London Hibernian Society.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, a parish at the south-eastern extremity of the barony of Slieveardagh, and on the eastern border of the county of Tipperary, Munster. It contains the village of **NIXEMILL**, which see. Length, south-eastward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 2,869 acres, 3 roods, 14 perches. Pop., in 1831, 796; in 1841, 1,027. Houses 146. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 867. Houses 120. The surface consists, in general, of good land. A stream which traces the southern boundary descends while there from an elevation of 435 to one of 257 feet above the level of the sea. The hamlets are Mangan and Currasilla; and the only other noticeable object is Castle-John, occupying a site of 440 feet of altitude above the level of the sea. The mail-road from Dublin to Cork by way of Clonmel passes across the north-west corner.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **DYSENT** [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. Tithe composition, £131 5s. 6d. In 1834, all the parishioners, with two exceptions, were Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, a parish in the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, co. Waterford, Munster. It lies on the right bank of the Blackwater, and at the south-western extremity of the county, 2½ miles north-north-west of Youghal. Length, south-south-eastward, 4½ miles; breadth, from 1½ to 2½; area, 8,215 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,573; in 1841, 2,994. Houses 450. The Blackwater forms the lower part of the eastern boundary over a distance of about 2½ miles. The northern district is separated from the Blackwater by the intervention of the parish of Kilcockan, and is prevalently bleak, upland, pastoral, and half waste; but the southern district, though naturally rather poor in soil, is profuse in artificial embellishment, and partakes the beauty and gorgeousness which so extensively characterize the Blackwater's valley. A height on the north-western boundary has an altitude above sea-level of 672 feet; and one on the south-western boundary has an altitude of 457 feet. A stream which traces most of the upper part of the eastern boundary to the Blackwater, descends while there from an elevation of 231 feet; and one, the Glendine, which comes in near the middle of the northern boundary, and bisects the whole of the interior southward to the Blackwater, descends while within the parish from an elevation of 440 feet.

The vale of the Glendine is a beautiful, romantic, and thickly wooded little glen; and takes up a road from Youghal to Cappoquin and Lismore. The ruins of Rincere-castle crown an eminence overhanging the Blackwater, at the south-eastern extremity of the parish, and can be distinctly seen from Youghal. This castle is reputed to have belonged to the ecclesiastico-military association of Knights-Templars; and, having become a forfeit to the Crown, it was, with Ballinatra, Strancally, and other lands, granted, in 1586, to Sir Walter Raleigh,—and afterwards passed by purchase from him to the first Earl of Cork. The castle of Templemichael, at present a complete section of a heavy square tower, and also the mansion and the church of Templemichael, stand on the peninsula between the south side of the Glendine and the Blackwater. The ruins of Castle-Miles stand near the south-eastern border. The ruins of an old abbey stand on the Glendine rivulet, a little above Templemichael church. The principal seats are Cherrymount-house, Ballinatra-house, Templemichael-house, Ballydasoon-house, Springmount, Tourig-Hall, Newtown-house, Rincere-cottage, and Killea-house.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £220 4s. 10d.; and the rectorial for £440 9s. 8d.; and the latter are impropriate in Richard Smith, Esq., of Ballinatra. The vicarages of Templemichael and KILCOCKAN [see that article], constitute the benefice of Templemichael. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2. Pop., in 1831, 4,034. Gross income, £317 19s. 7½d.; nett, £263 19s. 7½d. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church was built in 1824, by means of a loan of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 60. attendance 90. The Templemichael and the Kilcockan Roman Catholic chapels have each an attendance of from 700 to 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Kilwatermoy. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 178, and the Roman Catholics to 2,496; the Protestants of the union to 200, and the Roman Catholics to 3,991; a Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by from 20 to 25 scholars; and 2 daily schools in the parish—the one of which was in connection with the National Board, and the other supported with £25 a-year to the teacher and clothes for the children from Richard Smith, Esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Smith—had on their books 102 boys and 69 girls.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, a parish in the barony of Arklow, 2½ miles north of the town of Arklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Area, 1,325 acres, 3 perches. Pop., in 1831, 360. It is regarded, *quoad civilia*, as part of the parish of Kilbride; and, in this point of view, is identical with the northern district of that parish. The ruins of the church still exist.—This parish is a curacy, and part of the benefice of KILBRIDE [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 200 at one service, and from 700 to 800 at another service; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Castle-Macadam. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 167, and the Roman Catholics to 212.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, or TEMPLEMICHAEL-DE-DOUGH, a parish in the barony of Kinnalea, 2½ miles east by north of Innishannon, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1½; area, 2,064 acres. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 437, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 764; in 1841, 711. Houses 125. Some parts of the surface are prime land; but other parts are bad. The drainage is southward, by the streamlet which falls into the head of Oyster Haven.—This parish is a

rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £230 15s. 4½d.; glebe, £8 15s. 1½d. Gross income, £239 10s. 6½d.; nett, £200 3s. 1½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1812, by means of a gift of £533 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 60. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 58, and the Roman Catholics to 809; and a daily school was partially supported by the rector, and had on its books 17 boys and 18 girls.

TEMPLEMOLOGGA, MOLOGGA, or NONANE, a parish in the barony of Condons and Clangibbon, 3¼ miles north-west of Mitchellstown, and on the eastern verge of the county of Cork, Munster. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 3; area, 4,306 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,876; in 1841, 1,951. Houses 300. The small parish of Abacross is merged in Templemologga, and included in the above statistics. Much of the parochial surface consists of Leadeary mountain and other lofty ground belonging to the Galtees; and the remainder is chiefly arable and pasture land. The declination is to the river Funcheon.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CLEMORE [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £179 14s. 3d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 1,933; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

TEMPLEMORE, a parish, containing the chief part of the city of Londonderry, and identical with the North-west Liberties of the City of Londonderry, co. Londonderry, Ulster. See LONDONDERRY (City and Liberties of). Length, north-eastward, 8 miles; extreme breadth, nearly 3; area, 12,615 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches,—of which 3 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches are water, and 1,062 acres, 2 roods, 27 perches are tideway in the river Foyle. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 19,620, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 18,972; in 1841, 20,379. Houses 3,017. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 9,490; in 1841, 5,849. Houses 1,012.* The ancient name of the parish was Derry, or Derry-Columbkil, and continued to be in use in ecclesiastical records till recent times; and its modern name of Templemore signifies the 'great church,' and originally designated the cathedral church of the city as distinguished from the smaller churches in its vicinity. The perpetual curacies of Muff, Burt, and Inch, in the barony of Inishowen and county of Donegal, formerly constituted part of the parish of Templemore, but are now almost always treated as constituting three separate and distinct parishes. The present parish of Templemore is bounded along the whole of the east by the river Foyle, on part of the north by Lough Foyle, and everywhere else by the county of Donegal. Its townlands lying upon the Foyle, named in an order from south to north, are Mullennan, Balloughry, Termonbacca, Ballymagowan, Edenballymore, Pennyburn, Ballinashalloo, Ballinaguard, and Culmore; and its landward townlands, or those in the central and western districts, named also in the order from south to north, and occasionally from east to west, are Lower Creevagh, Upper Creevagh, Killea, Springhill, Creggan, Sheriff's mountain, Whitehouse or Ballymagrorty, Cloughglass, Springtown, Ballymagrorty, Coshquin, Shantallow, Ballinagallagh, Elaghmore, and Bally-

* The Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore is a large and interesting volume, published in 1867; and was composed as a model of similar memoirs of all Ireland. But the plan was judged far too costly, and was parsimoniously abandoned. We have made large use of the volume in our General Introduction to the Gazetteer, and particularly in our article on the City of Londonderry; and we shall also use it as our principal authority in writing the present article.

arinet. The surface of the parish is undulated, and exhibits a series of swells, hills, and mimic mountains, most of which are cultivated or under pasture. The hills are separated into two groups or systems by a wide valley which extends north-westward from the Foyle at Pennyburn. The southern group is more prominent and lofty than the northern one; it rises, at the western extremity, into Holywell hill, the loftiest ground in the parish, and attaining an altitude of 800 feet above the level of the sea; it is subdivided into two portions, by the intersection of a remarkable valley, which appears to insulate the hill of Derry; and it is farther diversified and sliced down into redivisions by ravines, dells, or tiny glens, which, similarly to the valley just referred to, conform in direction to the valley of the Foyle. The northern hill group attains its highest point in the summit of Elaghmore, whose altitude above sea-level is only 354 feet; it is subdivided into low but distinct ridges by vales extending parallel to the valley of the Foyle; and one of these vales—that of Ballyarnet—assumes, in some positions, an importance little inferior to that of the valley of Pennyburn. This tract, as seen from the road to Culmore, combines the characters derived from moderate height and frequent subdivision, and appears a wide and undulated plain, bounded on the south by the hills of the southern divisions of the parish, and on the west and north-west by the hills of Inishowen. "The parish," says the Ordnance Memoir, "generally presents the appearance of a rich and cultivated country, eminently diversified in its picturesque features, and imposing from the grandeur of its undulating outlines. Its chief beauties are, however, connected with the broad and navigable Foyle, whose decorated shores present in succession the cheerful cottage and the wooded pleasure-ground, backed by the distant mountains of Inishowen and Benyevenagh, and whose sheltered waters are enlivened by the stately merchant vessel, and the element-conquering steamer—objects no less pleasing to the philanthropist than to the lover of the picturesque. Still, supereminent in every circumstance, the city itself is the great central object of attraction. Viewed from whatever side, its elevated and nearly insulated position,—its ranges of buildings, ascending above each other from the water's edge, and terminated by its lofty spire,—its time-worn battlements,—its long connecting line of bridge,—all combine in composing pictures at once novel and striking."

Ballyarnet Lake, comprising an area of 3 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches, and possessing a surface-elevation of about 100 feet above the level of the sea, lies in a shallow and bog-girt basin around the junction-point of the townlands of Ballyarnet, Ballinashallog, and Ballinagard. The Foyle, while in contact with the parish, flows in a deep and tranquil bed; and, except at Pennyburn, where it is met by a transverse valley, it luxuriates beneath bold banks and umbrageous woods, which in many places sweep down to the water's edge. Its greatest breadth, above the city, is nearly half-a-mile, and occurs opposite New-buildings in the parish of Clondermot; its greatest breadth below the city is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and occurs in a sort of lacustrine expansion called Rosse's bay; and its least breadth is 1,068 feet, and occurs at the bridge which spans it at the city. Its depth at high water is 22 feet near the point of its entering the county, 24 feet opposite Preben, and 43 feet at the bridge of Derry. All the rivulets are small; and, excepting one which runs to Lough Swilly, they flow into either the river or the estuary of the Foyle. Springs are everywhere numerous, and not fewer than 8 occur within a tract of not more than

20 acres in Springhill and Creggan; but as they percolate through the detritus of rocks which abound in oxide of iron, they are frequently charged with ochreous particles, and sometimes become slightly chalybeate.—Bogs occur throughout the parish in isolated patches; and though only relics of a much more extensive tract, they continue to be of great local importance. In several townlands, they supply the inhabitants both with fuel and with an important ingredient in manurial composts; and in others, the surface of some portions is occasionally reclaimed for cultivation, and the subsoil of others which have been exterminated is readily subjected to tillage.—A small patch of wood, apparently natural, occurs in Ballinagallagh; and some more natural wood may probably have been preserved within the richly and beautifully planted demesnes upon the Foyle. The shore of the small portion of Lough Foyle which washes the parish is low and flat.—The geognosy of the parish is simple and without any exact boundary,—the rocks which constitute it extending both eastward across the Foyle, and westward into the county of Donegal. The principal rocks *in situ* are mica slate passing into gneiss, mica slate passing into clay slate, and mica slate passing into quartz slate. Quartz veins are common in the first or gneiss variety, rare in the second, and not very common in the third; and all are characterized, to a considerable extent, by the appearance of small specks of oxide of iron on the cross fracture. Beds of limestone and greenstone exist, but are much subordinate in prominence to the schistose rocks. The limestone appears only on the east of Mullenan, in a small excavation at the base of a limekiln; it is dark in colour, finely granular, and analogous in structure to the schists,—thin, white, crystalline stripes being visible on the cross fracture, though they are not sufficiently continuous to affect the cleavage. The greenstone is met with only at Conn's Hill quarry,—rather beyond the parochial boundary than within it; it is dense, close-grained, and homogeneous; and it is traversed by several grains of quartz which have the appearance of being metalliferous, yet do not exhibit any important metallic ore. A small pendicle of new red sandstone is seen on the streamlet which traces the northern boundary. Detritus of distinctive character forms a tiny flat district in the extreme north, and also several small patches of clay on the margin of the Foyle; and though, in other parts of the parish, it has not assumed the arrangement of a distinct formation, it claims attention as having an evident bearing on the general phenomena of the district. The detritus "may be noticed as gravel and sand, heaped on the sides of the principal valleys,—or as clay spread over the greater portion of the plains and hollows, which either were formerly or are now covered with bog. The union of these two forms of detritus impresses strongly on the present surface the character of ancient water-courses, either lakes or rivers. The detritus of gravel narrows and defines the boundaries, while the level clay base contributes to give the boggy covering that uniformity of surface which characterizes the tranquil waters of a lake. Along the valley, which now contains the bog of Shantalow, and the bog and lake of Ballyarnet, a chain of isolated sand-hills may be traced, appearing above the bog, while opposite to one of them a remarkable pinnacle of rock also rises above its surface, and another at no great distance is seen just level with it. Up the sides of these sand-hills the bog is seen to have crept, and as, within the memory of the existing generation, it has covered the summits of some of them, no doubt can exist that the sand-hills were prior in origin to the bog. In the still more

marked depression, which, constituting the valley of Pennyburn, extends with little variation of level towards Lough Swilly, the appearances are equally illustrative; for, in advancing towards the west, the valley is narrowed between two beds, or islands of rocks, and exhibits a channel so natural and well defined that it is impossible to resist the feeling of being in a river, or strait—an effect which is greatly heightened by the level, smooth, and now grassy bog, which lines the bottom. The channel again swells into an open basin, and is again for a short distance contracted, as it winds round some projecting rocks, which, like those previously described, seem to attest by their isolated position, limited extent, and low level, that some powerful agent, such as water, had long exercised on them its abrading influence." The schistose rocks of the parish are extensively quarried for use, as building stones, but are not available as roofing slates; the limestone quarry has been abandoned, and limestone burnt at the kilns of the city is brought down the Foyle from beyond the parish; the greenstone is quarried for use in making and repairing roads; and the new red sandstone, though rather soft for the purpose, is occasionally used for grindstones. Brick-yards, which at one time existed on the Foyle, were abandoned about 37 years ago, in consequence of the growing scarcity of fuel. The soils of the parish have much uniformity of composition and appearance; yet those on the higher grounds are the most siliceous, and sometimes, though not often, stony, sandy, and meagre; those of by far the greater portion of the area are light and fertile clays or loams; and those of the very low grounds are the most argillaceous and retentive, yet are never, to an injurious degree, stiff or adhesive. The natural vegetation throughout the parish is various; yet, excepting some marine plants along the side of the Foyle, it presents no peculiarly marked features. The zoology of the district may have been interesting before the period of georgy; but it is now of altogether commonplace character.

The principal country residences are situated on the banks of the Foyle. The villa called the Farm is the first which occurs to the north of the city, and is the property and seat of Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart. Boom-Hall adjoins the Farm; has its name from the well-known boom which was here thrown across the river during the siege of Derry; and is the property of the Earl of Caledon, and the residence of the bishop of Derry and Raphoe. Brook Hall, adjacent to Boom-Hall, was formerly the seat of Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart., and is now that of Henry Barre Beresford, Esq. Thornhill, next in topographical order, is the property of Capt. Hart, and the residence of W. Letham, Esq. Ballinagard, about 3½ miles from the city, and adjacent to the old fort of Culmore, is the property of Capt. Hart, and the residence of W. Campbell, Esq. Belmont, near the Farm, is the seat of James Beggs, Esq.; and the Cottage, near Belmont, is the seat of Charles O'Dogherty, Esq. Foyle Hill, nearly 1 mile south of the city, and 200 yards to the right of the Lifford road, is the residence of Mrs. Scott. Milltown-lodge, about a mile beyond Foyle Hill, and also near the road to Lifford, is the seat of Capt. Henry Lecky. Brandywell-cottage and the Grove, still farther south, are the seats of respectively Mrs. Watt and Patrick Gilmour, Esq. The Casino is situated nearly in the city, close to one of the Episcopal gardens; it stands on the slope of a hill, and commands a beautiful view of the river and the opposite bank; it is irregular in its architecture, yet presents a handsome front; and it was built by the Earl of Bristol when bishop of Derry, and in 1837 was the residence of

Ross T. Smyth, Esq. The bishop's demesne makes a prominent figure 1½ mile west of the city, but does not contain any residence. The seats additional to those noticed, together with their respective occupants in 1837, are Ballourgy, Capt. MacNeill; Greenhaw house, Wm. K. MacClintock, Esq.; Mullennan, William Moore, Esq.; Mullennan, Richard Harvey, Esq.; Creevagh, Anthony Babington, Esq.; Culmore-Point, Anderson MacAusland, Esq.; Belview, Hans Riddall, Esq.; Pennyburn, William D. Smith, Esq.; Pennyburn, Andrew Bond, Esq.; Troy-house, John Munn, Esq.; and Foyle-cottage, William Scott, Esq.—A very remarkable antiquity connected with Templemore, though not within the present parish, is that called the Grianan of Aileach: see AILEACH. St. Columb's stone, situated in Belmont garden, about a mile from the city, on the road to Green-castle, is marked on Neville's map of the siege of Derry, and is not improbably the stone which was used for the inauguration of the kings of Aileach, from a period prior to the introduction of Christianity; it has an irregular outline, approaching to be quadrangular, and measuring 7½ feet in diameter; it consists of gneiss; and it exhibits the sculptured impression of two feet, right and left, each 10 inches in length, but is otherwise unmarked by the chisel. The old church of Killea gives name to the townland on which it stands, was an oblong building of 60 feet by 30, and was formerly one of the five chapels-of-ease of the original parish of Templemore, but it has not been used as a place of worship since the Reformation, and is now reduced to its mere foundations. The grave-yard around it continues to be in use, and is enclosed with an excellent stone wall, 7 feet in height, which appears to be as ancient as the foundations of the church. The church of Culmore was built a little before the wars of the Revolution, for the use of the Protestant garrison of Culmore fort; it was used as an hospital by the Jacobite army, during the siege of Derry, and accommodated at one time 400 wounded persons; it was eventually destroyed by the Jacobite army, and has never since been repaired; but, excepting the west end, it continues entire in its walls, and proves itself to have been a structure of no mean character, consisting of a nave and transept in the form of a cross, with a square steeple at the west end. The castle of Aileach or Eagh—a totally different object from the Grianan of Aileach, though often confounded with it—is situated in Elaghmore, on the verge of the parish, about 2 miles from the Grianan of Aileach, and surmounts a gentle but commanding eminence, whose summit has an altitude of 248 feet above the level of the sea. This castle, and the neighbouring ones of Burt and Ineh, are traditionally asserted to have been built in the early part of the 15th century by Neactan O'Donnell, for his father-in-law O'Dogherty; and seem to have been obviously designed for the defence of the peninsula of Innishowen. Each of the castles appears to have consisted of a lofty square keep, with semicircular towers projecting from two of the angles, and strengthened by an outward ballium; but the greater part of that of Aileach has been used as building material in the adjacent village, and what remains is principally a portion of one of the semicircular towers. "It is certain that the peninsula of Innishowen was anciently the original territory of the Kinel-Owen; and that after the O'Neills, the chief family of this race, had forced their way by conquest into the more southern territory, called after them Tir Eoghain, or Tyrone, this original district formed a portion of the territory of the O'Gormlys, chief of the Kinel-Moen, a branch of the same stock. After the fall of the monarchy in the 12th century, however, the

increasing power of the Kinel-Connel enabled them, after much contention, to add this district to their ancient possessions, and place the O'Doghertys, a distinguished family of that race, over it as tributary chiefs. And though there is no very exact account of the circumstances connected with its occupation by this family, the Irish annals afford such evidences as are sufficient to show that it must have been about the commencement of the 15th century; for it is at this period that they, for the first time, add the title of 'Lord of Innishowen' to that derived from their more ancient patrimony." The earliest notice in the annals of the Four Masters of an O'Dogherty as Lord of Innishowen, occurs under the year 1413; according also to the tradition of his descendants, Conor O'Dogherty, whom the annals then mention, was the first of his name who was lord of the peninsula, and henceforward the O'Doghertys appear to have held it as tributary lords, sometimes under the O'Neill, but usually under the O'Donnell, till it was confiscated in the 17th century. "It appears certain, therefore, that the castles of Elagh, Burt, and Inch, were not erected before the 15th century; nor is it likely that they were built at a more recent period, as such fortresses were then indispensably necessary to the security of the territory; the possession of which was contested fiercely and with great loss of life by the O'Neill and the O'Donnell, the rival chiefs of the great races of Kinel-Owen and Kinel-Connel, till the commencement of the following century, when the O'Neill was obliged to make a formal surrender of his right to it." The forts of Culmore and Dunalong were highly distinguished in the Irish history of the 17th century as 'fortresses of Lough Foyle'; but, in their existing state, they possess little interest except that of association with their former celebrity. That of Culmore is noticed under the word *CULMORE* [which see]; and that of Dunalong exhibits no distinctive feature worthy of being mentioned.

The agricultural condition of the parish possesses much interest from the relative importance of Templemore to the county of Londonderry, and of the county of Londonderry to Ireland; and it is somewhat fully exhibited in the following extracts:—"In farms, the small, as in most parts of Ireland, greatly preponderate over the large. Manures are readily attainable:—dung, either resulting from the home-keep of cattle, or bought in Derry; the spent wash from the distilleries, which is thus used as well as for feeding bogs; lime, burned in the city, the stone having been brought from beyond the limits of the parish; shells, procured at Shell Island in Lough Foyle; and occasionally kelp, purchased in Derry. With several of these, namely, dung, lime, and shells, bog earth is mixed, and forms a compost in general use. . . . The quantity of manure applied is considerable, though by the length of the rotation, and the frequent repetition of grain crops in the poorer parts of the parish, its good effects are not rendered permanent. Lime, from its comparatively small bulk, is less augmented in price by transport than other manures, and deserves, therefore, if fitted for the soil, a preference; in this parish it is chiefly used as an ingredient in composts. Shells, as a substitute for lime, have, from their small original cost, an advantage wherever they can be conveyed by water; but, on the contrary, in case of extensive land-carriage, the advantage is evidently in favour of lime. Composts are very general, bog being mixed in nearly equal proportions with dung, and also with lime and shells; these mixtures are indeed more common than the separate use of either. The rotations exhibit a great variety of combinations, partly due to the careless manner in which the poorer farmers

regulate their field operations or take account of their results, and partly to the distrust which unfortunately still leads them to imagine that every inquiry is made with a view to the augmentation of their burthens. The same causes render it difficult to ascertain with precision the amount of crops; but, allowing for some uncertainty, improvement in farming may still be deduced. Wheat, for instance, which formerly was considered unsuited to the soil and climate—the one being considered too light, and the other too cold for its growth—has gained a footing in the parish, and is advancing in estimation, whilst green crops are also occasionally adopted. The improvement, however, of cottage husbandry is still a desideratum; and it would, perhaps, tend to promote it, were the agricultural societies to keep in view that the great majority of farms are small, and that premiums, to affect them, should be such as would apply to very small spaces. . . . The natural meadows are few. Pasture is limited. Forced or sown meadows are far from general; when intended to be cut the first year, they are sown with perennial rye-grass and red clover—1 bushel of grass seed and 12 lbs. of clover being generally sown on each Cunningham acre; when intended for grazing, white grass and white clover are sown—4 bushels of the white grass seeds and 6 lbs. of clover seed being allowed for each acre."

The manufactures of the city and suburbs of Londonderry, and of the townland of Edenballymore, are exhibited in the article *LONDONDERRY (CITY OF)*. The appliances of manufacture, together with the estimated annual value of their produce, in the other townlands, are, in Ballongry, 53 tan-pits, £3,516,—12 linen looms, £549; in Ballyarnet, 3 linen looms, £168,—2 cotton looms, £146; in Ballymagowan, 3 linen looms, £78; in Ballymagorty, 2 cotton looms, £146; in Ballinagallagh, 3 linen looms, £168,—1 cotton loom, £73; in Ballinagard, 3 linen looms, £136; in Coshquin, 12 linen looms, £672,—3 cotton looms, £219; in Lower and Upper Creevagh, 1 wool-len loom, £25,—6 linen looms, £328; in Culmore, 3 cotton looms, £219; in Elaghmore, 7 linen looms, £391,—4 cotton looms, £292; in Mullennan, 12 linen looms, £354; in Shantallow, 4 linen looms, £200; in Sheriff's Mountain, 2 linen looms, £112; in Springtown, 2 linen looms, £110,—2 cotton looms, £146; in Termonbacca, 1 rope walk, £93,—3 cotton looms, £219; and in Whitehouse, 1 linen loom, £12. The quarries within the parish, together with the number of workmen employed in each, the total aggregate of working days, and the uses of the produce, are, in the city and suburbs, 2 quarries, 9 men, 513 days, for roads and ballast; in Ballongry, 1 quarry, 6 men, 100 days, for roads; in Ballyarnet, 1 quarry, not in use, for flags and building; in Ballymagowan, 1 quarry, not in use, for flags and building; in Ballymagorty, 1 quarry, seldom used, for building; in Ballinagallagh, 2 quarries, seldom used, for building; in Ballinagard, 5 quarries, not in use, for flags and building; in Cloughglass, 1 quarry, occasionally used, for building; in Coshquin, 1 quarry, seldom used, for building; in Lower and Upper Creevagh, 2 quarries, 4 men, 156 days, for building; in Creggan, 2 quarries, seldom used, for building; in Edenballymore, 1 quarry, not in use, for building; in Mullennan, 1 quarry limestone, not in use; in Shantallow, 1 quarry, 2 men, 156 days, for building; in Termonbacca, 4 quarries, not in use, for flags and building; and in Whitehouse, 1 quarry, occasionally used, for roads, &c. The mills in the parish, together with the amount of their produce, are, in the city and suburbs, 3 grain steam mills, 22,668,800 lbs. of oatmeal, and 15,142,400 lbs. of flour,—1 hacking machine, 14 cwt. raw quantity in 11 hours;

in Ballymagrorty, 1 grain water mill, 107,520 lbs. of oatmeal; in Ballinagallagh, 1 flax water mill, 82,640 lbs. raw quantity, and 20,160 tow quantity; in Ballinagard, 1 flax water mill, 60,480 lbs. raw quantity, and 15,120 tow quantity; in Coshquin, 1 flax water mill, 99,840 lbs. raw quantity, and 24,960 tow quantity; in Edenballymore, 1 grain water mill, 822,560 lbs. of oatmeal; in Killea, 1 flax water mill, 69,120 lbs. of raw quantity, and 17,280 of tow quantity; in Mullennan, 1 flax water mill, 54,720 lbs. of raw quantity, and 13,680 of tow quantity; in Pennyburn, 1 wind mill,—1 grain water mill, 1,164,800 lbs. of oatmeal, and 1,513,200 lbs. of flour; in Termonbacca, 1 flax water mill, 25,272 lbs. of raw quantity, and 6,318 of tow quantity; and in Whitehouse, 1 grain water mill, 112,900 lbs. of oatmeal,—1 flax water mill, 84,480 lbs. of raw quantity, and 21,120 of tow quantity. The grand total of days of labour employed by all classes of persons in farming operations, are, in Ballougray, 35,667; in Ballyarnet, 13,948; in Ballymagowan, 16,773; in Ballymagrorty, 32,520; in Ballinagallagh, 21,734; in Ballinagard, 10,662; in Ballinashalloo, 21,542; in Cloughglass, 3,270; in Coshquin, 27,791; in Lower and Upper Creevagh, 25,256; in Creggan, 13,506; in Culmore, 41,828; in Edenballymore, 16,802; in Elaghnore, 13,912; in Killea, 8,341; in Mullennan, 33,717; in Pennyburn, 4,706; in Shantallow, 50,032; in Sheriff's Mountain, 23,075; in Springhill, 3,210; in Springtown, 5,680; in Termonbacca, 23,915; and in Whitehouse, 21,465. The road from Londonderry to Greencastle runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles within the parish; and that to Buncrana branches off this at Pennyburn-mill, and runs 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles within the parish. The road from Londonderry to Letterkenny runs about 3 miles within the parish, but is uneven and hilly; and that to Lifford branches off from this, and runs about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles within the parish. In 1837, a new line of road to Letterkenny was projected, and a new road to Sligo, through St. Johnstown, was in contemplation.

Templemore parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £1,627 0s. 1d.; glebe, £9. The rectories of Templemore, GLENDERMOT, and FAUGHANYVALE [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Templemore, and the corps of the deanery of Derry cathedral. Gross income, £3,224 7s. 11d.; nett, £2,445 8s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; but these two sums are exclusive of respectively £446 1s. 11d. and £402 15s. 11d. specially connected with the deanery. Patron, the Crown. The rectory of Templemore includes the perpetual curacies of BURT, INCH, and MURR, and the chapelry of LONDONDERRY; and the union of Templemore includes also the perpetual curacies of GLENDERMOT and FAUGHANYVALE: see all these articles. The following statistics refer only to the quoad civilia parish of Templemore, or to that described in the preceding parts of this article; and they, in consequence, exclude all the other districts and churches of the union, except those in the city of Londonderry and the townlands of Templemore-proper. Each of three curates receives a salary of £69 4s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The parochial church is the cathedral of the diocese. Sittings 1,000; attendance, from 300 to 800. The free church of Londonderry was built in 1830, at the cost of £613 12s. 4d., all defrayed by Bishop Knox; and enlarged in 1832, by the erection of a gallery, which, in addition to the vestry-room, cost £126 9s. 6d., provided by private subscription. Sittings 384; attendance, from 250 to 300. The chapel-of-ease in Londonderry was built at the private expense of Bishop Bernard, between 1747 and 1768. Sittings 240; attendance 200. See DERRY (CHAPELRY OF). The Presbyterian meeting-house, formerly belonging to the Synod of Ulster, is attended by from 900 to

1,000; the Presbyterian meeting-house, formerly belonging to the Secession Synod, by from 200 to 300; the Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house, by about 250; the Independent meeting-house, by from 150 to 200; the Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, by from 80 to 250; the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, by from 200 to 250; and the Roman Catholic chapel, by from 1,600 to 4,000,—and the last is the cathedral chapel of the Roman Catholic dio. of Derry, and has 4 officiates. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 3,314 Churchmen, 6,083 Presbyterians, 164 other Protestant dissenters, and 10,299 Roman Catholics; 9 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 1,053 scholars; and 30 daily schools had on their books 1,054 boys and 710 girls. Foyle College, one of the daily schools, had on its books 70 boys, admitted 20 scholars free, and was supported by between £400 and £500 a-year from the several London Companies, £100 from the Bishop of Derry, and fees of from £4 4s. to £7 7s. from each of the pupils not admitted free. Gwyn's school had on its books 81 boys, educates, boards, and clothes its scholars, and is supported by an annual income of about £1,882 from a bequest of £41,757 by Mr. John Gwyn. Erasmus Smith's male school had on its books 108 boys, admits 20 scholars free, and was salaried with £30 a year from Erasmus Smith's fund. Erasmus Smith's female school had on its books 97 girls, and was salaried with £15 from Erasmus Smith's fund, £40 Irish currency from the Irish Society, and £10 Irish from the Bishop of Derry. St. Columb's male and female school had on its books 143 boys and 166 girls, and was salaried with £30 from the National Board, £10 from the Irish Society, and generally £30 from collection in the Roman Catholic chapel. The Presbyterian male school had on its books 100 boys, and was salaried with £10 from the Presbyterian congregation, and £20 from the Irish Society. The Presbyterian female school had on its books 96 girls, and was salaried with its chief means of support from ladies' subscriptions, and £10 Irish from the Irish Society. The London Hibernian Society's school had on its books 85 girls, and was salaried with about £4 from ladies' subscriptions, £5 from the Irish Society, and about £9 from the London Hibernian Society. The Ballyoughry school had on its books 24 boys and 4 girls, and was aided with £20 of salary, £10 for stationary to the scholars, 6 acres of ground and a house from the Irish Society. All the other daily schools were supported wholly by fees. In 1843, the St. Columb's National male school was salaried with £15 a-year from the National Board, and had on its books 172 boys; the St. Columb's female school, with £15, and had 295 girls; the Shantallow male school, with £12, and had 80 boys; the Shantallow female school with £12, and had 70 girls; the Sheriff's Mountain male school, with £8, and had 55 boys; the Sheriff's Mountain female school, with £12, and had 73 girls; the Mullennan male school, with £8, and had 75 boys; the Mullennan female school, not salaried, and had 22 girls; the Raccourse school, with £15, and had 72 boys and 52 girls; the Derry male school, with £15, and had 156 boys; the Derry female school, with £10, and had 88 girls; the Great James' Street female school, with £12, and had 55 girls; the Groarty school, with £8, and had 43 boys and 18 girls; and the Ballyoughry school, with £8, and had 35 boys and 48 girls.

TEMPLEMORE, a parish, partly in the barony of Ikerrin, but chiefly in that of Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, Munster. The Eliogurty section contains the town of TEMPLEMORE: see next article. Length, south-south-westward, 5 miles; breadth, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Ikerrin section, 1,607 acres; of

the Eliogurty section, 6,864 acres, 2 roods, 9 perches, —of which 16 acres, 16 perches are in Lough Templemore. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according to the Census, 4,583,* but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 5,218; in 1841, 5,966. Houses 825. Pop. of the Ikerrin section, in 1841, 743. Houses 118. Pop. of the rural districts of the Eliogurty section, in 1841, 1,538. Houses 228. The northern district is bleak and boggy; but the southern district is fertile, warm, orimate, and thickly sprinkled with villas. The river Suir describes the whole of the eastern boundary; and a small affluent of it flows on the southern boundary, and has there an elevation of 358 feet above the level of the sea. A height at the church, or west end of the town, has an altitude above sea-level of 402 feet. The principal country residences are Springmount-cottage, Woodville-house, Belwood-house, Eastwood-house, Manna-cottage, Belville-house, Butler's-lodge, Oldtown-house, Lloydsborough-house, and the Priory,—the last the handsome seat of Sir H. R. Carden, Bart., the proprietor of the town. "Connected with the Priory, is the old residence of this family. The old castle has been abandoned as a residence; but the well-wooded demesne lands have been attached to those of the Priory. One of the entrances to the old demesne is a picturesque remnant of the castle of the Knights Templars, from which the town takes its name. The grounds of the demesne are open to the public; and the neat manner in which the place is kept, and the hedge-rows around, give to that side of the town a very rural and pleasing appearance." The road from Roscrea to Cashel, and that from Tipperary to Dublin, intersect each other at the town.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Cashel. Vicarial tithe composition, £221; glebe, £60. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £420; and are inappropriate in John Lloyd, Esq. The vicarage of Templemore, and the rectories of KILLEA, and KILLAVENACH [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Templemore. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 9,709. Gross income, £924 10s. 4½d; nett, £776 8s. 3½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church stands at the east end of the town, and was built in 1790, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits; and enlarged in 1820, by means partly of an unreported amount of private subscription, and partly of a loan of £553 10s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 550; attendance, about 300. Two private houses in Killea are used as parochial places of worship. The Roman Catholic chapels of Templemore, Killea, and Killavenagh,—the first of which is situated at the town of Templemore—have an attendance of respectively about 3,000, about 800, and about 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, they are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 636, and the Roman Catholics to 4,590; the Protestants of the union to 711, and the Roman Catholics to 9,241; and 7 daily schools.—one of which was salaried with £40 a-year from the fund of Erasmus Smith, and one was a mathematical, one a classical school, and one a ladies' boarding school.—had on their books 184 boys and 112 girls; and 10 daily schools in the union had on their books 338 boys and 205 girls. In 1843, a male school at Templemore was salaried with £20 from the National Board, and had on its books 227 boys; a female school at Templemore, with £18, and had 222 girls; and a school at College Hill, with £12, and had 65 boys and 62 girls.

TEMPLEMORE, a post and market town, and

a large military station, in the parish of Templemore, barony of Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands on the right bank of the river Suir, on the road from Roscrea to Cashel, on that from Rathdowney to Borrisleagh, and on that from Dublin to Tipperary, 2¼ miles west of the nearest point of the proposed railway from Dublin to Limerick and Cork, 3¼ west-north-west of Templemohy, 4¼ north-east by east of Borrisleagh, 9 north of Thurles, 9 south-west by west of Rathdowney, 11½ south by west of Roscrea, 16½ south-west of Mountrath, and 63¼ south-west by west of Dublin. The immediate environs are pleasant and ornate; and, though not possessing any very marked natural feature, they borrow character and considerable interest from the adjacency of the Devil's-Bit mountains. The town itself has an airy and comparatively clean and agreeable appearance; and consists principally of one long and spacious street extending along the conjoint line of highway. The church is a handsome edifice; the Roman Catholic chapel is a capacious structure; and the Methodist meeting-house is a neat building. The district bridewell in the town is in good condition; and, during 1843, it cost £20 for salary to the keeper, and £28 18s. 6d. for other expenses. The infantry barracks, situated in the south-western outskirts of the town, are a large, neat, and imposing series of buildings, capable of accommodating 1,500 men. The Templemore fever hospital is within the Thurles Poor-law union; it contains 14 beds, but is capable of containing 20; and, in 1839-40, it expended £246 13s. 6½d., and admitted 253 patients. The dispensary is also, of course, within the Thurles Poor-law union; it serves, jointly with the dispensary of Templemohy, for a district containing a pop. of 8,597; and, in 1839-40, it expended £50, and administered to 2,504 patients. In 1843, the Templemore loan fund possessed a capital of £56, circulated £260 in 245 loans, and had only one depositor or proprietor. Fairs are held on Jan. 30, March 30, May 17, June 28, July 31, Sept. 4, Oct. 21, and Dec. 7. A court of petty-sessions is held on every Wednesday. In 1838, the public conveyances were a car in transit between Roscrea and Thurles, a car between Roscrea and Clonmel, and a coach between Thurles and Dublin. Area of the town, 137 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,936; in 1841, 3,685. Houses 479. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 255; in manufactures and trade, 274; in other pursuits, 219. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 35; on the directing of labour, 282; on their own manual labour, 371; on means not specified, 60. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 594; who could read but not write, 213; who could neither read nor write, 704. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 385; who could read but not write, 328; who could neither read nor write, 984.

TEMPLEMORE, co. Mayo. See STRADE.

TEMPLEMOYLE, a hamlet, and a celebrated agricultural school, in the parish of Faughanvale, barony of Tyrkeeran, co. Londonderry, Ulster. The hamlet stands 1½ mile south-west by south of Muff, on the road thence to Strabane; and the agricultural school stands 7 furlongs south-south-west of Muff, and 5 miles east-north-east of Londonderry. The school stands upon a farm of 172 acres, closely adjoining Grocers' Hall, and rented from the Grocers' company. It was founded through the joint exertions of the country-gentlemen in the neighbourhood, different London companies, and a few distant subscribers. It was first connected with another school for the upper classes at Fallowlee, contiguous to Templemoyle, on the plan of the Fellenberg schools at Hofwyl; but whether the country was

* The Census of 1831 does not notice the Ikerrin section.

not yet ripe for such an experiment, or that some flaw existed in the constitution or management, the Fallowlee institute does not appear to have succeeded, —and was given up. The Templemoyle school—which was specifically the farmers' school—continues to flourish. The first outlay was considerable. The buildings cost £2,400; and are capable of accommodating not less than 70 boarders. These expenses were met by the contributions of 112 shareholders, and of a certain number of annual subscribers at 40s. a-year. The annual expense of board and instruction amounts to £10 a-year. Parents or landlords pay this for the largest proportion (the parents paying for about one-third), the Drapers' and Grocers' companies, the Irish society, and the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests for the remainder. The lowest age for admission is 14; it is better they should come at the age of 17. The school is open to all classes and persuasions, and is frequented from all parts of Ireland. The school is divided into two equal divisions; one remains in school, while the other is occupied abroad. The class in school pursue, under the head-master, reading English, English grammar, writing, arithmetic, geography, construction of maps, book-keeping in reference to their special occupations, farmers' accounts, &c. Euclid's Elements, trigonometry, in its application to heights and distances, land-surveying, together with the use of the water-level, theodolite, chain, &c. The other division works the farm and garden, under the head-farmer, divided into bands, each superintended by its respective monitor, who is responsible for the conduct of his band. The number of scholars in 1835 was 39. Of the students who had left previous to Sept. 1843, 93 had emigrated, 36 were employed as land-stewards, and the great majority were occupied in agriculture. The committee propose extending the accommodations.

TEMPLEMOYLE, co. Galway. See TEMPLEGAILE.

TEMPLEMURRIG, a parish in the barony of Tyrallow, 2½ miles north-north-west of Killalla, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, north-north-eastward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 2,240 acres, 3 roods, 25 perches,—of which 5 acres, 15 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 1,328, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 1,868; in 1841, 1,291. Houses 233. The Loonalaghan rivulet, on its way to Lackan bay, runs across a western wing of the parish; and Rathfran bay, an offshoot or creek of Killalla bay, forms most of the eastern boundary. See RATHFRAN. The surface is bleak, yet consists principally of arable land. The principal hamlets are Mullaghmacross, Stonybutler, Palmerstown, and Rathnasnanrath.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of LACKAN [which see], in the dio. of Killalla. The vicarial and rectorial tithes are each compounded for £54; and the latter are appropriated to the deanery and the precentorship of Killalla cathedral. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 31, and the Roman Catholics to 1,963; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

TEMPLENCARRIGA, or TEMPLENCARRIG, a parish in the barony of Barrymore, 4½ miles north by west of Middleton, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of WALSHSTOWN; which see. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 5,208 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,602; in 1841, 1,574. Houses 248. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,322. Houses 205. The surface consists variously of arable, pastoral, and mountainous land, yet, in a general view, is tolerably productive; and it is watered southward by the head-streams of the Middleton river, and traversed by the road from Middleton to Rathcorrack.

—This parish is a rectory, a separate benefice, and the corps of the treasurership of Cloyne cathedral, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £498 8s. 8d.; glebe, £21. Gross income, £519 8s. 8d.; nett, £411 5s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. A school-house is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 17. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 27, and the Roman Catholics to 1,650; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 6 scholars; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £15 from subscription—had on their books 14 boys and 6 girls.

TEMPLENECRY. See TEMPLENEIRY.

TEMPLENEILAN, the former name of the parish of Roscommon, co. Roscommon, Connaught. See ROSCOMMON.

TEMPLENEIRY, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, 3½ miles east-south-east of Tipperary, co. Tipperary, Munster. It contains the village of BANSHA; which see. Length, south-south-westward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, 3½; area, 12,840 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches,—of which 25 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches are in Lough Muskerry. Pop., in 1831, 2,961; in 1841, 3,700. Houses 537. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,680; in 1841, 3,322. Houses 473. The southern district consists of a portion of the north side of the Galtee mountains; the central district is a beautiful portion of the picturesque vale of Aherlow; and the northern district is a warm, fertile, and aggregately embellished tract round the village and mansion of Bansha. See GALTEE, AHERLOW, and BANSHA. Five summits on the southern boundary have altitudes—notice them in the order from east to west—of respectively 1,782, 1,553, 2,378, 2,636, and 2,568 feet of altitude above sea-level. Four indigenous rivulets, all northerly in course, and falling into the Aherlow, rise among the Galtees at elevations above sea-level, of respectively 806, 912, 1,224, and 1,765 feet. The Aherlow stream, while within the parish, flows in an eastward direction, and descends from an elevation of 198 to one of 177 feet. The lake Muskerry lies among the mountains in the south-western district. All the gentlemen's seats are situated north of the Aherlow, and are Castle-Mary, Ashgrove-house, Ballydavid-house, Lismaeue-house, and Bansha-castle,—the two last the beautiful and well-wooded residences of respectively William Baker, Esq., and E. O'Ryan Esq. The other chief objects of interest are a constabulary barrack, the site of St. Berrahert's church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and an old castle. The road from Tipperary to Cahir passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £230 15s.; glebe, £27. The rectories of Templeineiry and GRAYSTOWN, and the vicarage of DONOHILL [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Templeineiry, and the corps of the precentorship of Cashel cathedral. The parishes are not mutually contiguous. Pop., in 1831, 9,473. Gross income, £702 7s. 4d.; nett, £606 11s. 2d.; but these sums are exclusive of respectively £21 10s., and £15 8s. 6d. specially belonging to the precentorship. Patron, the diocesan. Two curates are employed for the occasional duties of Donohill and Graystown on salaries of respectively £10 and £5. The church of Templeineiry is situated at Bansha, and was built at a date and cost now unknown, and was repaired, and received the accession of a steeple, in 1814, by means of a loan of £692 6s. 2d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitzings 75; attendance, from 20 to 45. The Templeineiry Roman Catholic chapel is situated at Bansha, and has an attendance of from 1,400 to 1,500. There are two Roman Catholic chapels also at Donohill and Annacorthy, both in the parish of Donohill. In

1834, the Protestants of the parish of Templeenry amounted to 61, and the Roman Catholics to 3,068; the Protestants of the union to 126, and the Roman Catholics to 9,605; 4 daily schools in the parish were supported wholly by fees, and had on their books 95 boys and 101 girls; and 14 daily schools in the union had on their books 532 boys and 361 girls.

TEMPLENOE, a parish in the barony of Dunkerrin, 5½ miles south-west by west of Kenmare, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 3½; area, 32,426 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,882; in 1841, 4,189. Houses 711. The limits include the three small islands of Dunkerrin, Cappanacoss, and Grenane, near the head of the Kenmare estuary. The mainland is bounded, on the north-east, by the Finchy rivulet; on the south-east, by the Kenmare estuary; on the south-west, by the romantic river Blackwater; and on the north-west, by the alpine abutments of MacGillicuddy's Reeks. The surface is, for the most part, mountainous and comparatively barren; a considerable proportion of it is rocky, and a large proportion is boggy; and "the few spots of tillage and potatoe culture" which were to be seen when Dr. Smith wrote, "were scattered about here and there among the rocks, and were most miserably secured from the depredations of cattle, so that, for want of hedges and other fences, they were obliged to keep people in them, when the corn was near ripe, to drive them out." Limestone is found on the sea-board; and a tolerable kind of grey marble, a considerable quantity of which was at one time quarried and polished at the charge of Sir William Petty, occurs in the island of Cappanacoss. Dunkerrin-castle, situated on the shore 1½ mile west-south-west of Kenmare, gives name to the barony, and was formerly the chief residence of O'Sullivan-More. "According to Camden," says Dr. Smith, "this castle was anciently built by the Carews of England; but this seems to be a mistake, as is likewise his saying that it was possessed by Donald MacCarty-More, for it was always accounted the principal residence of the O'Sullivans, and probably erected by an ancestor of that house. This place, from its name and other circumstances, seems to be of great antiquity; for, in the ancient British language, Dun or Tun, as also in the Phœnician and Irish, signifies an hill. The Gauls, according to a learned antiquary, also called an hill by the same name. The word Korn or Kern, in the ancient British, signifies an horn; which etymologists derive from the Phœnician Cberen, signifying the same; and they named any corner or angle of land by that name, as Cyprus was Cerastis, and Cornwall in England, according to Camden, and several other places too tedious to mention. There are still to be seen between the remains of the castle and the sea, the foundation-walls of several old buildings, which, together with the antiquity of the name, and its being mentioned in some copies of Ptolemy's maps, besides the tradition of the country, all seem to point out its having been anciently a place of some note." The castle of Cappanacoss or Cappanacushy, situated in the south-western district of the parish, was the seat of a junior branch of the family of O'Sullivan-More, and is said to have been built by MacCrath, the brother of O'Sullivan-More; and from the O'Sullivans, both the MacCraths of this place, and the MacCrobans of Iveragh, had their name. The O'Sullivans are traditionally said to have come hither from Knockgraffon in the county of Tipperary; and they are said also to have built the old church of Templenoe, which very long ago became a ruin. The Templenoe dispensary is within the Kenmare Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 5,462; and, in 1839-40, it expended £79 11s.,

and administered to 1,321 patients.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILCROHANE [which see], in the dio. of Ardferit and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £122 6s. 1d.; glebe, £40. The church was built in 1826, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitings 100; attendance 30. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Kilocrohan and Kenmare. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 107, and the Roman Catholics to 4,037; and 3 daily schools—one of which was wholly supported by Mr. Longford, and one by the Rev. Denis Mahony—had on their books 66 boys and 35 girls.

TEMPLENOE, or LISNAVILLA, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, 2½ miles north-east of Tipperary, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, south-south-eastward, 2½ miles; breadth, from 1 to 2; area, 2,720 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 1,156, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 1,089; in 1841, 1,154. Houses 149. The surface consists of prime land; and is traversed by the roads from Tipperary to respectively Cashel and Thurles. A stream which flows upon the south-west boundary has there an elevation of 282 feet above sea-level. The principal objects of any interest are Greenane-house and demesne, Newtown hamlet, a constabulary barrack, the glebe-house, and the site of a church.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of TIPPERARY [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £184 12s. 3d.; glebe, £27. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 23, and the Roman Catholics to 1,123; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 79 boys and 40 girls.

TEMPLEOGUE, a hamlet on the north-eastern verge of the parish of Tallaght and barony of Upper-cross, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the left bank of the river Dodder, and on the road from Dublin to Blessington, about 7 furlongs west-south-west of Rathfarnham, and 3 miles south-west of Dublin-castle. Adjoining it are Templeogue-bridge, and the ruins of Templeogue church,—the former across the Dodder; and in the south-western vicinity is Templeogue-house, formerly and for a long period a residence of the Domville family, but now the seat of Charles Lever, Esq.

TEMPLEOMALUS, a parish in the barony of Ihane and Barryroe, 2½ miles south-east by east of Clonakilty, co. Cork, Munster. It contains part of the village of ARUNDLMILLS: which see. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,931 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,352; in 1841, 1,612. Houses 275. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,521. Houses 258. The surface lies on the east side of Clonakilty bay, and consists, in general, of good land.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ross. Tithe composition, £200 5s. 4d.; glebe, £8 0s. 4d. Gross income, £208 5s. 8d.; nett, £174 17s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. A licensed house is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 20. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilgariff. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 38, and the Roman Catholics to 1,354; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £5 a-year from the Roman Catholic clergyman—were usually attended by about 103 scholars.

TEMPLEORAN, or FORAN, a parish in the barony of Moygoish, 5½ miles north-west of Mullingar, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, north-north-westward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 5,188 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches,—of which 15 acres,

1 rood, 24 perches are in Lough Iron. Pop., in 1831, 1,298; in 1841, 1,395. Houses 234. The surface extends from a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Mullingar to the foot of Lough Iron; it contains some of the best land in the province, and is largely embellished by the well-wooded demesne of Sonna, the fine residence of M. H. Tuite, Esq.; and it is traversed by the Royal canal and the mail-road from Dublin to Sligo. The summit of Frewin-hill, on the eastern boundary, has an altitude above sea-level of 568 feet. The chief antiquities are Piercefield-castle, and the ruins of Templeoran church.—This parish is an impropriate rectory, and part of the perpetual curacy of LENEY [which see], in the dio. of Meath. The tithes are compounded for £137 3s., and belong to Sir John Bennet Piers, Bart. of Tristernagh-abbey. The Sonna Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilbixy. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 62, and the Roman Catholics to 1,200; and one pay daily school was usually attended by about 26 scholars.

TEMPLEORUM, a village in the parish of Fiddown, barony of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Pilltown, on the road thence to Knocktopher. In the vicinity are Oldcourt-house, Tinnakelly-wood, and the ruins of Templeorum-castle. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Ossory takes designation from the village, and has chapels here and at Pilltown and Owning.

TEMPLEOUGHTER, a parish in the barony of Lower Glenarm, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is so interlaced and completely consolidated with the parish of Tirmacrevan, that its boundaries cannot be ascertained, and its separate statistics cannot be given. It therefore has only a nominal existence; and figures, in documents, as a rectory, and part of the benefice of Tirmacrevan, in the dio. of Connor. See **TIRMACREVAN**.

TEMPLEOUTRAGH, or **UPPERCHURCH**, a parish in the barony of Upper Kilnemanagh, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by west of Holycross, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, eastward, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 12,902 acres, 3 roods, 29 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,635; in 1841, 3,147. Houses 447. The western district is part of the Bilboa mountains; and even the eastern district contains some rather lofty ground, and lies upon a comparatively high basis. The summit of Knocknascriggan, a few chains beyond the north-western boundary, has an altitude of 1,296 feet above sea-level; the summits of Foilnahan and Knockavillage, in the interior of the western district, have altitudes of respectively 1,205 and 1,216 feet. Moher-hill, adjoining the hamlet of Upperchurch, in the eastern district, has an altitude of 987 feet; two affluents of the Bilboa rivulet rise in the western district, at elevations of respectively 1,098 and 1,021 feet; a headstream of the Cloddiagh rivulet rises in the western district at an elevation of 968 feet; two affluents of the Cloddiagh rise in the central district at elevations of respectively 762 and 817 feet; one affluent of the Cloddiagh rises on the east side of Moher-hill at an elevation of 604 feet; and a headstream of the Owenbeg rivulet rises in the south-eastern district at an elevation of 678 feet. The Anglesey road passes across the western district; and the road from Holycross to Nenagh traverses the east and the centre. The principal hamlet is Upperchurch; the principal seats are Gortkelly-house and Mount-Prospect; the principal antiquities are four cromlechs, the site of Cashla-green-castle, and the ruins of another castle.—This parish is a wholly impropriate rectory and vicarage, in the dio. of Cashel. The Roman Catholic chapel

is situated at the hamlet of Upperchurch, and has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Moyalliffe. In 1834, the parishioners, with two exceptions, were all Roman Catholics; and 5 pay daily schools had on their books 202 boys and 106 girls.

TEMPLEPATRICK, a parish in the baronies of Lower Belfast and Upper Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. The Upper Belfast section contains the village of Templepatrick. Length, west-north-westward, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$; but these measurements include the parish of Ballymartin, and the granges of Molusk, Ballyrobert, and Ungall, which are often regarded as portions of the parish of Templepatrick. Area of the Lower Belfast section, 5,220 acres, 2 roods, 30 perches,—of which 383 acres, 2 roods are in the parish of Ballymartin, 928 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches are in the grange of Molusk, and 883 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches are in the grange of Ballyrobert. Area of the Upper Belfast section, 8,969 acres, 3 roods, 0 perches,—of which 233 acres, 2 roods, 19 perches are in the grange of Ungall. Pop., in 1831, exclusive of the parish of Ballymartin and the grange of Molusk, 4,217. Pop., in 1841, exclusive of every thing not belonging to Templepatrick-proper, 3,559. Houses 583. Pop. of the Lower Belfast section, in 1841, 1,544. Houses 255. Pop. of the rural districts of the Upper Belfast section, in 1841, 1,821. Houses 291. The surface comprises much upland, and is very diversified in character. The land varies in annual value from 5s. to £3 per plantation acre, but averages about 25s. The road from Antrim to Belfast, and the mountain-road from Antrim to Carrickfergus, pass through the interior. Hyde-park demesne is in the grange of Molusk. Castle-Upton demesne, the residence of Lord Templetown, is in the north-west district of Templepatrick-proper, near the village of Templepatrick. The original and venerable mansion of Castle-Upton, built in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir Robert Norton, has been repaired; and the grounds and landed property around it have been much improved. See **TEMPLETOWN**. The village of Roughfort is in the Lower Belfast section, and had, in 1831, a pop. of 195. The village of Templepatrick stands 4 miles east-south-east of Antrim, on the road thence to Carrickfergus. Fairs are held on May 11, July 10, and Oct. 31. The Presbyterian congregation of Templepatrick was one of the earliest formed in Ireland; and Josias Welsh, a grandson of the Scottish reformer, John Knox, is said to have been its minister; though, according to Dr. Seaton Reid, he succeeded Robert Blair of Bangor at Oldstone. A presbytery of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland has its seat at the village, exercises inspection over eleven congregations, and meets on the first Tuesday of Feb., May, Aug., Sept., and Nov. The congregations under this presbytery are two at Randalls-town, two at Donegore, and seven at respectively Templepatrick, Killead, Lyle-hill, Crunlin, Antrim, Dunderod, and Muckamore. Area of the village, 22 acres. Pop., in 1831, 314; in 1841, 194. Houses 37.—Templepatrick parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Connor. Vicarial title composition and gross income, £295; nett, £264 12s. Patron, the Marquis of Donegal. The incumbent holds also the adjoining benefice of Belfast, and is non-resident in Templepatrick. The rectorial tithes of 7 of the 13 townlands of which the parish consists, belong to the incumbent; the rectorial tithes of the remaining 6 townlands are inappropriate in the Marquis of Donegal; those of two of these 6 townlands are leased in perpetuity by Lord Templetown, and included in the rent; and those of

the remaining 4 of these townlands, are compounded for £70, and held in lease by the incumbent. A curate receives a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built in 1827, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance, from 50 to 65. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses, formerly belonging to the Synod of Ulster, have each an attendance of 200; and a Presbyterian meeting-house, formerly belonging to the Secession Synod, has an attendance of from 200 to 300. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 194 Churchmen, 4,025 Presbyterians, 63 other Protestant dissenters, and 147 Roman Catholics; and 9 daily schools had on their books 221 boys and 208 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £10 a-year from the National Board; one, with £8 from the National Board, £2 2s. from Mr. J. Templetown, and £1 from the vicar; one, with £20 from the fund of Erasmus Smith, besides £15 in gratuities from that fund; and one, with £22 from the fund of Erasmus Smith. In 1843, one National school at Lyle-hill was salaried with £15 from the Board, and had on its books 44 boys and 22 girls; one at Ballylough, with £12, and had 55 boys and 55 girls; one at Molusk, with £12 13s. 4d., and had 50 boys and 13 girls; one at Clackanduff, with £12, and had 41 boys and 24 girls; and one at Carnanee, with £12, and had 49 boys and 27 girls.

TEMPLEPATRICK, a quondam chapel in the parish of Donaghadee, ½ mile south-south-west of the town of Donaghadee, barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. The grave-yard still exists; and beside it is a spring called St. Patrick's-Well, remarkable for the limpidness of its water, and for its ancient fame of imputed efficacy in relieving headache.

TEMPLEPATRICK, co. Westmeath. See **MOYVORE**.

TEMPLEPETER, a parish in the barony of Forth, 4½ miles south-west of Tullow, co. Carlow, Leinster. Length, west-south-westward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1; area, 1,045 acres, 3 roods, 6 perches. Pop., in 1831, 349; in 1841, 317. Houses 50. The surface consists, in general, of prime land; and is traversed by the road from Tullow to Leighlin-bridge. The only noticeable objects are a grave-yard, the ruins of the church, the site of Ballymogue-castle, and the ruins of Graiguenaspiddoge.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition and gross income, £64 10s.; nett, £58 5s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the united benefices of Augha and Dunleckny, in the dio. of Leighlin; and is non-resident in Templepeter. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 27 Churchmen, 4 Protestant dissenters, and 253 Roman Catholics; a hedge-school had on its book 36 boys and 41 girls; and there was neither church nor chapel.

TEMPLEPLACE, a village in the parish of Donaghumper, barony of South Salt, co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands on the right bank of the river Liffey, and on the road from Celbridge to Oughterard, 5 furlongs south by west of Celbridge. It has a school. Area of the village, 20 acres. Pop., in 1841, 279. Houses 44.

TEMPLEPORT, a parish in the barony of Tullaghagh, 34 miles west-south-west of Ballyconnel, co. Cavan, Ulster. It contains the village of **Bawnor**; which see. Length, south-eastward, 14½ miles; breadth, from ½ to 5; area, 42,171 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches,—of which 1,532 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 10,758; in 1841, 12,100. Houses 1,908. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 12,004. Houses 1,980. The north-western and the central districts are mountainous, wild, and to a great extent waste; but the south-eastern district

contains a large proportion of profitable land, and is beautified with several demesnes and extensive sheets of cultivation, and much diversified with lakes and other pleasant natural features. The summit of Slievenakilla, at the north-western extremity of the north-western district, has an altitude above sea-level of 1,793 feet; the summits of Moneensauran and Benbrack, on the south-western boundary, have an altitude of respectively 1,533 and 1,648 feet; the summit of Tiltinbane, on the north-eastern boundary, near the north-eastern extremity, has an altitude of 1,949 feet; the summit of Cuileagh, two or three chains beyond the north-eastern boundary of the north-western district, has an altitude of 2,188 feet; and the summit of Legavagra, a few chains beyond the northern boundary of the south-eastern district, has an altitude of 1,279 feet. Legmashinin, the magnificent source of the river Shannon, occurs near the northern extremity of the north-western district [see **SHANNON**]; the Owenmore rivulet waters the central portion of that district, to a confluence with the Shannon; and the Blackwater and other rivulets within the catchment basin of the Erne, water the central and the south-eastern districts. The principal lakes on the boundaries are Loughs Derrycasse, Ballymagouran, Glebe, Killyvan, and Muntereolus,—the first having a surface-elevation of 172 feet above sea-level; and the principal in the interior are Loughs Bowerky, Bellaboy, Brackley, and Templeport,—the first, the second, and the third having surface-elevations above sea-level of respectively 182, 179, and 197 feet. The principal hamlets are Ballymagouran and Kilsib; and these had, in 1831, a pop. of respectively 89 and 60. The principal country residences are Brackley-lodge, Springfield, Corville, Lissanover, Rosehall, Lakefield, the Cottage, Glengavlen, and Bawnboy-house,—the last the seat of Mr. Hassard. The roads from Swanlinbar to Killeshandra and Ballinamore, pass through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Tithe composition, £278; glebe, £388 9s. 9d. Gross income, £666 9s. 9d.; nett, £585 17s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. An order in Council of March 24, 1835, dissolved the union of the benefices of Drumreilly and Templeport as then existing, erected each into a separate benefice, and permanently transferred from Drumreilly to Templeport the glebe-lands of Tomlucky and Knox, the former comprising 101 acres, and the latter, 70 acres, 37 perches. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church was built in 1815, by means of a loan of £1,384 12s. 3½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 130. The Trinity, Kilinevat, Ardera, and Templeport Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 900, 800, 800, and 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, all, except the last, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,271 Churchmen, 2 Presbyterians, and 9,922 Roman Catholics; and 14 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 a-year from the London Hibernian Society, and £4 from subscription, one with £3 3s. from subscription, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society, and one with £10 from subscription—had on their books 517 boys and 365 girls. In 1843, one National school at Currin was aided with £21 a-year from the Board, and had on its books 62 boys and 57 girls; one at Bawnboy, with £12, and had 78 boys and 52 girls; one at Crea, with books only, and had 64 boys and 36 girls; one at Tullybrack, with £7 6s. 8d., and had 163 boys and 94 girls; one at Drimloher, with £4, and had 92 boys and 66 girls; and one at Garvolt, with £12, and had 70 boys and 23 girls.

TEMPLEQUINLAN, a parish, 2½ miles east-north-east of Clonakilty, and partly in the barony of Ibane and Barryroe, partly in the eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, from ¼ to 1. Area of the Ibane and Barryroe section, 1,346 acres; of the East Carbery section, 923. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,042; in 1841, 1,247. Houses 225. Pop. of the Ibane and Barryroe section, in 1831, 821; in 1841, 923. Houses 166. The surface is part of the south side of the basin of the Arrigadeen river. A portion of the land is good; and the remainder is of indifferent or only tolerable quality.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ross. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £115 0s. 10d.; nett, £109 5s. 9½d. Patron, the diocesan. But the benefice has been suspended under the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act; and the incumbent of the adjoining benefice performs the occasional duties for a salary of £25. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £115 0s. 10d., and are inappropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. A licensed room is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 3. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 40, and the Roman Catholics to 1,156; and there was no school.

TEMPLEREE. See **TEMPLEFRY**.

TEMPLEROAN, a parish in the barony of Fermoy, 3 miles east of Doneraile, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of SHANBALLYMORE: which see. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,866 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,778; in 1841, 1,802. Houses 292. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,373; in 1841, 1,331. Houses 207. The surface consists of part of the beautiful and romantic valley of the AWEAG [which see]; and, excepting about 450 acres of mountain, it is everywhere arable. The road from Doneraile to Mitchellstown passes through the interior; and the route of the Dublin and Cork railway, as proposed by the Public Commissioners, approaches closely upon the south.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of DONERAILE [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £250. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Doneraile. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 67, and the Roman Catholics to 1,788; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 100 boys and 45 girls.

TEMPLEROBIN, a parish in the barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the greater part of the town of COVE [which see]; and it consists of the islands of SPIKE and HAWLBOWLINE, and the eastern division of GREAT ISLAND, all in the upper part of CORK HARBOUR: see these articles. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 3,594 acres. Pop., in 1831, 8,220; in 1841, 7,391. Houses 875. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,462. Houses 363. The surface is much diversified, and not a little beautiful; but has already been sufficiently noticed in the articles on Cove and the islands. The soil of the loftier grounds is in general poor; and that of the lower grounds is in general of medium quality.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CLONMEL [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £323 1s. 6½d.; glebe, £11 5s. The church is situated in the town of Cove, and was built in 1812, by means of a loan of £1,846 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and the sum of £223 1s. 6½d. raised by subscription. Sittings 750; attendance 700. The General hospital at Cove is attended by 6; the Military chapel at Spike Island, by 150; and the Hospital at Spike Island, by 25. The Methodist chapel has an attend-

ance of 160. The Cove and the Ballymore Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 3,950 and 480; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 1,044, and the Roman Catholics to 6,960; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 130 scholars; and 15 daily schools had on their books 568 boys and 181 girls. Three of the schools were parochial for respectively males, females, and infants, and were salaried with respectively £60, £40, and £35, from annual subscriptions and a charity sermon; and another of the daily schools was salaried with £25 a-year from bequest by Mr. William Lynch, and £5 from collections at chapel. In 1843, a boys' school and a girls' school at Cove were salaried with respectively £25, and £15 6s. 8d., and had on their books 217 boys and 190 girls.

TEMPLESCOBBIN, or **TEMPLESCOB**, a parish on the northern border of the barony of Bantry, 1½ mile west-south-west of Emisecorby, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, eastward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,707 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches. Pop., in 1831, 405; in 1841, 495. Houses 78. The surface consists, in general, of arable land of a middle-rate quality; and is traversed by the road from Emisecorby to New Ross. The river Urrin traces the northern boundary. The seats are Dunsinane, Jamestown-cottage, Bloomfield, and Veronahouse.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £135. Gross income, £158 2s.; nett, £105 11s. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1817, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 95; attendance 47. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 46, and the Roman Catholics to 379; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 17 boys and 7 girls.

TEMPLESHAMBO, or **TEMPLESHANBOUGH**, a parish in the barony of Scarewalsh, 4½ miles south by west of Newtownbarry, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, eastward, 5½ miles; breadth, from 2 to 5½; area, 19,516 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,198; in 1841, 5,178. Houses 861. The western district is part of the western verge of the county, and consists wholly of a portion of the Mount Leinster and Blackstairs mountains, and the intervening wild and savage alpine defile called Scullog Gap; and even the eastern district, though prevalently champaign, arable, and tufted with wood, possesses some loftily hilly ground, and lies on a comparatively high base. The summit of Mount Leinster, at the north-western extremity of the parish, has an altitude above sea-level of 2,610 feet; the summit of Blackrock mountain, on the northern boundary, has an altitude of 1,971 feet; and a height on the eastern border, near the boundary, has an altitude of 723 feet. Two head-streams of the Urrin river rise in the western district at elevations of 800 and 839 feet above sea-level; and two head-streams of the Glasha rivulet rise in the central district at elevations of upwards of 319 and 384 feet. The principal hamlets are KILTIELY [which see], Ballindagran, and Curraghgraique; the principal seats are Coolycarney, Willmount-house, Duffry-hall, and Ballychristal,—the third in a state of ruin, and the fourth, the residence of Mr. James, romantically situated on the acclivity of Blackrock mountain; and the other principal objects of interest are a constabulary station, the site of an old church, and the roads from Newtownbarry to New Ross, and from Emisecorby to Goresbridge,—the latter up Scullog Gap.—This parish is a rectory, a separate benefice, and the corps of the precentorship of Ferns cathedral, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £1,200;

glebe, £78. Gross income, £1,278; nett, £1,070 6s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £75. The civil parish of Templeshambo, or that from which the tithe composition is levied, includes also the perpetual curacy of MONART; which see. The church of Templeshambo was built in 1815, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and the sum of £276 18s. 5½d. raised by parochial assessment; and enlarged in 1826, by means of a loan of £300 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 170. The Ballindagban and the Kiltelly Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 900 and 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapels of Cairn and Newtownbarry. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 438, and the Roman Catholics to 4,059; and 10 daily schools were usually attended in summer by about 403 scholars. One of the schools was salaried with £20 certain and £10 conditional from the fund of Erasmus Smith, and some advantages from the rector; and one with £8 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, and payments, to an amount not recorded, from the Foundling Hospital for foundling children. In 1843, a National school at Kiltelly was salaried with £8 a-year, and had on its books 93 boys and 63 girls.

TEMPLESHANNON, a parish, partly in the barony of Scarawalsh, but chiefly in that of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, Leinster. The Ballaghkeen section contains part of the town of ENNISCORTHY; which see. Length, south-south-westward, 3½ miles; breadth, from 1½ to 2½. Area of the Scarawalsh section, 1,381 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches,—of which 1 acre, 3 roods, 20 perches are in the river Slaney. Area of the Ballaghkeen section, 3,601 acres, 36 perches,—of which 11 acres, 3 roods, 16 perches are in the Slaney. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,743; in 1841, 3,232. Houses 601. Pop. of the Scarawalsh section, in 1841, 181.* Houses 30. Pop. of the rural districts of the Ballaghkeen section, in 1841, 1,154. Houses 208. The surface extends along the left bank of the Slaney both above and below Enniscorthy; and is strictly identical with the eastern half of the environs of that town. Vinegar-hill—a height of 389 feet above sea-level, and closely adjoining the town—has a most lugubrious association with the rebellion of 1798, is the most conspicuous feature in a great extent of circumjacent country, and commands a brilliant panoramic view of the river and basin of the Slaney. See VINEGAR-HILL. The principal country residences are Yorkville, Greenmount-house, Ballinaharney-house, Clonhasten-house, Charleville-house, Belgrove-house, Aughnagally-house, Salville-house, and Rosgrove-house. The principal hamlets are Coilgarrow and Kilpierce, and are situated in the east. The east road from Enniscorthy to Wexford, the east road from Enniscorthy to Gorey, and the road from Enniscorthy to Oulart, pass through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Mary's of Enniscorthy, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £470 2s. 3d.; glebe, £69. The Quakers' meeting-house has an attendance of 30. The other places of worship attended by the parishioners are within the adjoining parish of St. Mary's. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 399 Churchmen, 26 Protestant dissenters, and 2,404 Roman Catholics; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £52 from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and £20 from Lord Portsmouth—had on their books 87 boys and 44 girls.

TEMPLETENNY, a parish 3 miles west of

Clogheen, on the western verge of the barony of West Iffa and Offa, and at the south-western extremity of the county of Tipperary, Munster. It contains the village of BALLYPOOREEN; which see. Length, in the direction of south by east, 9½ miles; breadth, from ¼ to 4½; area, 18,181 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 5,786, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 3,786; in 1841, 6,907. Houses 1,120. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 6,135. Houses 995. The surface extends southward from the summit-line of the Galtee mountains, across the valley of the Tar rivulet and the Mitchellstown Caves, up and over the Knockmeledown mountains to the bottom of the vale or to the stream of the Arraglin. See ARRAGLIN, MITCHELLSTOWN, and TAR. The central or valley district contains the greatest breadth of the parish, and consists in general of good land. The summit of Galteemore, ¾ of a mile west-south-west of the north-western extremity of the parish, has an altitude above sea-level of 3,015 feet; a summit of the Galtees in the interior of the northern district, has an altitude of 1,977 feet; and Carron-hill, a summit of the Knockmeledown mountains in the interior of the southern district, has an altitude of 1,189 feet. The Arraglin rivulet, at the middle of the line of its contact with the parish, has an elevation above sea-level of 320 feet; and a head-stream of the Tar rivulet rises on the western border of the central district at an elevation of 307 feet. The scenery of the parish, particularly among the gorges of the Galtees, is replete with power and character; and the Earl of Kingston's mountain-lodge is romantically nestled in one of its ravines. See GALTEE. The other seats are Dangan-house and Ballywilliam-house; the principal hamlets are Carrigavistal and Cooladerry,—the former of which had in 1831, a pop. of 58; and the principal antiquities are the ruins of two churches. Both the eastern and the western mail-roads from Cork to Dublin pass down the valley between the Galtees and Knockmeledown mountains.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of SHANRAHAN (which see), in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition, £184 12s. 3½d.; glebe, £6 17s. 6d. The rectorial tithes, jointly with those of Shanrahan, are compounded for £820, and are inappropriate in Viscount Lismore, and Caesar Sutton, Esq. The church was built in 1827, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 50; attendance 11. The Roman Catholic chapel has two officiates, and an attendance of about 1,500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 3,969; and, notwithstanding the multitudinousness of the population, there was no school. In 1843, a boys' school and a girls' school at Templetenny were salaried with respectively £15 and £8 a-year from the National Board, and had on their books 71 boys and 57 girls.

TEMPLETHAY, TEMPLEHAY, or TEMPLE-ETNEY, a parish in the barony of East Iffa and Offa, 4 miles north-east by east of Clonmel, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, eastward, 3½ miles; breadth, from 2 to 2½; area, 6,677 acres, 6 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,437; in 1841, 1,500. Houses 233. The northern district is boldly upland, and is wholly occupied with a portion of the Slievenaman group of mountains; and the southern district is champaign, and consists in general of good land. The summits of Slievenaman, Carrickabrock, and another height, all on the northern boundary, have altitudes of respectively 2,364, 1,859, and 1,589 feet above sea-level; and a height nearly in the centre of the parish has an altitude of 1,096 feet. The principal seats are Graigue-house and Ballyknockane-cottage; the principal hamlets

* This section is not noticed in the Census of 1831.

are Killurney, Graigue, and Ballypatrick; and the other noticeable objects are the ruins of a church and a Roman Catholic chapel. The road from Fethard to Carrick-on-Suir passes through the interior; and the mail-road from Clonmel to Dublin approaches very close to the south-east corner.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILCASH [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £92 10s. 9d., and the rectorial for £119 19s. 11d., and the latter are inappropriate in Lord Lismore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 1,501; and a daily school was salaried with £14 a-year from the National Board, and had on its books 105 boys and 47 girls.

TEMPLETOGHER, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of the village of Ballymoe, and on the northern border of the barony of Ballymoe, and of the county of Galway, Connaught. Length, south-westward, 6 miles; extreme breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$; area, 13,705 acres, 3 roads, 18 perches,—of which 70 acres, 23 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 4,881; in 1841, 4,976. Houses 937. The surface is pre-eminently low, flat, bleak, and without character; it consists partly of bog, and chiefly of poor land; and it is traversed by the road from Ballymoe to Dunmore. The principal residence is Springfield-house, and is situated on the eastern border. The hamlets are numerous and poor; two of the principal, Pulshasy and Ballygaruff, had, in 1831, a pop. of respectively 35 and 72; and the chief of the others are Briarford, Polymoon, West Island, East Island, Lettera, Forty Acres, Knockanarry, Moneenally, Gloryford, Derrywode, Williamstown, Monasterown, Lower Castletogher, Middle Castletogher, Upper Castletogher, Gaheen, Ballaghgar, Middle Cloonaghaura, Keelogue, West Curragh, Kildare, North Polleagh, Pollremon, Kilnalug, and Corralough.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILTULLACH [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £29 13s. 9d., and the rectorial for £37 13s. 10d.; and the latter are appropriated to the archdeaconry of Tuam. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 2,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Glenamadda, in the parish of Boyamagh. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics; and 3 hedge-schools had on their books 151 boys and 43 girls.

TEMPLETOHY, or TEMPLETOUHY. See TEMPLETOUHY.

TEMPLETOWN, a parish in the barony of Shelburne, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Fethard, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, 34 miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 4,156 acres, 3 roads, 11 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,387; in 1841, 1,426. Houses 242. The surface extends southward along Waterford Harbour from Duncannon Strand, and includes also about 2 miles of the upper part of the east coast of Hook peninsula. About two-thirds of the land are good; and the other third is of indifferent quality. The highest ground, Brown Hill, is in the south, has an altitude of 214 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a good view of Waterford Harbour, Hook peninsula, Bannow bay, and the circumjacent country. The little bays or coves of Booley, Dollar, Broomhill, Stonewall, Templetown, Harrylock, and Oldtown, slightly indent or undulate the west coast; and those of Sandeel and Woarwoy occur in the east. The chief hamlets are Templetown, Harrylock, Little Graigue, and Large Graigue,—the first of which had, in 1831, a pop. of 50. The principal seats are Prior-hill and Graigue house; and the other chief objects of interest

are the church, the Roman Catholic chapel, a coast-guard station, and the ruins of the Templars' church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and two castles. The Templars' church gives name to the parish, and belonged to a preceptory for Knights Templars, which was founded by O'More, and which, on the suppression of the order of Templars, passed to the Knights Hospitallars.—This parish is an impropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of Hook [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. The tithes are compounded for £123 17s. 1d., and are inappropriate in the Marquis of Ely. The church was built in 1828, by means of a gift of £800 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to Poulfar chapel in the parish of Fethard, and Ramagrange and Duncannon chapels in the parish of St. James. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 53, and the Roman Catholics to 1,290; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 17 scholars; and a pay daily school had on its books 69 boys and 34 girls.

TEMPLETOWN, a village in the parish of Carlingford, barony of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. It is situated near the extremity of Carlingford peninsula, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile north-west of Cooley Point, 2 miles south-west by west of Bellagun Point, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-east of the town of Carlingford. At the village is an old church; and within a mile are a coast-guard station, and the seats of Wilville, Ballug-house, Ballug-castle, and Mount-Dobbin. Pop. returned with the parish.

TEMPLETOWN, a locality in the county of Antrim, which gives the title of Baron and Viscount in the peerage of Ireland to the noble family of Upton. Henry Upton, Esq., the founder of this family, was a captain in the army of the Earl of Essex in 1598, and married a daughter of Sir John Clotworthy. In 1776, Clotworthy Upton, Esq., was created Baron Templetown; and in 1806, John Henry, the second baron, was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Templetown. The family-seat is Castle-Upton, in the parish of TEMPLEPATRICK: which see.

TEMPLETRINE, a parish 5 miles south-west of Kinsale, and partly in the eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, partly in the barony of Courneys, co. Cork, Munster. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Carbery section, 2,328 acres; of the Courneys section, 2,456 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,020; in 1841, 2,149. Houses 348. Pop. of the Courneys section, in 1831, 1,310; in 1841, 1,128. Houses 189. The surface lies on Courtmacsherry bay, eastward from the vicinity of the isthmus of the peninsula of the Old Head of Kinsale. The land is very variable in quality; but most of it is good, and some is excellent. The principal features of both the coast and the interior belong to the demesne of GARRETSTOWN: which see.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £477; glebe, £26. Gross income, £503; nett, £422 1s. 11d. Patron, Thomas Cuthbert Kearney, Esq. of Garretstown. The church was built in 1821, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 180; attendance 40. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 34, and the Roman Catholics to 2,049; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £16 a-year from the National Board—had on their books 326 boys and 145 girls.

TEMPLETUOHY, or BALLINSIN, a parish, partly in the barony of Eliogurty, but chiefly in that of Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, Munster. The Ikerrin sec.

tion contains the village of Templetoohy. Length of the whole, south by westward, 44 miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Eliogruy section, 1,226 acres, 2 roads, 5 perches; of the Ikerrin section, 7,234 acres, 1 road, 24 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,633; in 1841, 3,194. Houses 516. Pop., in 1841, of the Eliogruy section, 39; of the rural districts of the Ikerrin section, 2,762. Houses in these respectively 7 and 437. The surface lies along the eastern verge of the county and province; and about one-half of its area, comprising all the east, the extreme north, and the extreme south, is bog. Carrick Hill, on the southern boundary, has an altitude of 452 feet above sea-level. The principal residences are Cranagh-house, Crawford-lodge, Long-Orchard-house, and Lissanure-house; the chief antiquities are the ruins of Tullow-castle, of Lisdallen-castle, of another castle, and of a church. The road from Thurles to Borris-in-Ossory, and that from Templemore to Castle-Durrow, intersect each other in the interior. The village of Templetoohy stands at the intersection of these roads, and nearly in the centre of the parish, about 4 miles east of Templemore. It is the site of the parochial church, the Roman Catholic chapel, a National school, two grave-yards, a dispensary, and the ruins of Lisdallen-castle. A height at the village has an altitude above sea-level of 455 feet. The dispensary is within the Thurles Poor-law union, and, jointly with the dispensary of Templemore, serves for a district containing a pop. of 18,597; and, in 1839-40, it expended £106 17s. 10d., and made 3,542 dispensations of medicine. Area of the village, 21 acres. Pop., in 1831, 602; in 1841, 393. Houses 72.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £510 10s. 13d.; glebe, £13 15s. The rectories of Templetoohy and CALLABEGS [see that article], constitute the benefice of Templetoohy. Length, south-westward, 7 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 4,253. Gross income, £764 9s. 9d.; nett, £671 15s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure prebend of Kilbragh, in the cathedral of Cashel. The church is of unknown date and cost. Sittings 200; attendance, about 20. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Moyne. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 73, and the Roman Catholics to 2,718; the Protestants of the union to 86, and the Roman Catholics to 4,388; and 5 daily schools in the union—4 of which were in the parish—had on their books 243 boys and 133 girls. One of the schools in the parish was salaried with £15 a-year from subscription; and the other three, with respectively £5, £9, and £10 from the National Board.

TEMPLEUDIGAN, or ST. PETER'S, a parish in the barony of Bantry, 5 miles north-north-east of New Ross, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, south-south-westward, 5 miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 8,177 acres, 1 road, 30 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,434; in 1841, 2,151. Houses 358. The north-western district is part of the lofty upland range of the Blackstairs mountains; but the other districts are champaign, and consist, in general, of good tillage land. White mountain, and two other summits on the western boundary—the former on the boundary with the parish of St. Mullins, and the latter two on the boundary with the county of Carlow—have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 1,259, 1,679, and 1,627 feet. The rivulet Boro flows along most of the northern and the whole of the north-eastern boundary. Coolbawn, the fine seat of Francis Bruen, Esq., is situated on this stream, and in the north-eastern corner of the parish; the mansion

is a handsome edifice, in the enriched Tudor style of architecture; and the surrounding grounds are extensively and tastefully planted. "Coolbawn," remarks Mr. Fraser, "is seen in its best point of view from the high grounds adjacent to the road leading from Tomanino to Meara's-bridge, and which road also connects Castleboro with Coolbawn; and those who are interested in park scenery will not regret this slight detour," from the Dublin and New Ross road by way of Newtownbarry, "to command the beauties of this interesting place." The prevailing scenery of the parish, particularly among the declivities and skirts of the Blackstairs mountains, and along the vale of the Boro, possesses a large aggregate of beauty and power. The village of Ballywilliam, situated near the southern boundary, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile south-south-west of the church, is the site of a constabulary barrack, and the vestiges of Warrett's castle; and about $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile south-east of it are the parochial school and Templeudigan dispensary. The only other objects which challenge special notice are Ballybawn-house, Aughteigemoor hamlet, and the site of two churches. The road from Newtownbarry to New Ross passes through the interior. The Templeudigan dispensary is within the New Ross Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it received £63 1s. 9d., and expended £78 11s. 5d. In 1843, the Templeudigan loan fund had a capital of £1,083, circulated £4,194 in 913 loans, realized a nett profit of £33 9s. 6d., expended for charitable purposes £10, and had 19 depositors or proprietors of its capital.—This parish is a vicarage, and a perpetual curacy, in the dio. of Ferns. The vicarage is part of the benefice of St. Mary's of New Ross. See ROSS. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £204 4s. 5d., and have been transferred to the uses of the perpetual curacy; and the rectorial tithes are compounded for £188 12s. 8d., and are impropriate in the Frizzel family. The perpetual curacy is a separate benefice endowed with the vicarial tithes. Gross income, £204 4s. 5d.; nett, £191 16s. 2½d. Patron, the incumbent of New Ross. The incumbent is non-resident; and a stipendiary curate receives a salary of £75, and an allowance of £25 for lodging-money. The church was built in 1808, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance, from 30 to 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Clonleigh. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 90 Churchmen, 3 Protestant dissenters, and 1,732 Roman Catholics; and a hedge-school had on its books 15 boys and 15 girls.

TEMPLEUSQUE, TEMPLEISKY, or TEMPLE-ASQUE, a parish in the barony of Barrymore, 5 miles north-east of Cork, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of RIVERSTOWN; which see. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 4,603 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,289; in 1841, 1,429. Houses 209. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,048; in 1841, 1,295. Houses 186. The surface is part of the east side of the catchment basin of the Glannire rivulet, is watered westward by two small affluents of that rivulet, possesses great variety and much aggregate beauty of feature, and is traversed by the mail-road from Cork to Dublin.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILLASPGUEMULLANE [which see], in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £316. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 63, and the Roman Catholics to 1,263; and a daily school was salaried with £25 a-year from subscription, and had on its books 2 boys and 48 girls.

TEMPLEVALEY. See TEMPLEGAILE.

TEMPO (THE), a rivulet of the eastern division

of the county of Fermanagh, Ulster. It rises among the mountains, on the mutual boundary of the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, and runs about 10 miles within the latter county, past the village of Tempo, and through the parishes of Enniskillen, Agbavea, and Agbalarcher, south-south-westward and southward, to a confluence with the Colebrook river, at a point 14 mile south of Maguire's-bridge.

TEMPO, a village in the parish of Enniskillen, barony of Tyrkenney, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It stands on the Tempo rivulet, and at the intersection of the road from Lisbellaw to Fintona, with that from Enniskillen to Clogher, 4½ miles north-east by north of Lisbellaw, 4½ north-north-west of Brookborough, 3½ west by south of Fivemiletown, 6½ east-north-east of Enniskillen, 8½ south-west by south of Fintona, and 8½ north-west by north of Dublin. Adjacent to it is Tempo-house, the seat of Emerson Tennent, Esq. The immediately circumjacent country is tumulated, hilly, partially mountainous, everywhere much diversified, and prevailing of agreeable appearance. The village itself is a clean and comparatively comfortable place; and it contains a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a dispensary, a loan fund, a post-office, and a small inn. The church is a chapel-of-ease to the parochial church of Enniskillen, and was built, not very many years ago, at the expense of the parish. It contains 500 sittings, is served by a perpetual curate, who has a salary of £75, and has an attendance of about 450. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800, is served by two officiates, and is the only chapel of the Roman Catholic parish of Tempo, in the dio. of Clogher. The ruins of the old parish-church of Enniskillen are situated a little west of the village. The Tempo dispensary is within the Enniskillen Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £106 17s. 1d., and made 2,000 dispensations of medicine. In 1843, the Tempo loan fund had a capital of £723, circulated £2,940 in 1,218 loans, realized £24 4s. 11d. of nett profit, expended £5 4s. 8d. for charitable purposes, and had 14 depositors or proprietors of its capital. A fair is held at Tempo on the 28th of every month. Area of the village, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 422. Houses 78. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 18; in manufactures and trade, 65; in other pursuits, 10. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 4; on the directing of labour, 58; on their own manual labour, 27; on means not specified, 4.

TERELLA. See TYRELLA.

TERMON. See TARMON.

TERMONAMUNGAN, a parish in the barony of Omagh, 3½ miles south-west of Castle-Derg, co. Tyrone, Ulster. Length, east-south-eastward, 10 miles; extreme breadth, 7½; area, 45,399 acres, 13 perches,—of which 288 acres, 34 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 7,253; in 1841, 7,561. Houses 1,310. The parish forms the extremity of the western wing of the county, is bounded on all sides except the east by the county of Donegal, and approaches on the south-west to within 3 furlongs of Lough Derg. The whole of the surface is part of the central portion of the vast congeries of mountains which spreads through the greater part of the county of Donegal, and large parts of the counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh; it is prevalently wild, rocky, heathy, sterile, and repulsive; it is diversified principally by the glen of the river Derg, cleaving it from end to end nearly along the centre; and it thus consists mainly of the mountain-vale and spreading bill-screens of the Derg, yet contains various subordinate glens and defiles, both parallel and lateral. Brandy-hill, one of the most conspicuous summits, is situated on the western border, and has an alti-

tude of 1,024 feet above the level of the sea. The rivulet Mournebeg flows partly along the northern boundary, and partly through the north-eastern interior. The principal of numerous loughlets and ponds, locally dignified with the name of lakes, are Loughs Tusker, Bradon, Ahull, Doo, Sallagh, Nakiroey, Apoldoo, Chill, Avelvin, Mullin, Any, and Lack. The hamlet of Killeter is situated in Glenderg, and on the road from Castle-Derg to Pettigo, 3½ miles south-west of Castle-Derg; and is the site of a school and of the parish-church. The chief of the other hamlets are Breenletter, Lenamore, Tullyred, Ballymaskeag, Ballyvetra, Ballyclaber, Loughbary, Seskinawaddy, Meenanoran, and Croagh. The principal antiquities are a standing-stone and a Druidical altar. The roads from Pettigo and Donegal to Strabane pass through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £438 9s. 3d.; glebe, £10. Gross income, £448 9s. 3d.; nett, £368 18s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1822, by means of a loan of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 350; attendance, from 100 to 200. The Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of from 100 to 200. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 700 to 1,000; and a Roman Catholic place of meeting in the open air has an attendance of from 500 to 600. In 1834 the parishioners consisted of 1,695 Churchmen, 768 Presbyterians, and 5,148 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 114 scholars; and 9 daily schools at Altamullen, Magherakill, Killeter, Aghnahoo, Lisnacloon, Carrickoghan, Altgoland, Laught, and another locality, had on their books 369 boys and 162 girls. The daily school at Altamullen was salaried with £8 a-year from the National Board, and £2 from Sir Robert Ferguson; that at Magherakill, with £8 from the National Board, and £1 1s. from Mr. Smith; and that at Killeter, with £8 from the National Board, £2 2s. from the rector, £2 from Sir Robert Ferguson, and £1 1s. from Mr. Smith; that at Aghnahoo, with £8 from the National Board, and £3 3s. from Sir J. Stronge; and that at Lisnacloon, with £8 from the National Board, and £2 from Sir R. Ferguson. In 1843, there were National schools at Altamullen, Magherakill, Lisnacloon, Aghnahoo, Carrickoghan, Laught, and Maghernageeragh.

TERMONBARRY. See TARMONBARRY.

TERMONCARRA, a village in the parish of Kilmore-Erri, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands about half-a-mile east of the coast of the Atlantic, 5 furlongs north of the marine inlet of Portnafranka, and nearly 4 miles north-west by west of Belmullet. In its vicinity are the ruins of a church and Burke's castle. Area of the village, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 192. Houses 37.

TERMONEENY, a parish in the barony of Loughsholin, 2 miles south-east of Maghera, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Length, south-eastward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 4,773 acres, 2 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,551; in 1841, 2,539. Houses 438. The whole of the surface, with the exception of a small portion, consists of very fine land. The principal residence is Clover-hill. The road from Magherafelt to Coleraine, and that from Belfast to Londonderry by way of Toome-bridge, intersect each other in the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £220; glebe, £158. Gross income, £378; nett, £343 4s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1801, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 230; attendance 40.

A Presbyterian meeting-house was, in 1834, occupied on alternate Sabbaths by Seceders and Covenanters, and had an attendance of 60 Seceders and 90 Covenanters. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 473 Churchmen, 1,284 Presbyterians, 125 other Protestant dissenters, and 771 Roman Catholics; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £6 a-year from the London Hibernian Society, and one with £12 from that Society and £2 2s. from the rector—had on their books 165 boys and 109 girls. In 1843, one National school at Derganagh was salaried with £8 from the Board, and had on its books 67 boys and 50 girls; a male school at Lemmaroy, with £11, and had 70 boys; and a female school at Lemmaroy, with £10 10s., and had 66 girls.

TERMONFECKAN, or TORFECKAN, a parish on the coast of the barony of Ferrard, and of the county of Louth, Leinster. It contains the villages of TERMONFECKAN and BALTRAY: which see. Length, eastward, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, from 1 to $2\frac{3}{4}$; area, 6,382 acres, 4 perches,—of which 77 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches are tideway of the river Boyne. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 4,784,* but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 3,393; in 1841, 3,344. Houses 614. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,509. Houses 440. The coast is the broadest district, and extends from the mouth of the Boyne to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Clogher Head; but the southern district is bounded only over half-a-mile by the Boyne. An extensive rabbit-warren stretches along part of the coast. The prevailing surface of the parish is low, and consists of excellent land. The Termonfeckan rivulet, a stream of about 5 miles in length of run, flows through nearly the middle of the parish and past the village of Termonfeckan. The principal residences are Black-hall, Barn-hill, Carstown-house, Belview, Rath-house, and Newtown-house,—the two last the seats of respectively W. Brabazon, Esq., and J. MacClintock, Esq. Other interesting objects will be noticed in connection with the village.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £432; glebe, £46. The rectories of Termonfeckan, CLOGHER, and MAINE [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Termonfeckan. Length and breadth, each 4½ miles. Pop., in 1831, 5,145. Gross income, £675 16s. 10d.; nett, £497 18s. 9½d. Patron, the Crown. The church was partly rebuilt in 1792 at the expense of the parish of Termonfeckan, but at what expense is not known. Sittings 200; attendance 89. The Termonfeckan and Sandpit Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively about 900 and about 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. The Roman Catholic chapel of Hacketscross has an attendance of about 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to Walshestown in the benefice of Rathdrummin. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish—inclusive of 4 Protestant dissenters—amounted to 141, and the Roman Catholics to 3,229; the Protestants of the union to 169, and the Roman Catholics to 4,809; 4 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £12 a-year from the National Board, and one with £10 from the rector—had on their books 150 boys and 63 girls; and 8 daily schools in the union had on their books 288 boys and 98 girls.

TERMONFECKAN, or TORFECKAN, a village in the parish of Termonfeckan, barony of Ferrard, co. Louth, Leinster. It stands on the Termonfeckan rivulet, and on the road from Drogheda to Clogher, 4 of a mile west of the shore of the Irish sea, 1½

north of Baltray, 2 south-south-west of Clogher, and 4 north-east of Drogheda. The Termonfeckan rivulet is here crossed by a handsome two-arched bridge of cut stone; and the village itself is a neat and pleasant seat of population, frequented in summer as a sea-bathing resort, formerly celebrated as the site of ancient ecclesiastical buildings and one of the residences of the archbishops of Armagh, and boasting a creditable parochial church and the picturesque remains of an ancient castle. "The name Termonfeckan," says a writer in the Dublin Penny Journal, "signifies the Sanctuary of St. Fechan, who was abbot of Fowre, in the county of Westmeath; of whom Colgan says that he founded the noble monastery of Edara, which the lord of the territory of Leney endowed with great possessions, and with the tract of land extending from the river, which leaves the monastery, to the sea; and we learn from Ware that there was here an abbey of regular canons, the possessions of which were confirmed by Pope Celestine the Third, A. D. 1195. In former times the founder of a church was obliged, prior to its consecration by the bishop, to endow it with certain properties for the maintenance of the clergy connected with the Establishment. To these lands, which were denominated Erenach or Termon lands, various privileges were annexed; they were exempt from all lay charges, and became sanctuaries, and strictly 'territorium Ecclesiasticum,' and were in some respects equivalent to our glebe lands, and hence the name Termonfeckan. The parish-church of St. Fechan is handsomely situated on a rising ground over the river, and is a neat commodious structure, having a good steeple and spire, but cannot boast of much antiquity. In the chancel some of the archbishops are interred. In the churchyard is an antique stone cross, about six feet high, with bas-reliefs of the usual description, but much defaced; the church also contains some handsome mural monuments. A short distance from the church, and commanding the road to the sea-shore, is a lofty, square, embattled tower, apparently of the reign of Henry the Eighth, in very good preservation. It consists of three stories, having a parapet at the top, with a look-out tower, and a platform on the side next the coast. From its situation and appearance it has evidently been intended as a defence, and even yet might be used as such to advantage, being very strong, and commanding the country all round. It is now inhabited by mendicants, and is called the curate's house; for what reason I could never learn. Termonfeckan has been the residence of two remarkable characters,—Doctor James Usher, and Doctor Oliver Plunkett,—the one celebrated for his learning, the other for his misfortunes. Of the latter it may suffice to say, that he was characterized by Bishop Burnet as a wise and sober man, who was for living quietly, and in due submission to the government. He was convicted of an impossible crime, and sentenced to an ignominious death. He was dragged on a sledge to Tyburn, and executed on the 1st of July, 1681, in the presence of an immense number of spectators. After his execution his head was severed from his body, which was divided into quarters, and buried in St. Giles' churchyard in the fields. At the end of two years it was raised and conveyed to a monastery of English Benedictines at Lambpring, in the Duke of Brunswick's territories in Germany, and reburied there with much pomp. The head, however, even yet adorned with silvery hair, is preserved in a monastery of Dominican nuns at Drogheda, in an ebony casket, in very good preservation; and even yet retains in its features the benign and peaceable character of the archbishop's countenance." The dispensary of Termonfeckan is within the Poor-law union of Drogheda, and serves

* This, however, appears to include the adjoining parish of Clogher.

for a district of 14,526 acres, with a pop. of 6,672; and, in 1839-40, it received £57 6s., and expended £60 1s. Area of the village, 50 acres. Pop., in 1831, 470; in 1841, 412. Houses 86. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 37; in manufactures and trade, 34; in other pursuits, 18. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 4; on the directing of labour, 36; on their own manual labour, 45; on means not specified, 4.

TERMONMAGRATH, an old fortalice in the parish of Templecorne, barony of Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands in the vicinity of Pettigo, and commands an extensive and beautiful view of Lough Erne. See **TEMPLECORNE**. "The foundation of this castle, according to popular tradition," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "is ascribed to the celebrated Malmurphy, or, as he was usually called, Myler Magrath, the first Protestant bishop of Clogher; and there is every reason to believe this tradition correct. The lands on which the castle is situated, anciently constituted the Termon of St. Daveog of Lough Derg, of which the Magraths were hereditarily the termoners or church-wardens; and of this family Myler Magrath was the head; so that these lands properly belonged to him anteriorly to any grant of them derived through his bishopric. He was originally a Franciscan friar, and being a man of distinguished abilities, was advanced by Pope Pius V. to the see of Down; but having afterwards embraced Protestantism, he was placed in the see of Clogher by letter of Queen Elizabeth, dated 18th May, 1570, and by grant dated the 18th September, in the same year."

TERMONMAGUIRK, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Pomeroy, and partly in the barony of Strabane, but chiefly in that of Omagh, co. Tyrone, Ulster. The Omagh section contains the villages of **SIXMILECROSS** and **TERMONROCK**; which see. Length of the whole, southward, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, 8; but these measurements include a detached district of Clogherney, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$, which lies isolated a little west of the centre of Termonmaguirk. Area of the Strabane section, 1,352 acres, 3 roods, 6 perches,—of which 3 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches are water. Area of the Omagh section, 39,725 acres, 2 roods, 15 perches,—of which 271 acres, 58 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 10,307; in 1841, 12,098. Houses 2,143. Pop. of the Strabane section, in 1831, 569; in 1841, 541. Houses 90. Pop. of the rural districts of the Omagh section, in 1841, 11,089. Houses 1,961. Nearly the whole of the surface lies among the central moorlands of the county; and, but for its being intersected by some pleasant vales, would everywhere present a bleak, wild, and sterile aspect. About one-third of the entire area is arable land; about 2,000 acres are reclaimable upland; and all the remainder is either deep bog or sheer mountain, partly pastoral but chiefly waste. The rivulet Cloghfin runs across the western district. The lakes Fingreen, Macrovy, Carn, and Meenadoocy, lie in the north-west; and the loughlets Lily, Black, and White, lie on the eastern border. The principal residences are Ninemilehouse, and Hazel-hill,—the latter amidst wooded and ornate grounds, nearly in the centre of the parish. The roads from Omagh to Moneymore and Dungannon pass through the interior. The chief hamlet is Athenry; and a principal antiquity is the ruin of the old parish-church. The Termonmaguirk dispensary is within the Omagh Poor-law union, and serves for a district strictly identical with the parish; and, in 1839, it expended £100, and administered to 1,792 patients.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £803 1s. 7½d.; glebe, £680 13s. 4d. Gross income, £1,483 14s.

11½d.; nett, £1,267 6s. 10½d. Patron, the Marquis of Waterford. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Killasher, in the dio. of Kilmore, but is resident in Termonmaguirk. Two curates have each a salary of £75. The church is situated at Termonrock, and was built in 1787 by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 128. A chapel-of-ease was built about 10 years ago at Sixmilecross; and while it was in the course of erection, the Presbyterian meeting-house was used in the early part of every Sabbath as a chapel-of-ease, and had an attendance of 158. This Presbyterian meeting-house belonged to the Secession Synod, and had a Presbyterian attendance of from 200 to 280. A Wesleyan Methodist place of meeting has an attendance of about 80. The Carrickmore, Loughmacrory, and Creggan Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively from 604 to 880, 560, and 263; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. An out-of-door place of meeting was also used in 1834 for Roman Catholics; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, was conjoined to a similar place in the parish of Clogharney. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,722 Churchmen, 941 Presbyterians, and 8,249 Roman Catholics; 2 Roman Catholic Sunday schools, held in the Roman Catholic chapels, were usually attended by about 136 scholars; 11 other Sunday schools at Termonrock, Benchran, Loughmacrory, Brackey, Ballintrane, Cloghfin, Sixmilecross, Inishatrive, Tonagun, Trimogue, and another locality, were usually attended by about 533 scholars; 2 parochial daily schools, the one for boys and the other for girls, had on their books 65 boys and 44 girls; and 2 daily schools at Sixmilecross, and 11 daily schools at Benchran, Loughmacrory, Trimogue, Brackey, Ballintrane, Cloghfin, Creggan, Agheogun, Inishatrive, Latin, and Remakin, had on their books 734 boys and 343 girls. The parochial male school was supported principally by the rector; the parochial female school was salaried with £6 a-year from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, and £2 from the London Hibernian Society; the daily school at Benchran, with £6 from the London Hibernian Society; that at Loughmacrory, with £7 10s. from the London Hibernian Society, and £1 1s. from Sir Hugh Stewart; that at Trimogue was in connection with the National Board; that at Brackey was aided with gratuities from the London Hibernian Society; that at Ballintrane was salaried with from £7 to £7 10s. from the London Hibernian Society; that at Cloghfin, with £7 and other advantages from Col. Verner; that at Creggan, with £8 from the National Board; that at Agheogun, with £10 from the National Board; and one of those at Sixmilecross, with about £3 from the London Hibernian Society, and £9 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society. In 1843, one National school at Agheogun was salaried with £12 a-year from the Board, and had on its books 78 boys and 42 girls; one at Creggan, with £10 8s. 4d., and had 79 boys and 30 girls; one at Tandergree, with £15 18s. 4d., and had 74 boys and 33 girls; one at Trimogue, with £15, and had 71 boys and 35 girls; and one at Remakin, with £8, and had 57 boys and 49 girls.

TERMONROCK, a village in the parish of Termonmaguirk, barony of Omagh, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the north road from Pomeroy to Omagh, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Six-mile-cross, $4\frac{1}{2}$ west of Pomeroy, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ east of Omagh. In the south-eastern vicinity is the demesne of Hazel-hill; and at the village are the present parish-church, and the ruins of the former one. A fair is held on the last Friday of every month. In 1843, the Termon union

loan fund had a capital of £1,445, circulated £7,254 in 1,915 loans, realized a nett profit of £49 15s. 2d., expended for charitable purposes £49 15s. 2d., and had 14 proprietors of its capital. Area of the village, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 113. Houses 24.

TERRIL'S-PASS. See **TYRRELL'S-PASS.**

TERROIG, or ATERICK, a lake on the mutual border of the county of Galway, Connaught, and of the county of Clare, Munster. It lies among the Slieve-Baughta mountains, 6 miles north of Scariff, has a surface-elevation above sea-level of 450 feet, measures about 1½ mile in length, and sends off its superfluous waters in a head-stream of the Scariff river.

TERRYGLASS, a parish in the barony of Lower Ormond, 4½ miles north-west of Borris-o'-kane, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, north-westward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 3½; area, 9,761 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches,—of which 1,989 acres, 2 roods, 7 perches are in Lough Derg. Pop., in 1831, 2,573; in 1841, 2,953. Houses 452. The surface derives much scenic power and beauty from the intricate shore-line of Lough Derg; and it possesses a considerable amount of interior pleasantness and decoration; yet it consists, for the most part, of light and indifferent land. The principal seats are Drominalodge, Dromina-house, Asbgrove, Shannon-view, Firmount-house, and Slievair-house. The principal hamlets are Terryglass and Ballinderry; the former is situated near Lough Derg, is the site of the church and the Roman Catholic chapel, and had, in 1831, a pop. of 48; and the latter is situated on the south-eastern verge of the parish, and had, in 1831, a pop. of 54. A Culdean establishment seems to have been early founded at Terryglass; and a fountain in the vicinity of the hamlet is still called St. Columb's Well.—This parish is a rectory, a vicarage, and a perpetual curacy, in the dio. of Killaloe. The rectory is a sinecure benefice, held now or recently by the incumbent of Aboghilly, in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition and gross income, £208 12s. 3½d.; nett, £186 12s. 5½d. Patron, the diocesan. The vicarage is part of the benefice of **BALLINACLOUGH**: which see. Vicarial tithe composition, £100; glebe, £18 15s. The perpetual curacy is a separate benefice. Glebe, £22 10s. Gross income, £114 17s.; nett, £85 19s. 2d. Patron, the dean of Killaloe. The church was built in 1809, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Finoe and Kilbarron. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 171, and the Roman Catholics to 2,536; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 50 boys and 32 girls.

TESSARAGH, TISSARA, or TAUGHSHARA, a parish on the western border of the barony of Athlone, 2 miles south-south-west of Athleague, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, north-westward, 4½ miles; breadth, from 1½ to 2½; area, 8,482 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches,—of which 135 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,492; in 1841, 3,356. Houses 602. The surface is low, and consists for the most part of light land. The river Suck traces the western boundary, and divides the parish from co. Galway; and the loughlets Aneally and Lushmaha lie in the interior. The small post-village and the pleasant demesne of **MOUNT-TALBOT** [which see], are situated upon the Suck. The chief residences, additional to Mount-Talbot, are Bushypark, Bellgrove-house, and Woodbine-cottage; and the other principal objects of interest are Clounah-Wood and a constabulary barrack.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial tithes

are compounded for £61 16s. 11d., and the rectorial for £41 4s. 7½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Incorporated Society. The vicarages of **TESSARAGH, DESERT, and TAGHNOY** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Tassaragh. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 8,459. Gross income, £138 9s. 2d.; nett, £100 2s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated a little north of Mount-Talbot, on the road to Athleague, and was built in 1766, by means partly of a gift of £415 7s. 8½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and partly of an unreported sum obtained by private subscription. Sittings 200; attendance 55. Two Roman Catholic chapels within the benefice have each an attendance of about 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 52, and the Roman Catholics to 3,607; the Protestants of the union to 75, and the Roman Catholics to 8,911; 6 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £5 from the Elphin Diocesan Society, about £3 from a charity sermon, and about £4 from the London Hibernian and the Irish Societies, and one with £4 from the Elphin Diocesan Society, and £7 10s. from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society—had on their books 250 boys and 85 girls; and 10 daily schools in the union, had on their books 357 boys and 124 girls.

TESSAURAN, TISERAN, or KILGALLY, a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, 2½ miles north-west by west of Cloghan, King's co., Leinster. Length, south-westward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 7,316 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches,—of which 106 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches are in the river Shannon. Pop., in 1831, 2,032; in 1841, 2,029. Houses 346. The north-western boundary is traced by the Blackwater; the south-western boundary, by the Shannon; and the south-eastern boundary, by the Brosna. All the northern district, part of the eastern, and most of that along the Blackwater, are bog; much of that along the Shannon is lowland meadow; and most of the remainder is dry limestone land, pleasant in appearance, and possessing a considerable aggregate of embellishment. The principal artificial features are the mutually adjacent demesnes of Moystown and Hunstanton, the residences of the Messrs. L'Estrange, situated on the Brosna. "Though Moystown," remarks Mr. Fraser, "has not extensively diversified park scenery to boast of, and is environed by deep brown bog, there is, in the style of the house, in the arrangement of the plantations, and in the beautiful evergreen oaks and other ornamental trees which adorn the lawn, a character which carries us back to the gentlemen's seats of the olden times. This demesne is watered by the Brosna, which pays its ample tribute to the Shannon at the termination of the grounds, and where also the Grand Canal crosses the river in its progress to Ballinasloe." The other principal residences are Woodbine-house, Bellmount-house, Kilcummin-house, and Bleach-hill. The chief hamlets are High-street, Bellmount, Lisdaly, and Newtown. The other chief objects of interest are a constabulary barrack; the church, the Roman Catholic chapel, the ruins of Lislooney-castle, the ruins of a church, and the sites of Bellmount and Faddanmore castles. The road from Cloghan to Shannon-bridge passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £200; glebe, £256 10s. The rectory of Tessaurean and the vicarage of **FERNANE** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Tessaurean. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 7. Gross income, £876 19s. 2½d.; nett, £656 11s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Kilnagareagh, in the dio. of Meath; but is re-

sident in Tessaaran. A curate receives a salary of £89 4s. 7½d. The parish of Ferbane is also a perpetual curacy; and the following statistics refer wholly to the parish of Tessaaran. The church was built in 1805, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits; and enlarged in 1831, by means of private subscription, and a loan of £300 from the late Board. Sittings 200; attendance, from 140 to 200. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ferbane. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 343, and the Roman Catholics to 1,607; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 a-year from the National Board, and £6 from a local fund, one with £4 12s. 3d. and other advantages from the rector, and one with some advantages from Mrs. L'Estrange—had on their books 151 boys and 110 girls.

THE ROWER. See **ROWER (THE).**

THOMAS-STREET, a village in the parish of Taghboy, barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It stands at the intersection of the road from Athleague to Ballinasloe, with the direct road from Athlone to Westport, 6½ miles south of Athleague, and 10 west-north-west of Athlone. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel; and in its vicinity are the hamlet of Commons, and the small demesnes of Cloonagh and Ballina. Pop. returned with the parish.

THOMASTOWN, a parish in the barony of East Ophaly, 2 miles south-east of Rathangan, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, south-eastward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1; area, 853½ acres. Pop., in 1831, 139; in 1841, 119. Houses 17. The land is good. The highest ground is at the church, and has an altitude of 310 feet above the level of the sea. The road from Rathangan to Kildare passes along a considerable portion of the eastern boundary.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £58 1s. The rectories of Thomastown, POLLARDSTOWN, and DENMURRY [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Thomastown. The parishes are not mutually adjacent. Pop., in 1831, 572. Gross income, £219 16s. 7d.; nett, £201 2s. 7d. Patron, the Duke of Leinster. A curate receives a salary of £50. The church was built in 1827, by means of a gift of £1,122 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance 50. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 21, and the Roman Catholics to 120; the Protestants of the union to 33, and the Roman Catholics to 550; a daily school in the parish was wholly supported by the rector, and had on its books 10 boys and 10 girls; and there was also a daily school in Pollardstown.

THOMASTOWN, a hamlet and a demesne in the parish of Relickmurry and Athassel, barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, Munster. The hamlet stands 2 miles west by south of Golden-Bridge, on the road thence to Tipperary. It has a National school; but, though formerly a pleasant place, it now wears a dilapidated aspect. A dispensary here is within the Tipperary Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 18,282; and, in 1839-40, it expended £175 12s. 5d., and made 4,728 dispensations of medicine to 2,730 patients. Area of the village, 10 acres. Pop., in 1831, 155; in 1841, 139. Houses 22. The demesne is in the southern vicinity of the village; and formerly was the residence of the late Earl of Llandaff, but now of Viscount Chabot. The mansion is a superb edifice, in the pointed and castellated style of domestic architecture; the close-views luxuriate among the rich woods of the demesne itself, and the opulent grounds

of the Golden Vale, and the valley of the Suir; and the perspectives are identified with the curvatures, the tints, and the magnificence of the Bilboa mountains in the north, and especially the Galtee mountains in the south. "The fine castellated mansion, the extent of grounds, surrounding scenery, and richness of the soil, the age and quantity of timber," remarks Mr. Fraser, "entitle this demesne to rank with the first in the kingdom."

THOMASTOWN, a parish in the barony of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It contains very nearly the whole of the town of THOMASTOWN; see next article. Length, southward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 2,041 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches,—of which 28 acres, 8 perches are in the river Nore. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 3,182, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 3,054; in 1841, 2,744. Houses 499. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 311; in 1841, 409. Houses 74. The larger district lies on the left bank of the Nore, and the smaller district on the right bank; and the latter formerly constituted the parish of Greenan. The land is generally of a light yet good quality. The principal rural residences are Abbeyview, Greenan-lodge, and Greenan-house; and the other chief objects of interest not in the town are the ruins of a castle and of Templeingham. The road from Dublin to Waterford, by way of Gowran, passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £248; glebe, £17 10s. The rectories of Thomastown and COLUMBKILL, and the impropriate curacy of FANAGH-CHURCH [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Thomastown. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2½. Pop., in 1831, 3,959. Gross income, £548 10s.; nett, £488 6s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £80. The church was built in 1817, by means of a loan of £1,168 12s. 3½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance, from 75 to 80. The Roman Catholic chapels of Thomastown and Mung have an attendance of respectively about 4,000 and 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapels of Kilfane and Kilmanogue. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 145, and the Roman Catholics to 2,909; the Protestants of the union to 153, and the Roman Catholics to 3,806; a Protestant Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 20 scholars; a Roman Catholic Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 300 scholars in winter and 1,000 in summer; 5 daily schools in the parish—one of which was supported chiefly by the rector and Lord Carrick, and one was aided with subscriptions from the parochial Roman Catholic clergyman—had on their books 184 boys and 118 girls; and there were a Roman Catholic Sunday school and two daily schools in Columbkil. In 1843, one National school in Thomastown had on its books 356 boys; another at Thomastown had 246 girls; and one at Mullinakil had 107 boys and 78 girls.

THOMASTOWN, a market and post town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, partly in the parish of Columbkil, but chiefly in that of Thomastown, barony of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands on the river Nore, at the intersection of the road from Kilkenny to New Ross with the road from Dublin to Waterford by way of Gowran, 3½ miles north-west of Innistigue, 3½ north-east of Knocktopher, 6½ south-south-west of Gowran, 8½ south-south-east of Kilkenny, 12 north-west by north of New Ross, 17 north of Waterford, 19½ south-south-west of Carlow, and 60 south-west by south of Dublin. The immediate environs are rich and beautiful; they comprise some of the finest

reaches of the river Nore, and some of the most sumptuous portions of its banks and its valley; and they contain, amidst a profusion of interesting objects, the exquisite ruins of ABBEY-JERPOINT, and the handsome or brilliant demesnes of MOUNT-JULIET, the Court, Coolmore-house, Bonnybrook, Brown's-Barn-house, Ballyduff-house, Kilfane-house, Kilmurry-house, Jerpoint-Church-house, Annamult-house, and John's-Well-house. See ABBEY-JERPOINT and MOUNT-JULIET. Greenan-castle, adjacent to the southern outskirts of the town, was formerly the residence of the Anglo-Norman family of Denne or De Den.—The town itself, though very favourably situated as to once scenery, cleanliness, the various appliances of comfort, and the best facilities for trade, has a comparatively poor appearance, and challenges attention more by its memorials of quondam importance than by its indications of present prosperity or taste. The river Nore divides it into two sections, placing the larger section on the left bank, and the smaller section on the right. The streets, in a general view, are very irregularly aligned; and render the town incompact and comparatively straggling. The total length of the streets on the left bank of the river is about 1½ statute mile; and the total length of those on the right bank is about 800 yards. A light and handsome stone bridge of 5 arches connects the two sections of the town, and was built in 1792, by means of a county subscription, and after a design by Mr. B. Brophy. At each end of the bridge stands an ancient square tower, which was formerly connected with the fortifications of the town; in various places are vestiges of the walls by which the town was surrounded; and in the interior are several private houses of antique character, yet of not very considerable age. "It is evident," says Mr. Brewer, "that the principal houses, in past times, partook of the castellated character, even down to ages not far distant. The most ancient domestic building, in fair preservation, has door and window cases of stone, square and canopied. Over the door is inscribed 'Owen Fennell and Ellen Tobin, a. d. 1646.'"—

The town was founded by Thomas Fitz-Anthony Walsh, an Anglo-Norman, and seneschal of Leinster; and it received from him both its Saxon name of Thomastown, and its Irish name of Ballymacandon,—the latter meaning the town of Anthony. "We are informed by Mr. Archdall," says Mr. Brewer, "that, according to tradition, there was a Dominican convent at this place, concerning which foundation the reverend author of the Monasticon could not find any authentic account. This page of the Monasticon, as is observed in the manuscripts of the Chevalier De Montmorency, is of a very surprising character, since Mr. Archdall must have had before him the authority of Dr. Burke, bishop of Ossory (Hiber. Dominicana, p. 337), exhibiting the fact of such an institution at Thomastown. But, if lettered information were not sufficient, a visit to the place in question could not have failed to remove the scepticism of this author. The ruins of the abbey comprise five beautiful pointed arches, forming one side-aisle, together with several windows. The chancel constitutes the present church, and is far from being an inelegant specimen of the pointed style of design. The pillars are quadruple, each capital varying from the other in its ornamental particulars. The door is of a correspondent likeness with the arches, and more than usually lofty. The west window is of the narrow style that prevailed in the time of Henry III. Beneath the building is a crypt or subterranean chapel. There are many sepulchral monuments among the remains of the abbey, including the part now used as a parochial

church. Several of these are of the 16th and 17th centuries; but such as bear any pretensions to antiquity are so shamefully mutilated that they could not be described without great difficulty and labour. The most curious monumental relic consists of the figure of a man, represented in gigantic proportions. This figure was dug from the ruins of the abbey church, and is believed to have formed part of an ancient tomb belonging to the family of Denne of Grenane, in the vicinity of Thomastown. Several of the monumental stones appear to have commemorated priors or superiors of the convent.—Here is a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, built about 15 years since; and the examiner will find, with considerable interest, that the great marble altar in this chapel was removed to its present situation from the fine and venerable ruins of Jerpoint abbey. George Berkeley, D.D., the learned and very eminent bishop of Cloyne, was the son of William Berkeley of Thomastown. This celebrated prelate was born on the 12th of March, 1684, at Kilcerin, say his biographers, but we believe at Kilkerril near the native town of his father."

Though situated in the midst of a rich country, at the meeting of the roads from Waterford, Kilkenny, New Ross, and Dublin, on one of the finest rivers in Ireland, and within 5 miles of the point to which that river is navigable by vessels of considerable burden, Thomastown enjoys comparatively little trade, and is a place of much poverty. Even the retail shops are of nearly the meanest description; and two large flour-mills constitute almost the whole appliances of manufacture. Trilly's inn, though a small establishment, furnishes post-horses and carriages. Cullen's inn is also a small establishment. The town has a branch-office of the Tipperary Joint-stock Bank. In 1843, the Thomastown loan fund, No. 1, had a capital of £795, circulated £4,042 in 921 loans, realized a nett profit of £13 15s. 2d., expended for charitable purposes £13, and had 23 proprietors; and the loan fund, No. 2, had a capital of £878, circulated £3,406 in 970 loans, realized a nett profit of £83 8s. 11d., expended for charitable purposes £42 14s. 7d., and had 13 proprietors. Fairs are held on Jan. 6, March 17, April 30, May 25, June 29, Aug. 19, Sept. 15, and Dec. 16. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a mail-car to New Ross, and a coach and a mail-coach in transit between Waterford and Dublin. A picture of the poverty of Thomastown, in contrast to the wealth of its environs, is drawn by Mr. Inglis with such intrinsic truth and power, and with such relative design to represent the general poverty of Ireland, that we should be guilty of great dereliction of duty did we not present it to our readers:—"There is a great deal to be seen in the neighbourhood of Thomastown. The country is extremely pretty; there are a number of fine and extensive domains at no great distance; and several ruins are scattered here and there, the most interesting of which is at Jerpoint, about a mile from the town. Lord Carrick has a pretty park in the neighbourhood; and with Kilfane, the seat of Mr. Power, I was particularly pleased. At Kilfane I saw some excellent pictures; and amongst them the celebrated portrait of Napoleon by Gerrard. There must, I think, be a drawback on the enjoyment of the finest domain in Ireland. All that the heart can desire may be concentrated within its walls; nay, even the subject village may own the fostering protection of a kind-hearted resident landlord. But beyond all this disappears: private wealth and humanity can extend their influence only to a limited distance; and beyond the circle of that influence, rags and beggary are found. I am led to make this observa-

tion here, because there are several resident landlords about Thomastown; and because there is but one opinion round the country, as to the worth of Mr. Power, as a resident landlord; and yet I found the condition of the people, generally, to be wretched. I met in my walks, wives and mothers begging about the country; carrying their sacks home with a few potatoes, and under their arms a little bundle of sticks,—the only firewood they could afford,—picked up by the roadside. These were not common mendicants; but as I personally ascertained, were the wives and daughters of labourers who could find no employment: many had not even the means of obtaining seed to put into their little patches of potato-ground. The cabins I found wretched in the extreme;—many *without even a pig in them*. This, I put in italics; for a new light had now begun to dawn upon me. I used to be shocked at seeing a pig's snout at a cabin door, and looked upon such a spectacle as a proof of wretchedness; but I now began to bless the sight, and to pity more the poor wretches who possessed no pig. It is true, indeed, that things were still better when a pig's sty was visible; for that gave evidence both of the existence of the pig, and of the superior comfort of its owner; but still it was always to me a pleasant sight where, if no pig sty was visible, I saw him that pays the 'rint' walk leisurely in and out of the cabin door, or heard his comfortable grunt within. The greatest example of individual prosperity I observed among the poor in the neighbourhood of Thomastown, was finding three pigs resident in one cabin. It must be recollected that at the time when these observations were made, labour ought to have been particularly in demand, for it was just the season for potato planting. I remained longer in Thomastown than the importance of the place itself demanded; but being a central point in Kilkenny, and having introductions in the neighbourhood, I availed myself of my position, to add to my own personal observations, the results of others' experience. I particularly inquired, of persons of all conditions and opinions, as to whether any improvement was discernible in the condition of the people within the last twelve or fifteen years; and I regret to say, that I heard but one opinion,—that a visible deterioration had taken place in the condition of the labouring classes and of the smaller farmers. How often do we hear the question mooted, Is Ireland an improving country? The reply ought to depend altogether on the meaning we affix to the word improvement. If by improvement be meant more extended tillage, and improved modes of husbandry,—more commercial importance, evinced in large exports,—better roads,—better modes of communication,—increase of buildings,—then Ireland is a highly improving country; but, up to the point at which I have arrived, I have found nothing to warrant the belief, that any improvement has taken place in the condition of the people. I passed a Sunday in Thomastown; and had of course an opportunity of seeing the population of a Kilkenny country parish, thronging to the Catholic chapel. Every woman wears a cloak, and the hood of every cloak is thrown over the head, unless the cap underneath be an extremely smart one; in which case, the hood is allowed to fall a little back; or if the cap be a none-such, it is altogether exposed. The habit of covering the head appears to be universal. If a girl is not possessed of a cloak, she will borrow the shelter of an apron, or even of a petticoat,—like the woman of La Mancha; and in the dress of the men, I remarked also a resemblance to Spanish costume; notwithstanding that the weather was dry and mild, almost every man wore a great coat. The shops were crowded after mass.

All the country people who had money flocked into the 'stores' to buy some little thing,—the village dealers, to supply their retail trade,—and others, to buy a little tea, sugar, or any thing else that domestic use required."

The town of Thomastown, originally *Greenan*, was incorporated by charter of its founder, Thomas Fitz-Anthony; and it had also charters or kindred documents of 20 Edward III., 49 Edward III., 28 Henry VI., 1 Mary, 13 James I., and 5 James II. The borough limits are now imperfectly understood: the charter of James I. ordained, "that the towns or townlands of Brownesharne and Ffios MacCody, and the other towns and hamlets, parcel of the rectory of Thomastown and Columbkille, be reputed to be within the bounds, metes, and franchises of Thomastown;" and about 200 acres of land around the town, besides about 10 acres within the walls, are called "corporation lands;" yet they do not seem to have ever belonged to the corporation, but appear to have acquired their designation from their constituting the precincts, or part of the precincts, of the corporate jurisdiction. The corporation was styled, "The Sovereign, Provost, and Burgesses of the Town of Thomastown;" and consisted of a sovereign and burgesses,—the latter unlimited by charter, but limited to 12 by practice. The corporation was still in existence at the date of the public inquiry into the condition of the municipal corporations of Ireland, and then consisted of a provost and 9 burgesses; but it was so nearly nominal that even the provost had little acquaintance with its affairs. A local court, with jurisdiction to the amount of 40s. Irish, was formerly held by the provost, but fell into disuse about the year 1831. The town is a seat of courts of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions,—the latter on the second Tuesday of every month; it possesses a district bridewell; and it is the headquarters of one of the 8 constabulary districts of the county. The streets are kept in repair by county presentment. The borough sent two members to the Irish parliament; and the sum of £15,000, voted as compensation for disfranchisement at the Legislative Union, was wholly awarded to Viscount Clifden. A dispensary in the town is within the Kilkenny Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 5,917; and, in 1839, it received £128 4s., and expended £130 10s.—Area of the parish of Thomastown section of the town, 115 acres; of the Columbkille section, 12 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,871; in 1841, 2,348. Houses 429. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 166; in manufactures and trade, 249; in other pursuits, 92. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 16; on the directing of labour, 259; on their own manual labour, 213; on means not specified, 18. Pop., in 1841, of the parish of Thomastown section, 2,335; of the Columbkille section, 13. Houses in these respectively, 425 and 4.

THOMOND—originally *TEADH-MUIN*, or *NORTH MUNSTER*—an ancient district of fluctuating extent and changeable political character, identical, in a general view, with the present north-west of the province of Munster. Both its extent and its character at various periods, are noticed in the historical section of our article on the county of CLARE: which see. Thomond gives the title of Marquis in the peerage of Ireland to the lineal representatives of the ancient, illustrious, and regal family of O'Brien. "The O'Briens," says Mr. T. Crofton Croker, "are one of the few original Irish families, that a series of revolutions have not entirely deprived of possessions in their native country. Until the reign of Henry VIII., they were distinguished as kings of Thomond, when the hereditary heir to

the title, being a child, was dispossessed by his uncle Murrough, according to an ancient and barbarous Irish custom named Tannistry, a species of popular election of leaders or chiefs, that gave the right of possession to the strongest; as a living poet has happily defined it:

----- 'the simple plan,
That they should take, who had the power,
And they should keep who can'—

a custom finally abolished by James I., in 1605. From this event perhaps the present Irish motto of the O'Briens originates, literally in English, 'The strong hand uppermost;' which has been absurdly enough rendered 'Vigueur du dessus.' King Murrough, feeling the insecurity of the title he had usurped, when his nephew Donough arrived at years of maturity, determined on surrendering it to the king of England, and of securing a lesser dignity, in which he was encouraged by the English governor of Ireland, who was anxious to destroy the feeling of monarchical independence. Murrough accordingly sailed for England, where he arrived on the 3d June, 1543, and waited upon Henry VIII. at his palace at Greenwich, to whom he formally resigned his pretensions to royalty, and received in lieu the title of Earl of Thomond for his own life, and Baron of Inchiquin for his descendants, by letters-patent dated the 1st July following, at the same time covenanting to assimilate to English manners, to obey the English laws, and to cause his children to be instructed in the English language. Donough, the nephew of Murrough, was also created by Henry, to prevent any future disputes, Baron of Ibrackan for himself and male issue, and Earl of Thomond for life on the decease of his uncle. After some severe family feuds, which were suppressed by the interference of Lord Sussex, Donough, Baron of Ibrackan, succeeded his uncle as Earl of Thomond, and received a new patent of nobility from Edward VI., continuing the title of Thomond to his heirs, whilst that of Inchiquin remained to the descendants of his uncle. The illustrious actions and descent of the O'Briens have been a favourite theme with the bards of Ireland. At the commencement of the seventeenth century, most of the senachies in the kingdom were engaged in a poetical controversy respecting the claims to superiority between the great northern family of O'Neal and the great southern one of the O'Brien, a subject on which several thousand verses were employed. These have been collected, and are termed by Irish scholars, 'The Contention of the Bards;' the contest arose out of a composition of Tieghe MacDaire's, who was retained as poet by Donagh O'Brien, the fourth Earl of Thomond, and was answered by Louis O'Clery, poet to O'Neal. Rejoinder and reply almost innumerable ensued; and the majority of the bards of that period became involved in the dispute. The most prominent member of the O'Brien family in Irish history since the conquest by England, was Murrough, the sixth baron of Inchiquin; but he appears to have been so ambitious, selfish, and time-serving a character, that it is impossible either to admire him, or become interested in his fortunes. Lord Inchiquin married a daughter of Sir William St. Leger, the president of Munster, whose attachment to the unfortunate Charles I., and stability of principle, is a noble contrast to the veering conduct of Lord Inchiquin. On the death of his father-in-law, Lord Inchiquin, being disappointed in his expectations of succeeding to the presidency, declared for the parliamentary party, and accepted an important command under them, meanly endeavouring to conceal his mortification, and account for the change of his

political creed, by a variety of insignificant excuses.

From what can be collected, Lord Inchiquin's career during the civil war was intemperate in the highest degree,—'Not sparing his own kindred,' says Ludlow, 'but if he found them faulty,' (that is, in arms for the cause he had abandoned,) 'hanging them up without distinction.' His 'memorable service' at Cashel partakes of the same spirit, where, regarding neither sex nor age, 3,000 were put to the sword by his orders; and the priests, literally torn from the altars of God, were butchered before them in the cathedral. Hail Lord Inchiquin acted from the enthusiastic feeling of the times, his character would have retrieved itself on the page of history, for he was personally brave and frequently victorious; but he seems to have studiously corrupted the well-inclined, and endeavoured to elevate himself by undermining the nobleness of others. The parliament of England, feeling that no dependence could be placed on such a man, voted him a traitor on the 14th April, 1649; and Charles II., with a view of creating a revolution in his favour, immediately by letters from the Hague appointed him President of Munster; but the soldiers under his command, disgusted by the inconsistency of his conduct, revolted. Lord Inchiquin, for safety, fled to France, and was soon after raised by Charles to the dignity of an earl; on whose restoration, when the claims of unbroken allegiance were unrewarded, the sum of £8,000 was bestowed on Lord Inchiquin—'as a mark of his majesty's favourable and gracious consideration of his losses and sufferings.' In 1800, Murrough, fifth Earl of Inchiquin, was created Marquis of Thomond, in the peerage of Ireland; in 1801, he was made Baron Thomond of Taplow, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; in 1808, he was killed by a fall from his horse, and was succeeded in his Irish honours by his nephew; and, in 1826, the latter, the second Marquis of Thomond, was created Baron Talcaster in the peerage of Great Britain.

THIONLAGEE, or TONLAGEE, a mountain on the mutual border of the parishes of Boystown and Derrylosory, and of the baronies of Lower Talbotstown and North Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Its summit is situated 2½ miles north of Wicklow Gap, and has an altitude above sea-level of 2,307 feet. An official report on the mountain bogs of Wicklow and Dublin, treats Thonlagée as only the central summit of a group of mountains, and says, "This group is bounded on the north by the vale of the river Liffey, and the vale of Lough Tay; on the south, by the broad valley of the King's river, and Glenanasane; and on the west and east, by an inhabited and cultivated country. If we except very small and detached patches of arable land in Glenmacanass and the valley of the King's river, the surface of the whole country, within the above boundaries, is composed either of shallow bog or of a moory soil. In this latter case it is covered by heath, with coarse grass growing amongst it; like the mountains contained in the groups already described, nearly the whole surface is capable of improvement; and many parts, particularly the valleys, may be rendered highly productive. The valley of the King's river is on an average about 2 miles wide and 8 miles long, and may fairly be estimated to contain 10,000 Irish or 16,247 English acres; in several parts of this fine valley, cottages are scattered, each possessing a small field in tillage, and the scanty stock of cattle belonging to its poor inhabitants are suffered to range almost wild about the neighbouring mountains; but no vigorous attempts towards reclamation have yet been made, which is the more to be lamented, as this valley offers even greater facilities to improvements than that of the river

Liffey. But the idea of draining either the side of a mountain, or the flat land contained in the valley, does not appear to have entered into the contemplation of any of the mountain farmers. About one-third part of the valley of the King's river is covered with shallow bog; the remainder, excepting the small portion that has been cultivated, is moory, and the surface covered by a coarse sedgy grass, intermixed with heath: this part is highly improvable."

THREE-ROCK MOUNTAIN, a mountain on the mutual border of the parishes of Kilgobbin and Taney, barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. Its summit is situated 5 furlongs north-north-east of the summit of Two-Rock mountain, and 2½ miles south of the village of Rathdrum; and it has an altitude of 1,479 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a brilliant view of the country around the city and the bay of Dublin.

THREE-TROUTS' STREAM (THE), the rivulet which traverses the glen of the Downs, co. Wicklow, Leinster. See **Downs** (GLEN OF THE). "The brook which rises in the upper part of the glen, where it separates the Downs mountain from the Sugarloaf, and brawls over its rocky bed, in continuation, steals softly under the shrubs, which adorn the dark narrow glade; and onwards gladdens the 'gay sunny valley,' which spreads near to the beautiful village of Delgany; where, under the name of the Three-trouts' stream, it pays its tiny tribute to the main." [Fraser.]

THURLES, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, west-north-westward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 3½; area, 8,268 acres, 3 roads, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 10,450; but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 10,031; in 1841, 10,284. Houses 1,667. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,375; in 1841, 2,761. Houses 445. The surface is watered southward through the centre by the river Suir, and consists wholly of a section of the rich and beautiful valley of that river. The land, in a general view, is excellent, and lets at high rents. The roads from Tipperary to Dublin, from Clonmel to Roscrea, and from Thurles to Two-Mile-Borris, traverse the interior. The demesne of Brittas-castle, the residence of Mr. Langley, is situated nearly 2 miles north of the town, and contains the foundations of an extensive mansion which was commenced several years ago. The other chief country residences are Liscahill-lodge, Kilrush-house, Liscahill-house, and Ballycarrane-house. The other principal objects of interest in the rural districts are the hamlet of Sheskin, and the ruins of a church and Killinane-castle.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £800; glebe, £160. The rectory of Thurles, and the vicarages of RAHELT, SHYANE, and ADNITH [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Thurles. Length, 6½ miles; breadth, nearly 4. Pop., in 1831, 11,771. Gross income, £1,206 11s. 2d.; nett, £995 11s. 9½d. Patron, the diocesan. A portion of the tithes of Thurles parish, compounded for £135, is inappropriate in the representatives of Nathaniel Taylor, Esq. of Noon. The incumbent holds also the benefices of Crohane, Lismullin, Modeshill, and Mowney, forming the corps of the archdeaconry of Cashel; and likewise the sinecure treasurership of Christ-church, Dublin. A curate receives a salary of £90. The church is situated at Thurles, and was built in 1812, by means of a loan of £1,846 0s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 120. The Baptist meeting-house has an attendance of from 25 to 30. The Thurles Roman Catholic chapel has 4

officiates, and an attendance of 11,000.* The chapels of the Ursuline convent and the Presentation convent, are jointly under the care of one officiate, and have an attendance of respectively from 80 to 90 and 30. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish, inclusive of 19 dissenters, amounted to 289, and the Roman Catholics to 10,349; the Protestants of the union to 313, and the Roman Catholics to 12,155; and 20 daily schools in the union—17 of which were in the parish—had on their books 704 boys and 773 girls. One of the schools in the parish was an endowed school, salaried with £53 11s. 9d. a-year from the late Dr. Bray; one was a school conducted by the Presentation nuns, and attended by 300 girls; one was a boarding school, conducted by the Ursuline nuns; two were classical boarding and daily schools, conducted by private enterprise; and all the rest were common pay daily schools.

THURLES, a post and market town in the parish of Thurles, barony of Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands on the river Suir, and at the intersection of the road from Clonmel to Roscrea, with that from Tipperary to Dublin, 3 miles north-east by north of Holyroos, 3¼ north-west of Littleton, 4½ west of Two-Mile-Borris, 8 south-west by west of Johnstown, 9 south of Templemore, 10 north-north-east of Cashel, 17 north-east of Tipperary, 18½ south of Roscrea, and 70 south-west of Dublin. The Suir is here a small and sluggish stream; and the surrounding country is flat and fertile. The town is in a prosperous condition; and has, of late years, greatly increased in both trade and extent. The ruins of several ecclesiastical and castellated buildings are both objects of interest in themselves, and monuments of the town's antiquity and comparatively early importance, particularly the remains of a Carmelite monastery, founded in 1300, by the family of Butler, and now consisting of a tower and part of the cross-aisle of the church; the ruins of a castle, founded also by the family of Butler; and the remains of a smaller building, called the Knights Templars' castle. Among the modern public edifices are a neat church, an infantry barrack, a bridge, a bridewell, a court-house, a market-house, a fever-hospital, and a poor-law union workhouse. But Thurles derives its distinguishing character, both architectural and social, from its being the seat of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Cashel, and, with the exception of Galway, the most decidedly Roman Catholic town in Ireland. "The eye," observes the Catholic Directory for 1838, "is struck with the number as well as the beauty of the edifices sacred to religion and to education. One cannot help wondering how so many houses, upon such a scale, would have arisen from means so scanty, and in times so little auspicious to the growth of Catholicity. In the midst of a large group of buildings stands the archbishop's residence, which, without being a costly, is yet a beautiful and commodious dwelling. It was built by Dr. James Butler, and considerably enlarged by the late Most Rev. Dr. Laffan, at his private expense. The cathedral is a simple structure, yet noble in its simplicity, large enough to accommodate from 7,000 to 8,000 persons, with a magnificent altar, and an organ second to none in the kingdom. At either side of the cathedral stands a convent, one of Ursuline, and the other of Presentation nuns, both very prosperous establishments. The Ursuline convent was founded by the Most Rev. Dr. Bray in the year 1787. Where there was at first but a thatched cottage, you may now see more than one range of large, well built houses,

* This attendance, we presume, is the aggregate at three services.

with gardens tastefully laid out, stretching along the banks of the river Suir. * * The Presentation convent is a very fine house. You do not know which to admire most, its commanding exterior, or the simple elegance of its well-arranged interior. It is, indeed, a specimen of the purest taste, blended with the unostentatious simplicity of religion. The convent chapel is Gothic, and very beautiful." Connected with the convents are the schools noticed in our article on the parish; a large and commodious schoolhouse was also erected in 1815, by the "Religious Brothers of the Christian Schools;" and there is now, in addition, a large Roman Catholic college.

Thurles is the market for the sale of the agricultural produce of an extensive circumjacent district of country; and the depot for the supply of that district with all the innumerable goods of a general retail trade. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday, Sept. 21, Dec. 21, and the first Tuesday of every month. The town is the head-quarters of one of the six districts of the constabulary of the north riding of Tipperary; it is the seat of courts of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions,—the latter held on every Saturday,—and it has two loan funds, a savings' bank, and branch-offices of the National Bank of Ireland, and the Tipperary Joint-Stock Bank. In 1843, the Thurles loan fund, No. 1, had a capital of £783, circulated £5,374 in 2,434 loans, realized a nett profit of £8 7s. 5d., and had 6 proprietors of its capital; and the Thurles agricultural loan fund had a capital of £1,292, circulated £5,727 in 2,223 loans, realized a nett profit of £23 13s. 6d., and had 27 proprietors of its capital. The public conveyances in 1838 were a coach to Dublin, a mail-car to Kille-naule, a mail-car to Kilkenny, a mail-car to Roscrea, a car to Clonmel, and a car in transit between Clonmel and Roscrea. The main trunk of the Cork and Limerick Railway from Dublin, as projected by the Public Commissioners, passes within 1 statute mile of Thurles. Area of the town, 321 acres. Pop., in 1831, 7,084; in 1841, 7,523. Houses 1,222. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 527; in manufactures and trade, 601; in other pursuits, 427. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 65; on the directing of labour, 702; on their own manual labour, 748; on means not specified, 40. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,415; who could read but not write, 424; who could neither read nor write, 1,192. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 832; who could read but not write, 760; who could neither read nor write, 2,014.

The Thurles Poor-law union ranks as the 23d; and was declared on March 28, 1839. It lies wholly within the county of Tipperary, and comprehends an area of 125,139 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 64,237. The number of its ex-officio and its elected guardians is respectively 10 and 31. Its electoral divisions, together with the number of valued tenements in each, is, in the barony of Kilmennagh, Moyliffe, 446,—Templebeg, 400,—and Borrisoleagh, 1,109; in the barony of Ikerrin, Templetoohy, 437,—and Templeree, 251; in the barony of Slieveadagh, Buolick, 193,—Kilcooley, 486,—and Fennor, 230; and in the barony of Eliogurty, Thurles, 2,238,—Holycross, 300,—Moycarky, 354,—Ballymoreen, 143,—Borris, 442,—Moyné, 534,—Rahealty, 534,—Templemore, 1,013,—East Loughmore, 269,—West Loughmore, 377,—Drom, 437,—Inch, 212,—and Ballycahill, 193. The number of valued tenements within the Kilmennagh districts is 2,015,—within the Ikerrin districts, 668,—within the Slieveadagh districts, 938,—within the Eliogurty districts, 6,730,—within the entire union, 10,371; and of these, 5,670 were valued under £5,—1,873,

under £10,—932, under £15,—603, under £20,—336, under £25,—219, under £30,—241, under £35,—137, under £50,—and 340, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £110,473 6s.; the total number of persons rated is 10,895; and of these, 1,716 were rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,632, not exceeding £2,—1,135 not exceeding £3,—770, not exceeding £4,—and 594, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on July 6, 1840,—to be completed in June, 1841,—to cost £5,840 for building and completion, and £1,260 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 6½ acres, purchased for £1,000,—and to contain accommodation for 700 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was Nov. 7, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £228 16s. 7½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,030 10s. 1d. During the half year ending on Sept. 29, 1843, the amount of poor-rate collected was £278 11s., the other receipts were £1 1s. 8d., the balance in favour of the union at the commencement of the half year was £348 6s. 2½d., the balance against the union at the close of the half year was £94 3s. 3½d., the amount of expenses on account of electoral division paupers was £476 17s. 8d., the amount of expenses on account of union paupers was £2 12s. 10d., and the proportion of establishment charges was £242 11s. 8d. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 217. The medical charities within the union are fever hospitals at Thurles and Templemore, and dispensaries at Thurles, Borrisoleagh, Littleton, Templemore, Templetoohy, and Ballinonny and Kilcooley; and, in 1839-40, they received £526 7s. 11d. from subscription, £715 17s. 8d. from public grants, and £14 3s. 9½d. from other sources, and expended £594 19s. 11½d. in salaries to medical officers, £203 9s. 9½d. for medicines, and £508 18s. 5½d. for contingencies. The Thurles fever hospital contains 52 beds, but could accommodate from 70 to 80 patients; it is attended by 4 physicians, each of whom receives a salary of £17 10s.; and, in 1839-40, it expended £360 10s. 5d., and admitted 504 patients. The Thurles dispensary serves for a district containing a pop. of 15,658; and, in 1839-40, it expended £162 9s. 1½d., and made 13,140 dispensations of medicine to 2,133 patients.

TIAQUIN. See TIAQUIN.

TIBBERAGHNY. See TIPPERAGHNEY.

TIBOHINE, or TAUGHBOYNE, a parish in the barony of Frenchpark, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It contains the town of FRENCHPARK and the village of LOUGHGLYNN: see these articles. Length, east-north-eastward, 12½ miles; extreme breadth, 5½; area, 44,092 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches,—of which 867 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 16,460; in 1841, 17,804. Houses 3,214. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 15,759; in 1841, 16,987. Houses 3,071. One half or upwards of the whole surface is bog; most of the remainder consists of inferior land, and has a bleak and haggard appearance; and almost the only spots of pleasant character are the immediate shores of the lake of Loughglynn, and especially the demesne and immediate environs of Frenchpark. The highest ground, Buckhill, is near the centre of the parish, and has an altitude above sea-level of 416 feet. The lake of Loughglynn is the largest sheet of water, and has a surface-elevation above sea-level of 284 feet; and the other lakes are Loughs Cloonagh, Errit, and Cloonacally,—the last of which has a surface-elevation above sea-level of 270 feet. The river Breegeog flows along part of the eastern boundary, and receives from the interior the rivulets of Curricnabrabher and Amugeeragh. Loughglynn communicates both with

the rivulets of Francis and Cloonard, and with the river Lung; and the last of these streams waters most of the western district, and receives the tribute of the Annaderryboy. The principal residences, additional to Frenchpark-house, are Sheepwalk-house, French's-lodge, Ratra, Mullen, Cloonshanville-cottage, Loughglynn-house, Rook-Island, Kiltymaine, Silverfeld, Cabir, Derry-lodge, and Errit-lodge. The road from Boyle to Tuam, and that from Roscommon to Swineford, intersect each other in the interior. In 1843, the Tibohine Loan Fund had a capital of £616, circulated £3,193 in 1,168 loans, realized a nett profit of £42 7s. 7d., expended for charitable purposes £40 16s. 10d., and belonged wholly to one proprietor.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Elphin. Tithe composition, £347 1s. 6½d.; glebe, £29 15s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectory of Tibohine constitutes the corps of the prebend of Artaugh; and the incumbent holds also the benefice of Lisonagh, in the dio. of Lismore, but is resident in Tibohine. The perpetual curacy of Loughglynn is within the parish and benefice of Tibohine; and the following statistics are all exclusive of the district assigned to that curacy. Pop., in 1831, 6,336. The church is situated about 2 miles west-north-west of Frenchpark, and was built about a century ago, at a cost now unknown. Sittings 150; attendance 40. Three Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 900, 700, and 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 167, and the Roman Catholics to 6,552; and 14 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 a-year from the London Hibernian Society, and advantages worth about £10 from Mr. French, and two with respectively £8 and £20 from Lord Dillon—had on their books 719 boys and 401 girls.

TIBRACH. See **TIPPERAGHNEY.**

TICKILLEN, a parish in the barony of East Shelmallee, 3½ miles north-west of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, south-eastward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 2,866 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches,—of which 799 acres, 2 roods, 6 perches form a detached district of 1½ mile by 4, situated 2½ miles to the east. The detached district contains part of the village of **CASTLE-BRIDGE**: which see. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,185; in 1841, 1,260. Houses 198. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,015; in 1841, 1,112. Houses 172. The main body extends along the left bank of the river Slaney, down to a perch or two below Ferry-Carrig; and the detached district extends along the left bank of the Sow, down to the vicinity of its embouchure, and of the village of Castle-Bridge. The banks of the Slaney within the main body are powerfully picturesque; and the whole parochial surface, with the exception of some sandy and unprofitable ground, consists of good land, and possesses a large aggregate of artificial decoration. "There are few views more striking than that which is obtained from the bridge of Ferry-Carrig, nor do we remember to have seen anywhere a more striking combination of objects. Above the bridge, the windings of the broad tidal river, with its high and partially wooded banks; below, the expanded estuary, with its cultivated slopes; on either side of the river, the roads which have been cut out of the solid rock, exhibiting the manifold contortions and disruptions of the schistose strata; the long and simple timber bridge, crossing the mouth of the river, and connecting the above roads; the grey and time-honoured walls of the rastle of Ferry-Carrig, which crowns the steep, and presides over the romantic scene—all combine to arrest the attention of even

the most casual observer." The principal residences within the main body of the parish are Killowen-house, Newtown-house, Moat-park, and Perry-lodge,—the last the seat of Mr. Trake; and the principal within the detached district are Seaview, Edenvale-house, and Ballybeggan-house. The ruins of two churches stand in respectively the main body and the detached district.—This parish is a vicarage of two parts, or rather a double vicarage, in the dio. of Ferns. The larger vicarial section is part of the benefice of **KILPATRICK**: which see. Vicarial tithe composition, £00; glebe, £9. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £63 7s. 9d.; and are inappropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 71 Churchmen, 8 Protestant dissenters, and 860 Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school. The smaller vicarage section is part of the benefice of **ARDOLME**: which see. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £29 19s. 4d., and the rectorial for £28 13s. 6d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Lord Portsmouth. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in Castle-Bridge, but not within the Tickillen part of that village. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 32 Churchmen, 12 Protestant dissenters, and 455 Roman Catholics.

TICKMACREVAN, a parish in the barony of Lower Glenarm, co. Antrim, Ulster. It contains the town of **GLENARM**, and part of the village of **CARNLOUGH**: see these articles. Length, southward, 8 miles; breadth, from 1¼ to 4½; area, 20,506 acres, 3 roods, 22 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,859; in 1841, 4,443. Houses 720. But these measurements and statistics include also the parish of **TEMPLEUGHTER**: which see. The surface extends southward from the village of **CARNLOUGH**, yet is bounded, over scarcely 4 miles, by the north channel; and it consists principally of a section of the mountains, escarpments, and glens, upon the abrupt eastern face of the great tabular trap district of Antrim, and of the portion of superb sea-coast which lies round the head of Glenarm bay, and is adorned with the woods and other embellishments of the demesne of Glenarm castle. The summit of Collin-Top, a little beyond the north-western extremity of the parish, has an altitude above sea-level of 1,419 feet. The hamlet of Straidkelly, on the coast between Glenarm and Carnlough, had, in 1831, a pop. of 172. The fine new coast road, from Larne to Cushendall and Ballycastle, passes along the sea-board.—This parish is a rectory, and, together with the included rectory of Templeoughter, a separate benefice, in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £240; glebe, £46 7s. 6d. Gross income, £286 7s. 6d.; nett, £267 12s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated at Glenarm, and was built about 62 years ago, at the private expense of the Antrim family, and enlarged in 1822, by means of a loan of £276 18s. 5½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; attendance, from 100 to 150. The two Presbyterian meeting-houses have an attendance of respectively 150 and 90. The Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of 30. The two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 250 and 335; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 490 Churchmen, 1,622 Presbyterians, and 1,930 Roman Catholics; 4 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 172 scholars; and 7 daily schools—one of which at Glenarm was salaried with £10 a-year from a legacy, one with £8 from the National Board, and one with £1 from the rector—had on their books 200 boys and 114 girls. In 1843, one National school at Faystown was salaried with £8 a-year from the National Board, and had on its books 34 boys and 26 girls; one at Harp

hall, with £8 13s. 4d., and had 60 boys and 37 girls; one at Knockstaken, with £8 6s. 8d., and had 22 boys and 15 girls; one at Cornalbana, with £7 6s. 8d. and had 29 boys and 17 girls; and one at Aughagash, with £12, and had 42 boys and 42 girls.

TIDAVNET. See TEDAVNET.

TIELIN. See TEELIN.

TIERKELLY, a chalybeate well in the parish of Drumballyrouney, barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It is situated near Drumballyrouney church, and near the road from Rathfriland to Ballinabinch, 2 miles north-north-east of Rathfriland. "Tierkelly water," says Mr. Atkinson, "is a very strong chalybeate, as appears from its thick blue scum, from its striking a claret colour with galls, and a durable blue from log-wood. Whilst it appears by these trials to be well saturated with iron, it is otherwise exceedingly light, and free from any considerable mixture of heterogeneous matter. This water does not appear to have been much used; but from several casual trials, has been effectual for the scurvy, both internally and externally used."

TIERSHANAGHAN, a village in the parish of Ballyheigue, barony of Clannaurice, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 19 acres. Pop., in 1841, 222. Houses 34. It is a very poor place, containing not one tolerably good house, and only three houses above the class of the most miserable cabins.

TIFFERNAN. See TIEFFERNAN.

TIHALLEN. See TEHALLOAN.

TIKILLEN. See TICKILLEN.

TILLEN. See TEELIN.

TIMAHOE, a parish in the barony of Clane, 3½ miles north by west of Robertstown, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, southward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 3; area, 9,896 acres, 39 perches,—of which 10 acres, 30 perches are reservoir for the supply of the Grand Canal. Pop., in 1831, 1,527; in 1841, 1,680. Houses 276. A large proportion of the surface, comprising very nearly all the western and the northern districts, is part of the bog of TIMAHOE [see next article]; but the remainder consists, in general, of good land. The highest ground, Drumachon, situated in the north-west, and surrounded with bog, has an altitude above sea-level of 311 feet. The Grand Canal draws supply from the interior, and passes, on its summit-level, very near the southern boundary, yet does not come within the parochial limits. Timahoe hamlet and Timahoe-house are situated nearly in the centre. The other chief hamlets are Skeaghard and Cappagh; the other chief residences are Corduff-house, Hodgestown-house, and Coolcarigan-house; and the principal antiquity is the ruin of Blackwood-castle. The road from Robertstown to Enfield passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £238; glebe, £10. Gross income, £248; nett, £231 17s. 6d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also two chaplaincies in the city of Dublin, and the perpetual curacy of Grangegorm in the dio. of Dublin, and is non-resident in Timahoe. A curate receives a salary of £75. There is no church; and the Protestants attend the church of Ballinacagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 14, and the Roman Catholics to 1,541; and 3 hedge-schools had on their books 44 boys and 22 girls.

TIMAHOE, a bog in the parishes of Timahoe and Ballinacagh, barony of Clane, in the parish of Scullagestown, barony of Ikenethy and Oughteran, in the parish of Killeenague, barony of Connell, and in the parishes of Kilpatrick, Ardkill, Mylarstown, and Duffierth, barony of Carbery, co. Kildare, Leinster. Its length, southward, is 5½ miles; its greatest breadth is 4½; and its area is 12,878 acres.

It is bounded, on the north, by an abrupt range of gravel hills, which separates it from the Blackwater, and which extends from Muckland-hill by Dunfort to Kilmurry; on the east, by the high ridge which extends from Graigue by Timahoe and Staplestown to Doneda; on the south, by the island of Allen; and on the south-west, and west, by a gravel ridge, which separates it from the large bog of Lulliamore. Its highest point has an elevation of 25 feet above the summit-level of the Grand Canal, and 289 feet above the level of high water in Dublin bay, and its lowest point is an elevation of 32 feet below the summit-level of the Grand Canal, and 232 feet above the level of high water in Dublin bay. Its average depth is about 25 feet; and almost everywhere below it is a bed of tenacious blue clay, varying from 1 foot to 3 feet in thickness, and superincumbent on a mass of mixed clay and limestone gravel of unknown depth. Its surface is, in general, excessively wet; and in some places, quagmires, occasioned by springs, extend a mile in length. The estimated expense of reclaiming the bog is £21,470 2s.

TIMAHOE, a village in the parish of Fossy or Timahoe, barony of Cullenagh, Queen's co., Leinster. It stands at the intersection of the road from Maryborough to Leighlin-bridge, with that from Stradbally to Ballinakilly and Abbeyleix, 4 miles south-south-west of Stradbally, 5½ south-south-east of Maryborough, 6½ north-north-east of Ballinakilly, and 6½ north-east of Abbeyleix. Its uncorrupted or original name was Teach-Mochoe, 'the house of Mochoe'; and arose from the foundation of a monastic establishment, which monkish annalists date so high as the latter part of the 5th century, and ascribe to a St. Mochoe. The actual monastery, however, seems to have been founded by O'More of Leix, probably in the 10th century, and merely dedicated to the saint whose name it bears. The pile is said to have been burned in 1142; its property was granted, in the reign of Elizabeth, to the family of Loftus; and some unimportant remains of the structure still exist. In the vicinity of the ruins are a pillar-tower, and the picturesque remains of a castle built by the family of Loftus; and at the distance of about a mile is an ancient rath or fort. In 1642, the Irish under General Preston were defeated near Timahoe by General Monk. Fairs are held at the village on April 3, July 3, and Oct. 18. Pop., in 1831, 96. Houses 9.

TIMOGUE, a parish in the barony of Stradbally, 2 miles south-south-west of the town of Stradbally, Queen's co., Leinster. Length, northward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 2,490 acres, 3 roads, 32 perches. Pop., in 1831, 300; in 1841, 367. Houses 56. The land is, in general, very good. The summit of a hill on the east has an altitude above sea-level of 783 feet. The Straid rivulet runs along the west, and has there an elevation above sea-level of 321 feet. The road from Stradbally to Timahoe passes along the western border. The only other noticeable objects are Timogue-house, the parish church, and the site of a castle.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition and gross income, £158 19s. 9d.; nett, £115 3s. 10d. Patron, the Marquis of Lansdowne. The church is an old building, of unknown date and cost. Sittings 100; attendance 50. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 39, and the Roman Catholics to 280; and a pay daily school was salaried with £6 a-year from subscription, and had on its books 18 boys and 18 girls.

TIMOLEAGUE, a parish, partly in the eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, but chiefly in the barony of Ibane and Barryroe, co. Cork, Munster. The Ibane and Barryroe section contains

the small town of **TIMOLEAGUE**: see next article. Length and breadth of the parish, each 2 miles. Area of the Carbery section, 708 acres; of the Ibane and Barryroe section, 2,165 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,824; in 1841, 1,683. Houses 304. Pop. of the Carbery section, in 1831, 286; in 1841, 292. Houses 44. Pop. of the rural districts of the Ibane and Barryroe section, in 1831, 818; in 1841, 759. Houses 133. Part of the land is of indifferent quality; and the remainder is excellent. The stream and the little estuary of the Arigadeen, "the little silver river," wash all the north and the east; and a tiny affluent of the estuary waters the interior. Over a mile before reaching the town, the Arigadeen flows in a serpentine course, at the foot of a hill; at its reaching the town, it washes the walls of an ancient castle, flows past the verge of the churchyard, and glides beneath the walls of an ancient abbey; and it then expands into increased width on its way to Courtmacsherry bay, and woos the eye down to a prospect of its agreeable sea-banks. Among the seats are Umera-house, Timoleague-house, and Barry's-Hall,—the second the residence of Colonel Travers, and the third the residence of Mr. Lucas, noticed as follows by Dr. Smith: "To the south-west of the town, on a rising ground, is Barry's-Hall, built by the Hon. Capt. Barry, on the estate of the late Lord Barrymore; it has a prospect of part of the arm of the sea, which comes up to the foot of the hill on which it stands, forming an handsome basin, interspersed with small islands."—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ross. Tithe composition, £413 8s. 8½d.; glebe, £15. Gross income, £428 8s. 8½d.; nett, £367 7s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1810, by means of a loan of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 110; attendance 120. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilmaloda. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 161, and the Roman Catholics to 1,545; a Protestant Sunday school had on its books 9 boys and 31 girls; and 5 daily schools—one of which was about to become connected with the National Board, one was salaried with £8 a-year from the London Ladies' Liberman Society, and £7 from subscription, and another with £6 from subscription—were usually attended by about 239 scholars.

TIMOLEAGUE, an ancient and once important, but now decayed and small market town, in the parish of Timoleague, barony of Ibane and Barryroe, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the right bank of the Arigadeen estuary, 3 miles above its expansion into Courtmacsherry bay, 4 miles east-north-east of Clonakilty, 5 south-west by west of Kilbrittain, 7 south-west-west of Bandon, 2½ south-west by south of Cork, and 148½ south-west of Dublin. "The former eminence of this place chiefly proceeded from a religious foundation, whose ruins still exist, and are worthy of the traveller's attention. The abbey of Timoleague has been attributed to various founders, but may be confidently ascribed, on the authority of a manuscript formerly reposed in its archives, to William Barry, lord of Ibane, who died on the 17th of December, 1373. The establishment was one of the noblest in the county, to which its buildings lent an ornament, and was founded for friars of the order of St. Francis. Provincial chapters of the order were held within its walls in 1536 and 1563, and several persons of distinction were here interred. It shared the common fate at the date of the suppression in the reign of Henry VIII.; but was repaired in the year 1604, and restored, for

a short time, to purposes of secluded piety, by some fervid adherents of the old religion. These remains occupy a low, but lovely and peaceful station, on the banks of the Silver stream, whose tide laves the ancient but still firm walls. The buildings have been long since deprived of their roofing, but in other respects present a curious specimen of the arrangements that prevailed in a monastic structure. They comprise the principal walls of the abbey-church, with an attached cloister, and several apartments, including the refectory. In the choir of the church are the fragments of monuments erected to members of several ancient families, among which have been noticed those of MacCarty Reagh (placed near the centre of the choir), the O'Cuillanes, and the Lords Courcey. It appears from the obituary book of this convent, as cited by Sir James Ware, that the steeple, dormitory, infirmary, and library were rebuilt, about the year 1500, by Edmond Courcey, bishop of Clogher, who had been a friar of this house, and was buried here in 1518. The choir is of an earlier date, and is in a respectable, but not elaborate or costly style of pointed architecture. The arches of the doors and windows are of brown freestone; and it has been observed that the place at which this stone was procured is probably far distant, it not being known that any similar stone exists in the neighbourhood. It appears to be likely that the prosperity of this place was chiefly dependent on the fortunes of its abbey; but that it was once a town of considerable notoriety is unquestionable. At the end of the village opposite to that enriched by the ruins of the monastery, are the vestiges of a castle, said to have been built by the sept of O'Shaughnessy. It is recorded by Smith that Timoleague was formerly much frequented by Spaniards, who here found a ready market for large quantities of wine. He adds that there were, in those busy days, no less than fourteen taverns in this town, at which sack was sold. What fertile materials are afforded, by these details, for the retrospective fancy of a writer prone to people a ruined town and deserted strand, with the tenants of a past day! What mingled scenes of ecclesiastical pomp and laical merriment! A stately abbey, with friars of the grey order, clothed in their gowns and cowls; a shore crowded with Spaniards, bearing the produce of a favourite vintage; and fourteen houses for the sale of sack!—[Brewer's Ireland.] The modern parish-church is a neat and commodious edifice. Sloops can sail up the estuary of the Arigadeen to the town, and lighters can sail past it. Yet the town, though advantageously situated for trade, and fitted to command a considerable extent of circumjacent country, is swamped by the two more eminent towns of Clonakilty and Bandon, and has utterly ceased to be a place of any importance. Fairs are held on March 26, July 5, Aug. 21, and Dec. 6. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Monday of every month. A dispensary in the town is within the Bandon Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £119 10s. 8d., and administered to 3,018 patients. Area of the town, 31 acres. Pop., in 1831, 720; in 1841, 635. Houses 127. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 50; in manufactures and trade, 59; in other pursuits, 25. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 6; on the directing of labour, 55; on their own manual labour, 70; on means not specified, 3.

TIMOLIN, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of East Narragh and Rheban, and of the county of Kildare, Leinster. It contains the villages of BALLYTORE and TIMOLIN: which see. Length, eastward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 2,289 acres, 2 roods, 31 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 2,941, and according to the Eccle-

siastical Authorities, 3,139; but both the latter of these authorities certainly, and the former probably, include the parishes of MOONE and BELAN: which see. Pop., in 1841, 1,611. Houses 238. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 998. Houses 159. The land of the parochial union to which the parish of Timolin belongs varies from very good to very bad; but, in a general view, is of a light arable quality, and averages in annual value about 26s. per plantation acre. The rivulet Griese flows along the western boundary. A cavern occurs in the north-eastern district. The road from Castle-Dermot to Leighlin-bridge passes through the interior. The principal residences are Ballytore-hill, Griesemount, Griese-park, Retreat-house, the Cottage, and Ballytore-house.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £63 15s., and the rectorial for £127 10s.; and the latter are inappropriate in the vicars choral and chairman of Christ-church. The vicarages of Timolin, MOONE, RATHTOOLE, and KILLELAN, and the rectory of BELAN [see these authorities], constitute the benefice of Timolin. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 4,426. Gross income, £458 15s.; nett, £401 17s. 14d. Patron of Killelan, Sir Richard Steele, Bart.; of the other parishes, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of St. Nicholas in the city and dio. of Dublin, and the sinecure and unendowed prebend of Timothan in the cathedral of St. Patrick's; but he is resident in Timolin. The church is of unknown date and cost of erection; and was repaired and new-roofed in 1816, at the cost of £349 3s. 42d., raised by parochial assessment; and enlarged in 1823, by means of a loan of £415 7s. 84d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 110. The Quakers' meeting-house has an attendance of from 50 to 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Castle-Dermot. In 1831, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 311 Churchmen, 47 Protestant dissenters, and 2,781 Roman Catholics; and those of the union consisted of 360 Churchmen, 47 Protestant dissenters, and 4,019 Roman Catholics. In 1834, one daily school in the parish made no return of its attendance; and 4 other daily schools in the parish had on their books 213 boys and 204 girls. The school which made no report was a Quakers' school, chiefly for boarders; one of the other schools was parochial, and aided by the vicar and by the Association for Discourtenancing Vice; and another was partially supported by subscription.

TIMOLIN, a village in the parish of Timolin, barony of East Narragh and Rheban, co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands on the road from Castle-Dermot to Leighlin-bridge, 1½ mile south of Ballytore, and 4½ miles north by east of Castle-Dermot. Its original or uncorrupted name is Teach-Moling; and arose from a monastic establishment which is alleged, though on no very clear or credible authority, to have been founded here, in the seventh century, by a St. Moling of Ferris. The alleged monastery does not pretend to be known to record subsequent to the year 927; yet the monkish chronicler, Friar Clynne, narrates,—according to the Montmorency MSS. quoted by Mr. Brewer,—“that, during the Easter holidays, anno 1323, Philip O'Callan, to whom Timolin then belonged, his son, and many persons of his sept, were slain by Edmond le Botiller, rector of Tullow, and the cantons; who afterwards set fire to O'Callan's church of Thamolyn, which they burned to ashes, with the men, women, and children therein, not sparing the relics of St. Moling.” In the reign of John, a nunnery was founded at Timolin, by Robert Fitz-Richard, lord of Narragh. About

the same period, and by the same person, a castle was erected at the village; it was a military post of some consequence in the period immediately succeeding that of its erection, and continued to be so down to modern times; and, in the 17th century, it was taken by the Marquis of Ormonde, and in spite of Commissioners, named by the contending parties, being actually engaged in adjusting terms of peace—its garrison were, by order of the Lords-justices Parsons and Borlace, put to the sword. In 1843, the Timolin loan fund had a capital of £287, circ. £2,129 in 967 loans, and belonged to 30 proprietors. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday, and June 28. Area of the village, 22 acres. Pop., in 1831, 228; in 1841, 172. Houses 26.

TIMON. See TYMON.

TIMOOLE. See TYMOLE.

TIMOTHAN. See TIMOLIN.

TINEHELY, a small market and post town in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of South Ballinacore, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the rivulet Derry, and on the road from Shillelagh to Wicklow, which is that also from Carnew to Rathdrum, 54 miles north by east of Carnew, 6½ south-west of Aughrim, 14½ south-west of Rathdrum, and 44½ south-south-west of Dublin. It occupies a romantic site among the broken grounds skirting the base of the mountains, which extend from Glen-Aughrim to the vicinity of Newtownbarry; and it is overhung, on the west, by a summit which has an altitude of 1,312 feet above the level of the sea. Both this summit and others nearly as high in the vicinity, command extensive views of the valley toward Aughrim, the mountain ranges which flank it, various adjacent heights, and the comparatively low tract of country which extends to the west. The town was entirely destroyed during the rebellion of 1798, but was soon after rebuilt in an improved manner under the encouragement and partly at the expense of Earl Fitzwilliam, the lord of the manor; and it now presents a neat and agreeable appearance, and has a rather handsome market-house and sessions-house, a dispensary, a soap manufactory, a tan-yard, a few retail shops, an extensive flour-mill, and a comfortable little inn and small posting establishment. The dispensary is within the Shillelagh Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £111 2s. 4d., and administered to 1,409 patients. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday of Jan., Feb. 7, the third Wednesday of March, the second Wednesday of April, May 8, June 4, the Wednesday after June 24, the third Wednesday of July, Aug. 7, the first Wednesday of Sept. and Oct., Nov. 7, and the second Wednesday of Dec. The town is a constabulary station, and the seat of courts of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions,—the latter on the second Wednesday of every month. The Earl of Strafford, usually designated “the unfortunate,” was proprietor of the manor of Tinehely, in common with a vast extent of adjacent estate; and he commenced at Coolrus, about 4 of a mile from the town, the erection of a splendid mansion closely similar to that of Jegginstown Palace, also begun by him, in the vicinity of Naas. Some ruins of the mansion still exist and bear popularly the name of Black Tom's Buildings; and the portions of the ruins which have disappeared supplied stones and bricks for the construction of many of the town's private houses. Closely adjoining the town is the villa of Townview, the residence of Lieut. Moreton; and about 3½ miles distant is Coolattin-Park, the interesting and only Irish seat of Earl Fitzwilliam. Area of the town, 26 acres. Pop., in 1831, 575; in 1841, 640. Houses 99. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 44; in manufactures and trade, 61; in other pursuits, 16. Families de-

pendent chiefly on property and professions, 7; on the directing of labour, 64; on their own manual labour, 50.

TINNEHINCH, or **TINNAHINCH**, a barony in the extreme north-west of Queen's co., Leinster. It is bounded, on the west, the north, and the north-east, by King's county; on the south-east, by the barony of Portnebhinch; and on the south, by the baronies of West Maryborough and Upperwoods. Its length, eastward, is 11½ miles; its greatest breadth is 7; and its area is 54,187 acres, 15 perches,—of which 108 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches are water. The south-west district is occupied by a portion of the Slievebloom mountains; a large proportion of the other districts is unprofitable bog; and the remainder, though generally arable and tolerably fertile, is too minutely subdivided into small farms, and does not produce a sufficiency of food for the local use of the population. The water-shed of the Slievebloom mountains, called the Cones, forms the western part of the southern boundary; and the water-shed, called the Ridge of Cappard, ranges within the interior. Baunreaghcony, the highest summit of the Cones, has an altitude above sea-level of 1,676 feet; the Antonian, the loftiest summit of the Ridge of Cappard, has an altitude of 1,114 feet; and three summits in the interior of the south-western district, and situated to the west of the Ridge of Cappard, have altitudes of respectively 1,054, 1,261, and 1,359 feet. Lough Annaghmore lies on the north-western boundary; and the rivulets Clodiagh, Gorragh, Glenlahan, Glenbarrow, Murglash, and Owenass—all, except the first and the second, affluents or rather head-streams of the Barrow, effect the drainage of most of the barony,—while the Barrow itself, after being formed by two of the streams, flows eastward through the interior.—This barony contains the whole of the parishes of Castlebrack, Kilmanman, Rearymore, and Rosenallis. The only town is part of Mountmellick; and the principal villages are Clonaslee and Rosenallis. Pop., in 1831, 17,113; in 1841, 17,910. Houses 3,011. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,126; in manufactures and trade, 880; in other pursuits, 332. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 83; on the directing of labour, 1,247; on their own manual labour, 1,887; on means not specified, 121. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,545; who could read but not write, 1,701; who could neither read nor write, 2,640. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,067; who could read but not write, 2,826; who could neither read nor write, 3,051.—Tinnehinch barony lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Mountmellick. The total number of tenements valued is 3,749; and of these, 2,749 were valued under £5,—503, under £10,—181, under £15,—109, under £20,—65, under £25,—31, under £30,—35, under £40,—26, under £50,—and 50, at and above £50.

TINNEHINCH, a hamlet in the parish of Rearymore, barony of Tinnehinch, Queen's co., Leinster. It stands on the rivulet Barrow or Glenbarrow, and on the road from Mountmellick to Frankford, 2 miles east by south of Clonaslee. The Barrow at the point of passing below Tinnehinch Bridge, has an elevation above sea-level of 352 feet. Pop. of the hamlet not specially returned.

TINNEHINCH, a village in the parish of St. Mullins, barony of Lower St. Mullins, co. Carlow, Leinster. It stands on the western verge of the county, and on the left bank of the river Barrow, directly opposite to Graigueanamaugh, so as to form a suburb of that town, 5 miles south by west of Borris. The ruined castle of Timnebhinch, once a

seat of the Butlers, is picturesquely situated on the river's banks adjacent to the village; and the ruins of St. Michael's church, St. Michael's burying-ground, and St. Michael's Well, are in the near vicinity. A fair is held on Sept. 29. Area of the village, 16 acres. Pop., in 1841, 221. Houses 40.

TINNEHINCH, the secluded but beautiful seat of James Grattan, Esq., on the eastern verge of the parish of Powerscourt, barony of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is situated on the river Bray, adjacent to the glen of the Dargle and to the demesne of Powerscourt, ¾ of a mile south-west of Enniskerry. See **DARGLE** and **POWERS-COURT**. It possesses surpassing interest as the place where the celebrated orator Grattan composed, and often recited, the speeches which have immortalized his name in literature. "The house is of moderate dimensions, and is placed at the foot of a lofty hill, richly wooded through its whole ascent. A lawn extends to the silver bosom of the river, and the grounds attached to the residence were ornamentally planted under the directions of Mr. Grattan. But the chief beauties of the demesne are borrowed from the splendid improvements of Powerscourt, the whole charms of which territory conduce towards its decoration. At this place—on a spot thus deeply retired, amidst some of the most captivating scenery of a country he truly loved—the late admired orator, and venerated friend of mankind, passed the evening of a life devoted to the service of the public. It would be superfluous to expatiate on the interest which Tinnebhinch must retain with a very distant posterity in its connection with a man so illustrious. The refinements of mental pleasure blend with each inanimate object; and when the feelings of party shall have subsided in utter coldness, and his name be no longer hailed with popular acclamation, this spot must remain consecrated to genius and patriotic benevolence." [Brewer's Ireland.]

TINTERN, or **KINNEAGH**, a parish in the barony of Shelburne, 3 miles north of Fethard, co. Wexford, Leinster. It contains the village of **SALT-MILLS**: which see. Length, southward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 3; area, 6,863 acres, 39 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,602; in 1841, 2,680. Houses 421. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,509. Houses 394. The surface slowly declines to the north-west side of Bannow bay; and is not diversified with either mountain or remarkable hill. The rivulets Tintern and Blackwater effect the drainage southward to Bannow bay. About one-half of the land is arable; and the remainder is chiefly meadow and pasture. The number of townlands is 32. Turbaries are abundant. The climate—in consequence, probably, of the general dryness of the soil—is healthy. A few quarries of building stone are worked. Sea-sand, of a kind suited to manorial purposes, is abundant. The bay of Bannow produces plenty of shell and other fish; and is remarkable, in particular, for large cockles and oysters. A weekly market is held at Tintern; and fairs are held on May 12, and Sept. 21. The principal hamlets are Ballycullane, Taylorstown, Burkestown, and Poundtown; and the principal residences are Tintern-abbey, St. Kieran's-house, St. Martin's Villa, Tamlaght-house, and Ballinraun-house. Ruins of a church or a castle exist on almost every townland; and Danish raths or forts are numerous. The supereminently interesting objects, however, are the abbey, the mansion, the demesne, and the church of Tintern; which, in combination with Bannow bay and the immediately adjacent coast, constitute one of the most fascinating scenes in the county of Wexford. "Tintern-abbey, a monastic ruin of considerable interest, was founded by William, Earl Marshal

of England, and Earl of Pembroke, who wedded the lady Elizabeth de Clare, daughter of Earl Strongbow by his second wife, the Princess Eva Macmurchugh, in whose right he claimed the lordship of Leinster. The Earl of Pembroke, when in great danger at sea, made a vow that, in case he escaped, he would found an abbey on the spot where he landed in safety. His bark found shelter in Bannow Bay, and he religiously performed his vow by founding this abbey, which he dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and filled with Cistercian monks, whom he brought from Tintern in Monmouthshire, a monastery that owed its foundation to the house of de Clare. The new abbey of Tintern was richly endowed by the founder, but experienced some vicissitudes of fortune; and it is stated by Archdall that, in the year 1447, 'the lands belonging to it being very much wasted, and the abbot having rebuilt the house at his own particular cost and charge, it was enacted by parliament that the abbot of Tintern should not in future be compelled to attend parliaments, or other great councils.' After the dissolution of religious houses, the buildings and appurtenances of this monastery were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Anthony Colclough (afterwards Sir Anthony Colclough, knight), to hold *in capite*, at the annual rent of 26s. 4d. Irish money. By the Colclough family a part of the structure was converted into a mansion, still their residence; and many of the dependant chapels and outer buildings were removed at different times, the stone being used in erecting the parish-church, and a neat bridge thrown over the meandering river that waters the demesne. The abbey, which still constitutes a commanding and picturesque object, stands on a plain at the foot of a lofty hill, near the stream above noticed, which falls into the bay of Bannow. The abbey church was a handsome building, in the pointed style, designed after the plan and elevation of Dunbrody Abbey, but not so extensive a scale. The walls are still entire, with a square tower rising from the centre; but scarcely any traces of architectural ornament are now to be discovered. The present mansion is chiefly formed from the chancel of the ancient church, and is not well adapted to the purpose of a liberal domestic establishment. Considerable improvements were projected, and many were commenced, by the late Mr. John Colclough, who, amongst other alterations, intended to restore the roof of the venerable abbey. The gardens are extensive and are entirely enclosed with long ranges of substantial wall." [Brewer's Ireland.] Several monuments to members of the Colclough family occur in the parish-church; and the chief of them is a large table monument of black marble, to the memory of Sir Anthony Colclough. The farm-houses in the parish usually present a neat appearance, being white-washed, covered with slate, and shaded with trees.—This parish is an inappropriate rectory, and part of the perpetual curacy of OWENDUFF [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. The tithes are compounded for £300, and belong to Caesar Colclough, Esq. The church was built in 1819, by means of a loan of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and the sum of £369 4s. 7½d. raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 150; attendance 180. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,000 and 1,400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapels of Owenduff and Clongeen. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 244, and the Roman Catholics to 2,396; a Protestant Sunday school had on its books 25 boys and 15 girls; and 7 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 a-year from Mr. Colclough—were usually attended by about 198 scholars.

TIPPER, a parish in the barony of North Naas, 1½ mile east by south of the town of Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, west-south-westward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 3,288 acres, 1 rood, 27 perches. Pop., in 1831, 821; in 1841, 661. Houses 114. The surface is low; consists, for the most part, of land below medium quality; and is traversed by the road from Kill to Bailymore-Eustace. The seats are Craddockstown-house, Tipper-house, and Newtown-house. The principal hamlet is Beggar's-End.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition and gross income, £152; nett, £136 13s. 6½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the adjoining benefice of Naas, in the dio. of Kildare, and is resident in that benefice. 'There is neither church nor chapel. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 31, and the Roman Catholics to 808; and 3 daily schools—one of which was supported by the Rev. Richard Wolf and Miss Wolf—were usually attended by about 105 children.

TIPPERAGHNEY, **TIBBERAGHNEY**, **TIBBRACH**, or **TYBEROUGHNEY**, a parish in the barony of Iverk, 1½ mile south-west of Piltown, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,147 acres, 2 roods, 18 perches. Pop., in 1831, 283; in 1841, 278. Houses 33. The parish lies on the margin of the county, at the confluence of the Lingay and the Suir, and is bounded by the former of these streams on the west, and by the latter on the south-west and the south. The surface consists of very good land, and is traversed by the road from Waterford and Piltown to Clonmel. "Tybroughny or Tipperaghney church," says the Rev. Mr. Sandys, "seems to be a ruin of great antiquity, from Tiobar, 'a well,' and Eochba, a name formerly very common among the Irish, both forming now the modern name of Tybroughny. Here also stands a stately castle, supposed by some to have been built by King John, while living at Waterford. Another account is that it was built, or at least inhabited, by some of the Walshes of the mountains, who were once the proprietors of this entire parish; and this latter tradition derives the name of Tybroughny from the words Tih-Branagh, literally meaning in the Irish language Walsh's House." A town of some importance is traditionally said to have stood at Tipperaghney, about the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion. The hamlet of Knockvoe now stands on the northern boundary.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Fiddown [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £00. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

TIPPERARY,

An inland county of the province of Munster. It constitutes all the north-eastern and the middle-eastern portion of that province, and ranks with Cork and Galway as one of the three greatest counties of Ireland. It is bounded, on the north-west, by the county of Galway; on the north, by King's county; on the east, by Queen's county and the county of Kilkenny; on the south, by the county of Waterford; on the south-west, by the county of Cork; and on the west, by the counties of Limerick and Clare. All its boundary with Galway and Clare is formed by the river Shannon and Lough Derg; 9 miles of its boundary with King's county, by the Little Brosna; respectively 4½, 7, and 5 miles of its boundary with Kilkenny, by a head-stream of the Suir, by the Munster river, and by the Lingay rivulet; about 18 miles of its boundary with Water-

ford, by the river Suir; most of the remainder of its boundary with Waterford, by the Knockmeleadow mountains; probably 8 or 10 miles of its boundary with Limerick, at fitful intervals, by several streamlets, particularly the Bilboa; and all the remainder of its boundaries, or rather the lines of interval between these natural limitations, by the mere artificial boundaries of estates or farms. Its outline is an irregular oblong, extending from north to south, slowly and gradually expanding in its progress southward, and suffering an indentation on the eastern part of the north from King's county, and another on the middle of the west from the county of Limerick. Measured along a series of straight lines, or exclusive of all minor sinuosities, it has a contact of 17½ miles with Galway; of 14½ miles with King's county, across the indentation of that county, or 34 miles round the outline of that indentation; of 11½ miles with Queen's county; of 23½ miles with Kilkenney; of 29½ miles with Waterford; of 5½ miles with Cork; of 28 miles with Limerick, across the indentation of that county, or of 42 miles round the outline of that indentation; and of 9½ miles with Clare. Its greatest length, southward from the mouth of the Little Brosna to the Knockmeleadow mountains at the junction point with the counties of Waterford and Cork, is 50 miles; its greatest breadth, westward in a line about 2 miles north of Fethard, is 29½ miles; but its breadth, over 10 miles at the northern extremity, nowhere exceeds 9½ miles; in a line eastward from the end of the Limerick indentation, is 16½ miles,—and, in a line eastward, falling upon the end of the King's county indentation, is 21½ miles. Its area comprises 843,887 acres of arable land, 178,183 of uncultivated land, 23,779 of continuous plantations, 2,359 of towns, and 13,523 of water,—in all, 1,061,731 acres. In proportion to its extent, this county contains less unimproved land than any other in the south of Ireland. The uncultivated land is situated partly on the tops and declivities of mountains, particularly on the range of the Devil's Bit and Keeper mountains, and partly as bogs, in low valleys near the margins of rivers and streams. Mr. Griffiths reports that about 30,000 acres might be reclaimed for cultivation, and 60,000 drained for pastures.

Surface.—The south-eastern termination of the Slievebloom mountains slightly touches the extremity of the wing or horn of the county situated on the east side of the King's county indentation; and all the adjoining part of that great range of uplands contributes its scenery to the landscape around Roscrea. The Devil's Bit mountains, rising speedily up from the dingle or defile of Roscrea which separates them from the Slievebloom mountains, extend 15 miles south-westward to the vicinity of Borrisleagh; and they form a continuous ridge of considerable variety of outline, force of character, and extensiveness of view; but they partially belong, over 8 miles of their extent, to the indenting district of King's county,—they have nowhere a basis breadth of more than 4 miles,—and they send up their principal summits, Borrisnoe, Devil's Bit, Kilduff, Knockanarra, and Latteragh, to the altitudes of respectively 1,471, 1,462, 1,583, 1,429, and 1,257 feet above the level of the sea. A bisecting clogher of mountains is intimately connected with the south-west end of the Devil's Bit range; sends one mass southward, with a length of 9½ miles and a breadth of 7½, under the name of the Bilboa mountains, and another mass westward, with a length of 9½ miles and a breadth of 7½, under the name of the Keeper mountains; stands immediately connected, at the west side of the former mass and the south side of the latter one, with the Slieve-Phelim mountains of Limerick; and consti-

tutes, jointly with these mountains, a region of thickly-packed, many-summited, variously-outlined, metalliferous, and magnificent uplands, interspersed with beautiful and romantic glens, and powerfully characterized with escarpments, abrasures, and grassy acclivities. The principal summits of the clogheries within Tipperary, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, but named without reference to a minute distinction between its two sections, are Foilnaman, 1,205 feet; Knockavillage, 1,216; Moher-Hill, 987; Knockbane, 1,188; a height 3 miles north-west of Knockbane, 1,501; a height 3 miles north-west by west of Knockbane, 1,295; Knocknascreggan, 1,296; Knockteigue, 1,312; a height 2½ miles north of Knocknascreggan, 1,543 feet; a height 1½ mile north-east of Knocknascreggan, 1,218; Keeper mountain, 2,268; a height of 1½ mile north-west of Keeper mountain, 1,607; Moher-Slieve, 1,783; and a height 4 miles east of Newport-Tip, 1,204. A narrow but beautiful ridge, called the Slievenamuck mountains or the Tipperary hills, extends in the direction of east by north from within ¼ of a mile of the boundary with Limerick, past the southern vicinity of the town of Tipperary, and along the north side of the picturesque glen of Aberlow; and it has a mean basis-breadth of less than a mile, exhibits in its declivities a profusion of wood and cultivation, and sends aloft, as its principal summits, Moanour mountain, Slievenamuck, and a height 2½ miles east by north of Slievenamuck, to the altitude of respectively 1,103, 1,215, and 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. The magnificently grand mountain-range of the Galtees come in from the south-western extremity of the county of Limerick, and extend, within Tipperary, 9 miles eastward to the valley of the Suir, at a point about 2 miles west-north-west of Cahir; they have their culminating-point in Galteemore, 3,015 feet of altitude above sea-level, on the boundary with Limerick; they possess, within Tipperary, an extreme basis-breadth of 5½ miles, and everywhere a basis-breadth of considerable expansion; they rise steeply and in some places inaccessiblely up, in their northern acclivities, but descend more shelvingly and slopingly on the south; they constitute both a museum of brilliant highland landscapes, and a mighty and most beautiful perspective to far-away scenes, particularly athwart 'the Golden Vale,' and down the windings of the Suir; and they send aloft, as their principal summits, along their watershed, 7 heights of respectively 2,588, 2,636, 2,378, 1,969, 1,577, 1,437, and 1,476 feet of altitude above sea-level,—on the north side of their watershed, two heights, of respectively 2,166 and 2,109 feet of altitude,—and on the south side of their watershed, three heights of respectively 1,977, 1,591, and 856 feet of altitude. The Knockmeleadow mountains extend strictly parallel with the Galtees, and belong rather more to Waterford than to Tipperary, and partially also, under the name of the Kilworth mountains, to Cork. See KNOCKMELEADOW. The portion or rather side of these mountains within Tipperary has a basis-breadth of from 1½ mile to 3½ miles; it is cloven along the western part of the boundary with Waterford, to the extent of 3½ miles by the mountain vale of Arraglin; it possesses on the eastern part of the boundary with Waterford, the summits of Sugarloaf-hill, Knockmeleadow-proper, and two other heights to the east of the latter, with altitudes above sea-level of respectively 2,144, 2,609, 2,101, and 1,846 feet; and it lifts up, wholly within Tipperary, the summits of Cornan-hill, Knockanard, Farbreaga, Knockshanahallian, and West Croghan, with altitudes of respectively 1,180, 1,337, 1,703, 2,150, and 1,718 feet.

A small but acclivitous and lofty group, that of Slievenaman, soars up from the plain in the south-east corner of the county; and its principal summits, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are Slievenaman, 2,364,—Carrickabrock, 1,859,—Knockanaua, 1,654,—a height nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Knockanaua, 1,088,—a height $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Nine-mile-house, 852,—and a height nearly 1 mile south-west of Carrickabrock, 1,589. Another small but picturesque group, occupying an area of 34 miles by 23, overhangs the lower part of Lough Derg, contributing some features to the scenery of that lake, and blending from many points of view with the great congeries of the Keeper mountains, from which it is separated only by the valley or dingle which takes along the mail-road from Limerick to Nenagh; and its four principal summits have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 1,083, 1,127, 1,206, and 1,517 feet. These various groups, and ridges, and congeries of mountains, impart strength and brilliance to the landscapes of all parts of the county, and afford noble perspectives to even the most distant portions of its plains; and other heights, though rarely acquiring the loftiness of hills, and generally consisting of mere swells and undulations, serve to relieve the interior of the champaign grounds from monotony, and, in some instances, to lift the eye round panoramic scenes of great extent and uncommon beauty. The broad, spreading, fertile, and luscious valley of the Suir flanks all the east side of the Devil's Bit and the Bilboa mountains; the broad, beautiful, and most fructiferous dingle, called the Golden Vale, extends from the valley of the Suir eastward to the Slievenaman mountains, and westward between the Bilboa and the Slievenamuck mountains, away into the county of Limerick; the picturesque and lovely vale of Aherlow extends westward from the valley of the Suir, between the Slievenamuck and the Galtees mountains; the limestone valley of the Tar extends westward from the valley of the Suir, between the Galtees and the Knockmeledown mountains; part of the northern half of the surpassingly rich valley of the Suir, after the river assumes an easterly course, forms all the eastern part of the southern border of the county; and the opulent, lovely, and luxuriant plain of Ormond constitutes all the narrow district lying north of the Keeper and the Arra or Lough Derg mountains. The low grounds of the county are thus a gorgeous assemblage of wealth, brilliance, and beauty. Yet the district which constitutes the north-eastern and the eastern borders, from the vicinity of Roscrea all the way south to the vicinity of the Slievenaman mountains, are first a sheet of sheer bog about $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and next an expanse of low, spreading, moorish hills, whose loftiest summits acquire an altitude of from 300 to 600 feet above the level of the adjacent plain.

Waters.—All the lakes of the county of Tipperary, excepting its portion of Lough Derg, are small and unimportant. The principal, together with their respective area, are Loughs Curra, Dheen, and Boheen, 21 acres, 35 perches, in the parish of Clonbeg, and barony of Clanwilliam; Muskerry, 25 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches in the parish of Templemore, and barony of Clanwilliam; Carrownreddy, 14 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches, in the parish of Tipperary, and barony of Clanwilliam; Rockwell, 20 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches in the parish of Knockgraffon, and barony of Middlethird; Nabinch, 22 acres, 38 perches in the parish of Ballingarry, and barony of Lower Ormond; Ourna, 31 acres, 1 rood, 28 perches, and Claree, 19 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches in the parish of Cloghprior, and barony of Lower Ormond; Avon, 15 acres, 19 perches in the parish of Finwoe, and barony of Lower

Ormond; Ballinagrass and other loughlets, 38 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches in the parish of Kilbarran, and barony of Lower Ormond; Paulawee, Clareen, and Black, 54 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches in the parish of Killodiernan, and barony of Lower Ormond; Ourna, 37 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches in the parish of Knight, and barony of Lower Ormond; Friar's, 10 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches in the parish of Lorrha, and barony of Lower Ormond; Templemore, 16 acres, 16 perches in the parish of Templemore, and barony of Eliogurty; and several loughlets, 60 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches in the parish of Corbally, and barony of Ikerrin. Excepting these lakes, and a few acres of water in the parishes of Innislonnaght and Kilcooley, all the 13,600 acres of water exhibited in the Ordnance Survey as belonging to Tipperary, are in Lough Derg, and the rivers Suir and Shannon. All the district west of the summit-line of the Devil's Bit and the Bilboa mountains, and also a small portion of the Golden Vale around the episcopal village of Emly, belong to the basin of the Shannon, and are drained to that monarch river, or to its great expansion of Lough Derg, by a number of inconsiderable rivulets, the chief of which are the Brosna, the Nenagh, the Kilmastulla, and the Mulkern. A tiny district at the south-western extremity of the county belongs to the basin of the great Blackwater, and is drained by the Arraglin rivulet, and one or two rilly headstreams of the Funcheon. Another tiny district, in the vicinity of Roscrea, constituting the north end of the county's region of bog, gives birth to the Nore, and is drained for a brief distance by its nascent stream. A third inconsiderable district, though larger than the two preceding, and not very far from being identical with the hilly and moorish little region on the eastern border of the county, is drained by the King's river and the Munster river, confluent tributaries eastward to the central Nore. All the vast remainder of the county belongs to the basin of the SUIR: which see. The only navigations of the county are that of the Shannon along all the boundary with Clare and Galway, and that of the Suir up the southern boundary to Clonmel.

Minerals.—A formation of clay slate, greywacke, and greywacke slate, constitutes the greater portion of the Keeper mountains, the Bilboa mountains, and the Lough Derg mountains, a small part of the Knockmeledown mountains, and a considerable part of the Galtees mountains, the Devil's Bit mountains, and the Slievenamuck mountains. A formation of old conglomerate, with red, purple, and grey clay slate, constitutes most of the Knockmeledown mountains, rather more than one-half of the Galtees, and a considerable portion of the Slievenamuck group. A formation of yellow sandstone and sandstone conglomerate constitutes the northern part of the Devil's Bit range, a broad belt round the Keeper and Bilboa congeries, and narrow belts round the Lough Derg mountains, the Galtees, the Knockmeledown mountains, and the Slievenamuck mountains. A formation of old red sandstone and sandstone conglomerate, constitutes a portion of the centre of the Keeper mountains, the western declivities of these mountains, the district around Newport-Tip, and thence to the Shannon, a narrow belt between the clay slate and the yellow sandstone of the Lough-Derg mountains, and the central and eastern portions of the Slievenamuck range. A coal formation, partially containing workable seams of coal, constitutes the district of moorish hill on the eastern border of the county, the district westward thence till within a few miles of Cashel, a tiny district closely adjacent to Cashel, and another tiny district a little north-north-west of Clonmel. Wings and ramifications of the great central *foetz* limestone

plain of Ireland constitute very nearly all the vast remainder of the county.—“The position of the sandstone on the flanks of the Knockmeleadow mountains, is generally conformed to the inclination presented by the surface of the subjacent clay slate, but the masses on the higher grounds approach more and more to a horizontal arrangement.” “The strata of the sandstone in the upper region of the Galtees, are almost horizontal, yet gently curved, following the form of the summit, and precipitously broken off on the sides, where they frequently crop out. On the flanks where they are not abruptly broken off, they become more inclined, and appear to be conformed to the surface of the clay slate on which they rest. The sandstone varies much in character; but in general it is a fine-grained rock, composed of grains of quartz closely aggregated. The sandstone of Slievenamuck yields excellent flags.” “The direction of the strata of the clay slate of the Keeper and Bilboa mountains varies. The sandstone in one part near Newport on the west side of the range is a coarse red conglomerate, and rests unconformably on the clay slate. Copper was formerly dug in these mountains, at Lackamore, 5 miles east of Newport. There are three veins, one of them thicker than the rest, and bearing rich copper ore in bunches. The workings in this vein extended above 700 feet in length, and 150 feet in depth. An attempt was made early in the present century to renew the works, but the machinery was insufficient to keep the mine free from water. Considerable quantities of lead mixed with silver were obtained last century in an opening at the junction of the clay slate with the floetz limestone, near the village of Silvermines. This opening had been filled with clay, sandy clay, sand, decomposed slate, and scattered blocks of limestone, Lydian stone, and sandstone, the whole mass being penetrated or cemented by metallic depositions of various kinds; and in this ‘softness,’ as the miners termed it, the operations were conducted.” “The floetz limestone of the county presents, in its connection with other rocks, and in its organic remains, several features similar to those of the mountain limestone of Derbyshire and the north of England, but differs in this, that the tract occupied by it forms an extensive plain, marked only by slight undulations.” “The coal-field forms a low range of hills, placed upon the floetz limestone, and elevated above it. It varies in its elevation, being highest and most abrupt on the north-western side, where the hills rise from 300 to 600 feet above the limestone plain. On this side the dip both of the limestone and superincumbent coal strata is greater than on the other side. Towards the south-east the surface declines gradually, and the streams which water the tract mostly flow in that direction. The strata are more gently inclined here. The aspect of the hills varies, but they are commonly rounded with intervening hollows. The junction of the limestone with the coal formation is generally at the foot of the hills, but sometimes half way up their side. Immediately above the limestone, shale and grit stone alternate, there being two beds of each: the upper gritstone, when not covered by the superior beds, constitutes the main body of the elevated part of the coal hills: it is marked by repeated undulations, forming unequal ridges, with intervening hollows or troughs, having their greatest extension or length generally from north-east to south-west. In these troughs, the coal beds are found resting upon fire-clay, which intervenes between them and the grit stone, and forms the floor of the coal, and covered by shale, grit, and then shale again. Sometimes this series is repeated so as to give two seams of coal. The troughs are generally from 50 to 70 yards deep from the surface

to the coal, near the centre of the trough, and from 500 to 700 yards wide at the surface.”

Agriculture.—The barony of Middlethird was selected by the Irish Poor Commissioners as the field of inquiry into the agricultural and economical condition of Tipperary; and it may probably be regarded as a fair average specimen of the county. Bog is scarce in the barony; and the paucity of fuel is severely felt in its southern districts. Commonage is unknown; and woodlands occur only within gentlemen’s demesnes. About one-third or one-fourth of the barony is pasture; and most of the remainder is tillage,—principally with a rich deep loam, on a substratum of limestone. The proportion of grazing land increased during the five years preceding the Commissioners’ inquiry; but previous to these years it had decreased. Grazing farms, in a general view, are few, and large, and held by gentlemen. Fences separating farms usually consist of double ditches, and those separating fields usually consist of single ditches; and both classes are, for the most part, in such good condition that only very trivial loss is sustained from the trespassing of cattle. Rents were supposed to have fallen from 20 to 30 per cent. during the 12 years preceding the inquiry of the Commissioners. Leases are much less in use now than at a recent period; and such as still exist are usually for 31 years or three lives in the case of farms, and for 21 years in the case of cottage and glebe lands. The system of sub-letting is falling into desuetude; yet at the period of the Commissioners’ inquiry about one-fourth of the barony continued to be held by middlemen. Attempts to consolidate small farms have frequently been made by landlords, but have usually been resisted or violently resented by the ejected tenants and the general body of the peasantry. Competition for small holdings is so great that, on occasion of almost every vacancy, persons offer more than the land is worth, and enter on its possession on terms quite incompatible with their obtaining more from it than the most miserable subsistence. This competition has been a prolific source of crime; and it usually incapacitates the small tenant from paying his rent in any way but by labour to his landlord. “The course of cropping is uniformly very severe. Potatoes, wheat, and oats, form the series, and it is repeated if the land will bear it. The potatoes are manured, or perhaps limed; they are still generally cultivated by the spade, and set in beds called larry-beds, having the earth out of the trenches thrown over the manure, which is spread on the ground, and the seed is then planted. This system requires more manure than setting potatoes in drills with a plough, which is every year becoming more common, and its advantages in saving labour and manure, and its superior facilities of killing the weeds among the crops when growing, are becoming more known.” Stall-feeding as ancillary to manuring is unknown; town manure is in smart request at from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per 15 cwt.; furze, bog-earth, and weeds are sedulously stored up in the dung-yard; and other practices prevail which indicate scarcity and dearth of manure. The common white potatoes are preferred as crops to all the better varieties, by both the cottiers and the farmers, on account of their making a remunerating return on more exhausted land, and yielding a more abundant return on good land. Wheat is grown more commonly after potatoes than after fallow; the seed is steeped in brine as a preventive of smut; the growing crop is usually rolled, and twice weeded; none of the produce is of prime quality; and much of the portions raised by the small farmers is thrashed immediately after harvest in order to pay debts or rent. The potato is in general use for the feeding of cattle; clover, rye-grass, and vetches,

have of late been increasingly cultivated; but turnips and mangel-wurzel are not in use. "After the common rotation of crops has been taken once or twice, or on some of the best lands three or four times, the ground is left to grass for 6 or 8 years. Grass or clover seeds are usually sown with the oats, the last crop of the tillage course; and for the two following years, the produce is mown and then grazed, until the land is again broken up by the plough. Small farmers frequently do not sow any grass seeds, nor mow the crop; they also break up the ground after a shorter interval. Owing to the warmth and moisture of the climate, and from the late period (the month of August) at which they are cut, the crops of hay are heavier than would be produced by land of equal goodness in Great Britain; but it is probable that from its more succulent nature, the hay will not support or fatten cattle better than a smaller quantity of English hay." The old-fashioned plough has been generally superseded by an iron plough of similar construction to the Scotch one. The harrows in use, though not of the best description, do effective execution upon the friable soil of the country. Rollers are rapidly increasing in request. The carts are drawn each by one horse, and have narrow wheels and low rail-formed sides; and they carry but a small load. When straw is wanted for thatching, the corn is often knocked out against a board by the hand; but when the straw is wanted for other purposes, the corn is usually thrashed with the flail. The con-acre system is prevalent; and the quantity of land usually taken by a family is from a rood to an acre. Very little cheese is made; and even butter is not produced in large quantity, but is generally of good quality.—In 1841, there were, within the civic districts of the county, 230 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 110 of from 5 to 15 acres, 22 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 21 of upwards of 30 acres; and within the rural districts, 13,032 of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 12,787 of from 5 to 15 acres, 4,938 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 2,900 of upwards of 30 acres. In the same year, there were, within the entire county, 25,630 male farmers of upwards of 15 years of age, 122 male farmers of less than 15 years of age, 1,585 female farmers of upwards of 15 years of age, 7 female farmers of less than 15 years of age, 64,370 male servants and labourers of upwards of 15 years of age, 3,647 male servants and labourers of less than 15 years of age, 9,963 female servants and labourers of upwards of 15 years of age, 1,135 female servants and labourers of less than 15 years of age, 467 ploughmen, 398 gardeners, 18 graziers, 1,216 male herds, 11 female herds, 150 care-takers, 5 land-agents, 408 land-stewards, 24 gamekeepers, and 300 dairy keepers.

Social Condition.—The article 'Tipperary,' in the Penny Cyclopædia, contains the following instructive digest of the information relative to the condition of the people elicited by the Poor Inquiry Commissioners:—"The demand for labour at the time of the inquiry was considered to have decreased, while the population had increased. Wages, which had in the course of 10 years undergone a diminution of about 2d. per day, were usually for men 6d. a-day, with food, and in harvest 1s. a-day with food, or when hired for a whole year 7½d. a-day in summer, and 6d. a-day in winter without food. Boys under sixteen received 8d. a-day in harvest time, or if hired by the year 15s. per quarter, or in some baronies, 20s. per quarter. If a labourer worked 250 days in the year, at 8d. a-day, he received £8 6s. 8d., which may be considered as the full average of the yearly earnings of the class. In the seasons when work is slack, mid-winter, and a month before harvest, many of them resort to begging. To this the labourer

may add a little by eggs, and about £3 by his pigs. When food is dear, the labourer has to work sometimes for six weeks in July and August, merely for his food, consisting generally of potatoes and milk. When a farmer feeds his labourer, he gives him commonly better food than he would have at home. If a labourer has a cottage, potato garden, and milk from his employer, as is usual, these are considered equivalent to a third or a half of his wages. The labourers in the richest grazing districts are the worst off. The labourers, when they obtain permanent employment at fixed wages, exhibit generally increased cleanliness and decency of appearance, and their cabins are better furnished. There is no employment for women, except in some of the baronies in harvest time, and perhaps in the potato planting and digging seasons, when they earn about 6d. a-day. Formerly they spun wool for their own clothes, but this practice has ceased for several years, probably because the manufactured article can now be purchased cheaper. The rearing of fowls is the source of some profit; and a couple of pigs will bring in about £3, which is depended upon to pay the rent of the potato garden. There is no work for children under 14 years of age; they are not employed in hoeing or weeding corn or other crops. The cottier tenants, occupiers of less than 10 acres of land, are enabled to feed and clothe their families better than a labourer, but are themselves worse fed than the labourers who are dieted by the farmers. Cottiers seldom keep a cow; they hold their land from year to year, and are generally in arrear for rent, which is always (if a man holds 5 acres or more) expected to be paid in money. The potatoes which the labourer or small cottier grows constitute the food of his family; he himself is frequently fed by his employer. Milk is not used in more than one-half of the families. The greatest expenditure on tobacco is 6d. a-week. Candles for 6 months amount to 3d. per week; and other necessities, under the general designation of 'kitchen,' cost from £1 10s. to £2 10s. for the year. The labourers do not consume any description of groceries. The fees to the Roman Catholic clergy form an important item in a labourer's outlay. The fee for marriage is 25s., for churching a woman 2s. 6d., and for blessing the clay and saying mass at a funeral 5s.; at confession at Easter and Christmas, 1s. is expected; but these fees are often remitted. The dwellings of the labourers are of the most wretched description; nor has any perceptible improvement taken place of late years. During the alarm of cholera, they were whitewashed, but that is now neglected. They are generally 20 feet long by 12 broad, with walls from 7 to 8 feet high, divided into 2 or perhaps 3 very small apartments, and never having a second story; covered only with a thatch of straw, and having nothing but the bare ground for the floor, and that often full of holes, which in wet weather become little pools of water. A hole in the roof allows the escape of the smoke; and their windows, 15 inches square, are more commonly without glass than with it, and almost universally destitute of shutters; they have rarely any out-house except a pig-stye, and in many cases where they have not even that, the pig sleeps in the house. These wretched hovels usually cost in erection about £10, and the tenant pays from 20s. to 30s. a-year as rent, with a rood of land; the rent is near £2 10s. The cabins are always kept in repair by the tenant; they are usually built separate, not grouped in villages or hamlets, and for convenience near the road-side. It rarely happens that there is more than one bed for the whole family; a bedstead, a dresser, two chairs, a large iron pot, and some crockery, all of the worst description, usually complete the catalogue. In some wretched cabins even

these are not found, and the family lie on the floor. The chief article of food is the potato; the peasantry grow this in preference to corn, because it yields a more abundant supply with less care and less manure. A labourer, when employed, gets three meals of potatoes a-day,—his wife and children only two. In July and August, when the old potatoes have become unfit for food, and the new crop is not ready, cholera or other bowel complaints are produced by the unwholesomeness of the diet; and the failure of the potato crop is always productive of great distress; the labourer is then obliged to procure provision upon credit, which he obtains with great difficulty and by paying double the market price. In respect of clothing, considerable improvement has taken place, though the peasantry are still very indifferently clad. No material for clothing is of home manufacture, but the women generally make up their own dresses; sometimes, however, they are unable to do this, and have to pay for getting them made. The use of shoes and stockings is increasing. Old clothes, brought from London and Liverpool, are much worn; the yearly expenditure of a labourer's family on clothes is seldom less than £1. The ordinary fuel is turf; near the bogs this is cheap, but to one living at a distance of 8 or 10 miles from a turbarry the cost is doubled. When fuel is scarce, pilfering and the destruction of woods and fences are common. Straw and dried cow dung are used as a substitute for turf. The county has always been one of the most disturbed in Ireland; 'although there is an ebb and flow of crime in other counties, Tipperary has always kept up steadily to high-water mark,'—this was the statement of the resident police magistrate of Cashel."

Live Stock.—Stock of all kinds are good. The Limerick or common Irish breed of black cattle are the most common, in consequence of being thought the most hardy. The Durham and Hereford breeds are in considerable request; and the long-horned Leicester breed was long ago introduced, but has never acquired much favour. The Kerry and Ayrshire cows are little in request except on the farms of gentlemen. Fewer cattle are now fattened for exportation than at a former period; yet some are still sent to Waterford for exportation to Liverpool. Young bullocks for grazing are bought at Ballinasloe or nearer markets; and many of a year old are sold to purchasers from the counties of Galway and Roscommon. Most of the sheep within the county are a cross of the Leicester breed, and are large and well-shaped. Two or three sheep are kept on many a small farm for the sake of the wool; some sheep are mixed with black cattle on the pastures of many dairy farms; but no sheep are kept in folds, or fed in large flocks. Most of the horses are of a light boned and active description, well adapted to the varied labours of the farm. The pigs are of an improved breed, and are continuing to improve.—In 1841, there were, within the civic districts of the county, on holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 1,637 horses and mules, 324 asses, 600 cattle, 203 sheep, 5,660 pigs, and 7,346 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 181 horses and mules, 18 asses, 158 cattle, 46 sheep, 297 pigs, and 817 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 177 horses and mules, 12 asses, 273 cattle, 107 sheep, 203 pigs, and 734 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 111 horses and mules, 5 asses, 80 cattle, 85 sheep, 40 pigs, and 127 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 73 horses and mules, 1 ass, 413 cattle, 894 sheep, 127 pigs, and 390 poultry. The totals of these classes of live stock, together with the estimated value of each, were 2,199 horses and mules, £17,592; 360 asses, £300; 1,585 cattle, £10,303; 1,335 sheep,

£1,409; 6,327 pigs, £7,909; and 9,414 poultry, £235. Total estimated value of live stock in the civic districts of the county, £37,898. In the same year there were, within the rural districts, on holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 2,959 horses and mules, 2,540 asses, 3,134 cattle, 3,571 sheep, 19,892 pigs, and 118,197 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 3,350 horses and mules, 1,941 asses, 5,763 cattle, 7,601 sheep, 14,523 pigs, and 103,706 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 10,514 horses and mules, 757 asses, 17,856 cattle, 19,586 sheep, 27,676 pigs, and 177,444 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 7,320 horses and mules, 892 asses, 19,984 cattle, 20,209 sheep, 22,293 pigs, and 106,151 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 9,072 horses and mules, 946 asses, 40,425 cattle, 78,881 sheep, 20,949 pigs, and 81,285 poultry. The totals of these classes of live stock, together with the estimated value of each, are 33,215 horses and mules, £265,720; 7,076 asses, £7,076; 87,162 cattle, £556,553; 129,848 sheep, £142,833; 105,333 pigs, £131,666; and 586,783 poultry, £14,669. Total estimated value of the live stock in the rural districts of the county, £1,128,517.

Woods.—The continuous plantations within the county of Tipperary, in 1841, consisted of 1,520 acres of oak, 353 of ash, 74 of elm, 949 of beech, 3,879 of fir, 14,811 of mixed trees, and 2,193 of orchards,—in all, 23,779 acres; and detached plantations consisted of 45,833 trees of oak, 219,304 of ash, 87,131 of elm, 86,749 of beech, 121,838 of fir, 357,043 of mixed trees, and 13,149 of orchards,—in all, 931,647 trees, equivalent to 5,823 acres;—so that the total of plantations was 29,602 acres. Of the continuous plantations, there were planted, previous to 1791, 1,147 acres of oak, 114 of ash, 25 of elm, 59 of beech, 153 of fir, 3,012 of mixed trees, and 904 of orchards; from 1791 to 1800, 84 acres of oak, 121 of ash, 6 of elm, 29 of beech, 96 of fir, 1,047 of mixed trees, and 225 of orchards; from 1801 to 1810, 15 acres of oak, 29 of ash, 9 of elm, 24 of beech, 689 of fir, 2,027 of mixed trees, and 257 of orchards; from 1811 to 1820, 21 acres of oak, 18 of ash, 14 of elm, 30 of beech, 652 of fir, 2,396 of mixed trees, and 284 of orchards; from 1821 to 1830, 169 acres of oak, 11 of ash, 9 of elm, 523 of beech, 1,167 of fir, 3,649 of mixed trees, and 342 of orchards; and from 1831 to 1840, 86 acres of oak, 60 of ash, 11 of elm, 284 of beech, 1,120 of fir, 2,680 of mixed trees, and 181 of orchards.

Trade.—A digest of the statistics of personal industry, or of occupations, as furnished by the Census of 1841, appears to us the best means of affording both a minute and a comprehensive view of the classes and comparative amounts of trades and manufactures.—Millers, 208; maltsters, 4; brewers, 22; distillers, 11; barn-maker, 1; bakers, 402; confectioners, 62; saltsters, 12; salt-manufacturer, 1; tobacco-twisters, 32; fishmongers, 5; egg-dealers, 2; fruiterers, 7; cattle-dealers, 40; horse-dealers, 6; pig-jobbers, 147; corn-dealers, 53; seeds-men, 10; butter-merchants, 5; huxters and provision-dealers, 147; butchers, 174; poulterers, 2; victuallers, 338; grocers, 39; tea-dealers, 2; tobaccoconists, 16; wine-merchants, 4; flax-dressers, 47; carders, 94; spinners of flax, 924; spinners of wool, 2,676; spinners of unspecified classes, 4,286; factory-workers, 35; winders and warpers, 14; wool-dressers, 42; weavers of cotton, 39; weavers of linen, 169; weavers of woollen, 107; weavers of unspecified classes, 871; manufacturers of lace, 5; manufacturers of thread, 2; dyers, 38; clothiers, 17; cloth-finishers, 6; skinners, 15; curriers, 38; tanners, 20; brogue-makers, 739; boot and shoe makers, 2,371; tailors, 2,125; sempstresses, 1,022; dress-makers, 1,943;

milliners, 135; stay-makers, 21; comb-makers, 13; knitters, 717; hatters, 131; bonnet-makers, 254; straw-workers, 14; cap-makers, 6; gloves, 10; wig-makers, 3; hairdressers and barbers, 32; umbrella-makers, 3; blacking-maker, 1; leather-dealers, 14; hosiers, 14; haberdashers, 12; drapers, 8; linen-drappers, 20; woollen-drappers, 53; silk-mercier, 1; venders of soft goods, 23; dealers in old clothes, 5; rag and bone dealers, 31; architects, 13; builders, 18; brick-makers, 14; potters, 5; stone-cutters, 130; lime-burners, 48; bricklayers, 6; stone-masons, 992; slaters, 270; thatchers, 61; plasterers, 59; paviors, 9; quarrymen, 93; sawyers, 162; carpenters, 2,693; coffin-makers, 2; undertakers, 2; cart-makers, 2; cabinet-makers, 78; french-polishers, 4; coopers, 593; turners, 24; mill-wrights, 33; wheel-wrights, 22; ship-wrights, 6; saddle-tree-maker, 1; boot-tree and last makers, 4; pumpbores, 8; reed-makers, 4; card-makers, 6; brush-makers, 15; basket-makers, 50; broom-makers, 8; miners, 439; iron-founders, 7; blacksmiths, 1,614; farriers, 2; whitesmiths, 42; nailers, 45; cutlers, 20; tool-maker, 1; gunsmiths, 13; braziers and coppersmiths, 61; wire-workers, 9; bell-hangers, 5; coachsmiths, 5; plumbers, 3; tin-plate-workers, 42; tinkers, 36; machine-makers, 25; clock and watch maker, 1; watchmakers, 19; musical instrument-maker, 1; goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers, 7; coach and car makers, 50; carver and glider, 1; saddlers, 101; harness-makers, 87; whip-makers, 3; rope-makers, 18; letter-press printers, 45; copperplate-printer, 1; bookbinders, 4; paper-stainer, 1; chandlers and soap-boilers, 87; blue-makers, 6; painters and glaziers, 223; net-maker, 1; toy-maker, 1; sieve-makers, 10; tobacco-pipe-maker, 1; upholsterers, 12; bellows-makers, 3; statuaries, 3; land-surveyors, 96; measurers, 8; road contractors and makers, 15; feather-dealers, 46; delph-dealers, 3; stationer, 1; booksellers and stationers, 5; timber-merchants, 4; coal-merchants, 4; ironmongers, 14; turf-dealers, 4; merchants of unspecified classes, 130; dealers of unspecified classes, 1,644; shopkeepers of unspecified classes, 822; shop-assistants, 460; tradesmen of unspecified classes, 39; and apprentices of unspecified classes, 84. Two of the principal markets of the county, and at the same time the chief outlets to its produce, are CLONMEL and CARRICK-ON-SUIR: which see,—and see also CASHEL. In Cahir, 23,662 barrels of wheat were sold in 1826, and 56,131 in 1835; and 37,000 barrels of oats both in 1826 and 1835. In Clogheen, 42,125 barrels of wheat were sold in 1826, and 62,824 in 1835; and 3,200 barrels of barley in 1826, and 2,224 in 1835. In Nenagh, upwards of 45,000 barrels of wheat were, on the average, annually sold in the years 1826—35; about 4,500 barrels of oats; and 1,300 barrels of barley; while about 1,000 barrels of bere were sold in 1826, and none whatever in 1835. In Roscrea, 4,140 barrels of wheat were sold in 1826, and 6,700 in 1835; 18,500 barrels of oats in 1826, and 22,100 in 1835; and 13,000 barrels of barley both in 1826 and 1835. In Templemore, 30,400 barrels of wheat were sold in 1826, and 50,000 in 1835; 9,400 barrels of barley in 1826, and 11,000 in 1835; and 3,000 barrels of oats in 1826, and 4,000 in 1835. In Tipperary, 1,125 barrels of wheat were sold in 1826, and 3,160 in 1835; 7,708 barrels of oats in 1826, and 10,675 in 1835; and 610 barrels of barley in 1826, and 256 in 1835.

Fairs.—The following are the principal fairs of the North Riding of Tipperary:—Ballina, March 28; Borris-o'-kane, April 26, June 26, Sept. 26, and Dec. 15; Borrisoleagh, June 9, Aug. 6, and Nov. 27; Castle-Otway, April 5, and Sept. 18; Clogh-jordan, Jan. 1, May 12, Aug. 12, and Dec. 1; Clon-

oulty, July 5 and Nov. 12; Holycross, May 11 and Sept. 24; Lorrha, Feb. 18, May 19, Sept. 23, and Nov. 19; Nenagh, April 24, May 29, July 4, Aug. 1, Sept. 4, and Oct. 10; Newport, March 25, April 27, Corpus-Christi day, July 21, Oct. 23, and Dec. 27; Portroe, Feb. 26, March 22, May 14, June 19, July 4, Nov. 11, and Dec. 20; Roscrea, March 25, May 7 and 13, June 21, Aug. 8, Oct. 9, and Nov. 29; Silvermines, May 1, Jan. 8, and Sept. 12; Templemore, Jan. 30, March 30, May 17, June 28, July 31, Sept. 4, Oct. 21, and Dec. 7; Thurles, Easter Monday, Sept. 21, Dec. 21, and the first Tuesday of every month; Toomavara, June 5, July 23, Sept. 29, and Nov. 4; and Williamstown, March 9, and Nov. 28. The principal in the South Riding are Ardinnan, Feb. 2; Ballingarry, Whit-Monday, July 23, Nov. 12, and Dec. 11; Ballyporeen, May 12, Aug. 21, and Dec. 19; Ballysheehan, May 6, Aug. 15, and Dec. 4; Banshane, Feb. 19, April 16, Aug. 17, and Nov. 30; Cahir, May 20, July 20, Sept. 18, and Dec. 7; Cappaghwhite, Feb. 14, April 16, June 4, July 27, Sept. 29, Nov. 16, and Dec. 21; Carrick-on-Suir, the last Thursday of Jan., Feb., March, April, May, July, Sept., Nov., and Dec., and June 6, Aug. 15, and Oct. 11; Cashel, March 26, Aug. 7, and the third Tuesday of every month; Clogheen, Whit-Monday, Aug. 1, Oct. 28; and Dec. 11; Clonmel, May 5, Nov. 5, and the first Wednesday of every month; Cloneen, Jan. 1, June 29, and Nov. 1; Cullen, May 25, and Oct. 18; Dundrum, May 9, and Nov. 9; Drangan, March 18, July 18, Oct. 18, and Dec. 18; Emly, May 21, and Sept. 22; Fethard, April 20, Sept. 7, and Nov. 20; Glynn, Ascension-day; Golden, May 18, Aug. 26, Oct. 26, and Dec. 15; Graystown, July 12, and Dec. 6; Kilcash, April 18, and Aug. 5; Killenaule, Jan. 1, March 25, the first Tuesday after the 11th of May, June 24, Aug. 14, and the first Thursday after the 11th of Oct.; Kilfeacle, July 10; Kilrockin, June 22; Knockarden, Nov. 7; Knockeevan or Clerihan, Sept. 29; Mullinahone, May 1, the first Thursday of July, Sept. 14, and the first Thursday of Dec.; Newcastle, Feb. 12; New-Inn, March 17; Ninemilehouse, March 25, May 20, and Nov. 1; Rosegreen, Aug. 2, and the second Thursday after the 9th of Oct.; and Tipperary, April 5, June 24, Oct. 10, and Dec. 10.

Communications.—The Public Commissioners' proposed line of railway from Dublin to Limerick and Cork comes in from Queen's county, in the vicinity of Templetoohy, passes south-westward in the vicinity of Thurles and Holycross, and forks into the two lines toward respectively Limerick and Cork, in the southern vicinity of Holycross; the Limerick line curves slowly round from a south-westerly, to a westerly direction, and leaves the county of Tipperary in the southern vicinity of Cappagh; and the Cork line proceeds southward, past Cashel, to the north-western vicinity of Cahir, and then deflects to the west-south-west, and ascends the limestone valley between the Galtees and the Knockmeledown mountains. The Commissioners' proposed line from Limerick to Waterford branches off from the Dublin and Limerick line in the vicinity of Cappagh, proceeds south-eastward past Golden-bridge to a point 2 or 3 miles above Clonmel, and then passes eastward down the valley of the Suir, and in the northern vicinity of Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir. A proposed railway from Dublin to Limerick, the survey of which was laid before the Public Commissioners, follows very nearly the course of the present mail-road, passes across the north-east wing of Tipperary in the vicinity of Roscrea, traverses the indentation upon Tipperary by King's county, and proceeds south-westward past Nenagh to the Shannon at a point nearly midway between

Killaloe and Limerick.—The principal roads which traverse the county are the Dublin and Limerick mail-road, by Roscrea and Nenagh; the Dublin and Cork west mail-road by Littleton, Cashel, and Cahir; the Dublin and Cork east mail-road by Clonmel and Clogheen; the Limerick and Waterford mail-road, by Tipperary, Cahir, Clonmel, and Carrick-on-Suir; the Clonmel and Ballinasloe mail-road, by Fethard, Cashel, Thurles, Templemore, and Roscrea; and the Birr and Limerick post-road, by Borris-o'-kane and Nenagh. The road-surveyor of the north riding was appointed in May 1839; he constructed, between that date and the close of 1841, 9 miles of new road; and, at the latter date, he had under his charge 927 miles of road, and had made a survey for a new line of road. The surveyor of the south riding was appointed in 1834; he constructed, between that date and the close of 1841, 18 miles of new road; and, at the latter date, he had under his charge 2,089 miles of road.

Divisions and Towns.—The county was recently divided into two ridings, north and south; and is now, in assize affairs and other departments of county business, practically treated as if it were two counties. Its baronies are Lower Ormond, in the northern part upon the Shannon; Upper Ormond, in the central part upon the Shannon; Ownay and Arra, in the southern part upon the Shannon; Ikerrin, in the north-east; Eliogurty, in the northern part of the central east; Slieveardagh, in the southern part of the central east; East Iffa and Offa, in the south-east; West Iffa and Offa, in the south-west; Clanwilliam, in the southern part of the central west; Lower Kilnemanagh, in the northern part of the central west; Upper Kilnemanagh, in the north-west centre, between Lower Kilnemanagh and Upper Ormond; and Middlethird, in the south-east centre, between Slieveardagh and Clanwilliam. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred the townlands of Kilsheanane and Pubbehill, in the parish of Oughterleague, and the townland of Clonbunane, in the parish of Clonoulty, unitedly containing a pop. of 484, from the barony of Lower Kilnemanagh to that of Clanwilliam. Lower Ormond contains 15 whole parishes, and part of 4 other parishes; Upper Ormond contains 12 whole parishes, and part of two other parishes; Ownay and Arra contains 9 whole parishes, and part of 2 other parishes; Ikerrin contains 7 whole parishes, and part of 6 other parishes; Eliogurty contains 16 whole parishes, and part of 5 other parishes; Slieveardagh contains 13 whole parishes, and part of 5 other parishes; East Iffa and Offa contains 10 whole parishes, and part of 8 other parishes; West Iffa and Offa contains 14 whole parishes, and part of 1 other parish; Clanwilliam contains 23 whole parishes, and part of 7 other parishes; Lower Kilnemanagh contains 6 whole parishes, and part of 3 other parishes; Upper Kilnemanagh contains 4 whole parishes, and part of 3 other parishes; and Middlethird contains 30 whole parishes, and part of 7 other parishes. The towns and chief villages are Borris-o'-kane, Goatstown, Puskawn, Lorrha, Ballyloughane, CloghJordan, and part of Nenagh, in Lower Ormond; Toomavarra, Silvermines, and part of Nenagh, in Upper Ormond; Portroe, Newport, and Ballina, in Ownay and Arra; Roscrea and Templetuohy, in Ikerrin; Thurles, Moyné, Loughmoe, Templemore, Littleton, and Two-mile-Borris, in Eliogurty; Mullinahone, Killenale, Ballingarry, New Birmingham, Nine-mile-house, and Maradyke, in Slieveardagh; Carrick-on-Suir, Abbey, Ballyclarahan, Kilcash, Tobberabeena, Kilsheelan, and the chief part of Clonmel, in East Iffa and Offa; Cahir, Clogheen, Ardinnan, Ballyporeen, Newcastle, and Barncourt, in West Iffa and Offa; Tipperary,

Emly, Cullen, Golden, Thomastown, and Banshaw, in Clanwilliam; Ballagh, in Lower Kilnemanagh; Borris-o'-leagh and Cappaghwhite, in Upper Kilnemanagh; and Cashel, Fethard, Drangan, Holycross, and New-Inn, in Middlethird.—Dr. Beaufort states the number of parishes and churches within the county of Tipperary at respectively 186 and 46; and assigns 94 parishes and 22 churches to the diocese of Cashel, 20 parishes and 4 churches to the diocese of Emly, 31 parishes and 8 churches to the diocese of Lismore, and 41 parishes and 12 churches to the diocese of Killaloe.

Statistics.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools within the county of Tipperary was 657, of scholars 33,676, of male scholars 20,941, of female scholars 12,188, of scholars whose sex was not specified 547, of scholars connected with the Established church 2,871, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 4, of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters 80, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 30,407, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 314; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 657, of scholars 34,599, of male scholars 21,786, of female scholars 12,588, of scholars whose sex was not specified 225, of scholars connected with the Established church 2,762, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 13, of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters 77, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 31,321, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 426. At the close of 1843, the National Board had in full operation within the county 118 schools, conducted by 95 male and 47 female teachers, and attended by 9,288 male and 7,120 female scholars; and, during the year 1843, these schools received from the Board £1,428 18s. 4d. in salaries, £151 6s. in free stock, and £183 7s. 4d. in school-requisites at half-price.—In the north riding of the county, during 1843, the number of persons committed on charges of felony was 836; the number of cases before magistrates and petty-sessions was 424; and the number of persons committed for drunkenness under the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 38, was 61. Of the 836 committed on charges of felony, 165 were charged with offences against the person, 60 with offences against property committed with violence, 187 with offences against property committed without violence, 16 with malicious offences against property, 10 with offences against the currency, and 448 with offences not included in these categories; 2 were sentenced to death, 37 were sentenced to transportation, 263 were sentenced to imprisonment, 8 were sentenced to pay fines, 20 were either not sentenced or were discharged on sureties, 48 received respites of sentence, 234 were found not guilty on trial, 180 had no bill found against them, and 44 were not prosecuted. In the south riding, during the same year, the number of persons committed on charges of felony was 884, the number of cases before magistrates and petty-sessions was 524, and the number of persons committed for drunkenness under the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 38, was 413. Of the 884 committed on charges of felony, 136 were charged with offences against the person, 56 with offences against property committed with violence, 225 with offences against property committed without violence, 9 with malicious offences against property, 4 with offences against the currency, and 454 with offences not included in these categories; 1 was sentenced to death, 44 were sentenced to transportation, 289 were sentenced to imprisonment, 8 were sentenced to pay fines, 27 were either not sentenced or were

discharged on sureties, 1 was acquitted as insane, 311 were found not guilty on trial, 142 had no bill found against them, and 62 were not prosecuted.—On Jan. 1, 1844, the constabulary force of the north riding consisted of 1 second-rate county inspector, 1 first-rate sub-inspector, 4 second-rate sub-inspectors, 1 third-rate sub-inspector, 1 first-rate head-constable, 7 second-rate head-constables, 73 constables, 365 first-rate sub-constables, 18 second-rate sub-constables, and 17 mounted police; and the constabulary force for the south riding consisted of 1 second-rate county inspector, 2 first-rate sub-inspectors, 3 second-rate sub-inspectors, 2 third-rate sub-inspectors, 1 first-rate head-constable, 8 second-rate head-constables, 74 constables, 349 first-rate sub-constables, 21 second-rate sub-constables, and 10 mounted police. The cost of maintaining the entire constabulary force of the county during 1843, amounted to £39,577 0s. 8½d. The constabulary of the north riding have their head-quarters at Nenagh, and are distributed among 66 stations, in the 6 districts of Nenagh, Borris-o'-kane, Borrisoleagh, Newport, Roscrea, and Thurles; and those of the south riding have their head-quarters at Clonmel, and are distributed among 75 stations, in the seven districts of Clonmel, Banshaw, Carrick-on-Suir, Cahir, Cashel, Killenaule, and Tipperary. The staff of the county militia is stationed at Cahir; and there is a station of the revenue police at Cappaghwhite. Two stipendiary magistrates for the north riding reside at Nenagh, and one at Borris-o'-kane; and four for the south riding reside at respectively Cahir, Carrick-on-Suir, Thurles, and Tipperary. The county prison for the north riding is at Nenagh; that for the south riding is at Clonmel; and bride-wells are at Nenagh, Clonmel, Borris-o'-kane, Cahir, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Clogheen, New Birmingham, Newport, Roscrea, Templemore, Thurles, and Tipperary. The lunatic asylum is at Clonmel. The assizes for the north riding are held at Nenagh, and those for the south riding at Clonmel. Quarter-sessions for the north riding are held at Nenagh, Roscrea, and Thurles; quarter-sessions for the south riding are held at Clonmel, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Clogheen, and Tipperary; and petty-sessions are held at Ardfinnan, Ballinouty, Ballyporeen, Banshaw, Borrisoleagh, Borris-o'-kane, Cahir, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Clogheen, Clonmel, Dundrum, Fethard, Golden, Mullinahone, Nenagh, New-Inn, Newport, Roscrea, Templemore, Thurles, and Tipperary. Workhouses are at Clonmel, Nenagh, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Clogheen, Roscrea, Tipperary, and Thurles; infirmaries are at Clonmel and Cashel; fever hospitals are at Borris-o'-kane, Cahir, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Clogheen, Clonmel, Castle-Jordan, Nenagh, Roscrea, Thurles, and Tipperary; and dispensaries are at Ballingarry, Ballinouty, Ballyporeen, Birdhill, Borris-o'-kane, Borrisoleagh, Bourney, Cahir, Carrick-on-Suir, Castle-Bridge, Clogheen, Clonmel, Clonoulty, CloghJordan, Dorrha, Drangan, Dundrum, Fethard, Grangemackler, Kilcooley, Killenaule, Killusty, Kilsheelan, Littleton, Mullinahone, Nenagh, New-castle, Newport, Portroe, Poulmucka, Roscrea, Silvermines, Templemore, Templetuohy, Thomastown, Thurles, Tipperary, and Toomavarra. Savings' banks are at Clonmel, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Nenagh, Roscrea, Thurles, and Tipperary; and loan funds are at Ballingarry, Borris-o'-kane, Cahir, Carrick-on-Suir, Clonmel, Clogheen, Clonmel, Drangan, Glenview, Kilbarron, Moyglass, Moyne, Mullinahone, Nenagh, Slieveadagh, Templemore, and Tipperary. The annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate is £867,678. The total number of tenements valued is 55,888; and of these, 29,843 are valued under £5,—

9,450, under £10,—4,814, under £15,—3,076, under £20,—2,058, under £25,—1,332, under £30,—1,674, under £40,—977, under £50,—and 2,664, at and above £50. The grand-jury presentments for 1840 consisted of £3,165 13s. for new roads, bridges, &c., £24,831 8s. 1d. for repairs of roads, &c., £6,093 10s. for the erection and repairs of court-houses and sessions-houses, £4,698 0s. 11d. for the erection and repairs of gaols and bridewells, £8,001 13s. 2d. for maintenance of gaols and bridewells, £302 13s. for salaries of officers of gaols, £17,537 15s. 4d. for support of constabulary, payments to witnesses, &c., £5,548 6s. 1d. for salaries to county officers, collectors, poundage, &c., £7,423 18s. 1d. for public charities, £2,307 11s. 9d. for repayments to government, and £2,338 13s. 6d. for miscellaneous expenses—in all, £82,249 2s. 11d. The total of the grand-jury presentments for the year 1839 was £67,527 3s. 10d.; and for the year 1842, £69,429. The county sent 8 members to the Irish parliament, or 2 from the county at large, and 2 from each of the boroughs of Clonmel, Cashel, and Fethard; and it sends 4 to the imperial parliament, or two from the county at large, and one from each of the boroughs of Clonmel and Cashel. County constituency in 1842, 2,602; of whom, 148 were in Oweiny and Arra, 185 in Ikerin, 140 in Upper Ormond, 314 in Lower Ormond, 323 in Eliogurty, 230 in Kilmennagh, 227 in East Iffa and Oifa, 197 in West Iffa and Oifa, 263 in Clanwilliam, 272 in Middlebird, and 303 in Slieveadagh. The number of electors registered to Feb. 1, 1835, was 2,485; of whom 600 were £50 freeholders, 361 were £20 freeholders, 2 were £20 leaseholders, 1,459 were £10 freeholders, 2 were £10 leaseholders, and 1 was a rent-charger. The number of electors registered to Feb. 1, 1837, was 3,135; of whom 854 were £50 freeholders, 437 were £20 freeholders, 15 were £20 leaseholders, 1,773 were £10 freeholders, 51 were £10 leaseholders, and 5 were rent-chargers. The number of electors registered from Feb. 1, 1836, to Feb. 1, 1844, was 2,674; of whom 814 were £50 freeholders, 244 were £20 freeholders, 36 were £20 leaseholders, 1,336 were £10 freeholders, 201 were £10 leaseholders, and 43 were rent-chargers.

Population of the county, in 1792, 169,000; in 1821, 346,896; in 1831, 402,363; in 1841, 435,533. Houses, in 1792, 30,703; in 1821, 55,297; in 1831, 60,264; in 1841, 66,384. The following statistics are all of the year 1841:—Males, 216,650; females, 218,903; families, 74,570. Inhabited houses, 66,384; uninhabited complete houses, 2,020; houses in the course of erection, 246. First-class inhabited houses, 1,722; second-class, 13,653; third-class, 28,190; fourth-class, 22,819. Families residing in first-class houses, 21,123; in second-class houses, 16,699; in third-class houses, 30,869; in fourth-class houses, 24,879. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 52,805; in manufactures and trade, 13,512; in other pursuits, 8,253. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1,607; on the directing of labour, 25,978; on their own manual labour, 45,034; on means not specified, 1,951. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 94,360; to clothing, 6,569; to lodging, 8,939; to health, 181; to charity, 5; to justice, 1,062; to education, 666; to religion, 280; unclassified, 8,030; without any specified occupations, 12,349. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 12,181; to clothing, 11,850; to lodging, 68; to health, 209; to charity, 4; to justice, 5; to education, 235; to religion, 50; unclassified, 18,401; without any specified occupations, 95,572. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 75,383; who could read but not write, 31,052; who could neither

read nor write, 81,800. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 30,258; who could read but not write, 43,640; who could neither read nor write, 112,140. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 16,253; attending superior schools, 825. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 11,105; attending superior schools, 372. Per-centage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 48; married, 48; widowed, 4. Per-centage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 40; married, 47; widowed, 13.—Physicians, 37; surgeons, 52; dentist, 1; apothecaries, 63; druggist, 1; midwives, 58; nurse-tenders, 158; judges, 2; coroners, 2; barristers, 9; proctor, 1; attorneys, 59; excise-officers, 51; bailiffs, 109; gaol-keepers, 26; city constables, 19; law-clerks, 5; inspector of weights and measures, 1; school-teachers, 423 males and 116 females; ushers and tutors, 232 males and 40 females; governesses, 79; teachers of music, 4; dancing-masters, 7. Clergymen of the Establishment, 64; Methodist ministers, 5; Presbyterian ministers, 3; Roman Catholic clergymen, 137; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 36; monks, 2; nuns, 40; sextons, 15 males and 10 females; Scripture-readers, 2; and parish clerks, 16. The newspapers published within the county in 1843, were the *Nenagh Guardian* on Wednesdays and Saturdays, the *Tipperary Free Press* on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and the *Tipperary Constitution* on Tuesdays and Fridays,—the first at Nenagh, and the other two at Clonmel.

Antiquities.—Among the most interesting of the extant antiquities of the county, are the various buildings on the Rock of Cashel, the church of St. Mary's, and the remains of the fortifications of Clonmel, the walls and gates of Fethard, the castle of Cahir, the bridge and round tower of Golden, the moat of Knockgraffen, the priory of Athassel, the abbey of Holycross, the pillar-tower of Roscrea, the castle of Nenagh, and the monastic ruins of Monaincha; and all these will be found noticed in the articles on the localities to which they belong. By far the richest natural curiosity in the county—one of the richest, in fact, in Europe—is the caves of MITCHELLSTOWNS: see *see*. The ancient monastic institutions, known or asserted to have stood within the county, including those which are completely extinct, and of which no certain record exists, as well as those which survive in ample ruin and make a prominent figure in history, are an abbey of regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, at Athassel, granted, at the dissolution of monasteries, to Thomas, Earl of Ormond; a second abbey of this order at Cahir-Dunesh, granted to Sir George Sherlock; a third abbey of this order at Carrick-on-Suir, subjected to the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon in London; a fourth abbey of this order at Inchinemo; a fifth abbey of this order at Lorrha, granted to Sir Richard Nugent, Baron of Delvin; a fifth abbey of this order at Oliver-Grace; a sixth abbey of this order at Tirdaglass; a seventh abbey of this order at Thome, secularized by Henry VIII., and afterwards dissolved by Queen Elizabeth; an eighth but merely supposed abbey of this order at Emly, alleged to have afterwards become the cathedral of the diocese of Emly; a ninth abbey of this order at Ardinnan; a tenth abbey of this order at Roscrea; an eleventh abbey of this order at Clusin-Combruin; a twelfth abbey of this order at Enachmidbrenin; a thirteenth abbey of this order at Innislonaught, a parish now frequently called Abbey; a convent of canonesses of the order of St. Augustine, at Moylagh, granted at the dissolution to Sir H. Radcliffe; an establishment of Knights Hospitallers, under the rule of St. Augustine, and enjoying the lands previ-

ously belonging to the Knights Templars, at Clonanal, granted at the dissolution to Richard Harding; an abbey of the Benedictine order at Kilcummin; an abbey of the Cistercian or Bernardine order, at Hoare-Abbey, in the immediate vicinity of Cashel; a second abbey of this order at Holycross, granted at the dissolution to Thomas Earl of Ormond; a third abbey of this order at Innislonaught or Abbey, granted to Sir Cormac MacTeigh MacCarthy; a fourth abbey of this order at Kilcoole, granted to Thomas, Earl of Ormond; a friary of the Dominican order at Cashel, granted to Walter Fleming; a second friary of this order at Lorrha; a third friary of this order at Clonmel; a friary of the Franciscan order, at Cashel, founded in the 13th century by Sir William Hackett, reformed to the Observantine rule in 1538, and granted at the dissolution to Edmund Butler, archbishop of Cashel; a second friary of this order at Ardinnan; a third friary of this order at Clonmel, founded in 1269, reformed to the Observantine rule in 1536, and granted at the dissolution partly to James Butler, Earl of Ormond, and partly to the townsmen of Clonmel; a fourth friary of this order at Galbally, granted to John Desmond; a fifth friary of this order at Killinallagh, granted to Dermot Ryan; a sixth friary of this order at Nenagh, founded in the 13th century, and granted at the dissolution to Sir Henry Wallop; a seventh friary of this order at Roscrea, founded in 1490, by Bibiana O'Dempsey, and granted at the dissolution to the Earl of Ormond; a friary of eremites of the Augustinian order at Fethard, founded in 1306, by Walter Mulcot, and granted at the dissolution to Edmund Butler, Lord Dunboyne; a second friary of this order at Tipperary, founded in the 13th century, and granted at the dissolution to Dermot Ryan; and a friary of the Carmelite order, founded in the 13th century by the Butlers.

History.—The Coriondi and the Udiar or Uodiar of Ptolemy are supposed by Sir James Ware to have occupied the country which now constitutes the county of Tipperary, and the counties adjoining it in the west and south-west. Sir James thinks also that the ancient territory of Aradh-Cliach corresponded to the Arra or western portion of the present barony of Ownay and Arra; that the ancient territory of Corca-Eathrach comprehended the portions of the Golden Vale which lie around Cashel; that the ancient territory of Eoganacht was a district occupied by a sept of its own name around Thurles; that the ancient territory of Hy-Fogarty was a district occupied by the sept of O'Fogarty in the vicinity of Thurles; that the ancient territory of Hy-Kerin, the country of the sept of O'Miagher, was quite or nearly identical with the present barony of Ikerrin, which retains the ancient name with only an alteration in its spelling; and that the ancient territory of Muscraige-Thire or Muscraige-Thire, the country of the sept of Kennedy, was nearly identical with the present baronies of Lower Ormond and Upper Ormond. These territories seem to have been divided, during the early periods of Irish history, between the princes of the Dalcaissian race who governed Thomond or North Munster, and the princes of the Eoganacht or Eugénian sept who governed Desmond or South Munster. These two sets of princes alternately possessed the paramount sovereignty of all Munster; and soon after the landing of the Danes or Ostmen, Feidlim MacCrimtham, prince of Desmond, was king of all Munster, and held his court at Cashel. This prince was at once a tyrant, a warrior, and a conqueror; and, in the course of his wars, he subjugated the princes of Connaught and the king of Meath, who then wielded the paramount sovereignty of all Ireland. At the

commencement and in the early part of the 10th century, Cormac MacCullinan, of the Eoganacht race, was both king of Munster and bishop of Cashel; in 907, he fought and defeated, on a battle-field in King's county, Fiann-Siona, king of Meath and monarch of Ireland; at some period during his episcopate, he built at Cashel a chapel which still bears his name, and is alleged to have written the history which is usually called the *Psalter of Cashel*; and in 908, in consequence of his having attempted the forcible exaction of tribute from Leinster, he was assailed, defeated, and slain by an army of the men of that country, supported by the princes of Ulster and the king of Meath. Near the middle of the 10th century, Callachan, king of Cashel, desolated the country and exacerbated the people by unprincipled and scourging wars; and his own subjects rose against him, defeated him, captured him, and gave him up as a prisoner to Murkertach, the heir-apparent to the monarchy of Ireland. In the latter part of the 10th century, Brian Boromh, prince of the Dalcaisian family, king of Thomond, and afterwards monarch of Ireland, held the sovereignty of all Munster. In 1101, Murkertach, king of Munster, consigned the city of Cashel to the church, or rather to the bishops of Cashel, who are usually alleged to have at this period obtained the rank of archbishops. In 1172, a celebrated assembly of Irish princes and prelates was held at Cashel, under summons of Henry II., the Anglo-Norman conqueror of Ireland; and this assembly recognised the sovereignty of the English king over Ireland, and made various laws for assimilating the Irish to the English church, and increasing the power of the Irish clergy. In the settlement which followed the Anglo-Norman conquest, a principal part of the territory which now constitutes the county of Tipperary seems to have continued as a tributary toparchy, in the possession of Donald O'Brien, the native prince of Thomond and Ormond. In 1174, an Anglo-Norman force, under Earl Strongbow and Hervey of Mount-Norris, advanced to Cashel with the view of attacking Donald O'Brien, and expected to be there joined by a detachment of Ostmen from the garrison of Dublin; but learning that this detachment were intercepted by Donald near Thurles, and driven back with the slaughter of about 400 of their number, they turned suddenly round, and made a precipitate retreat to Waterford, there to learn that the Irish chieftains, including the hitherto sycophantish Donald Kavanagh, were rushing to arms against the Anglo-Norman authority. In 1175, an army under Raymond le Gros, marched across Tipperary to the city of Limerick, which also belonged at that time to Donald O'Brien; and, with mingled stratagem and bravery, they speedily entered the city in triumph. In 1176, Limerick was besieged by O'Brien of Thomond, who, on the march of Raymond for its relief, took post with his army to intercept him in a defile near Cashel. With a force of 80 knights, 200 inferior cavalry, and 300 archers, Raymond forced the intrenchments of the foe, while his Irish confederates of Kinsella and Ossory stood spectators of the combat, ready to rush with slaughter on whichever should prove the defeated party. When the victorious leader had received hostages from O'Brien who submitted, and from O'Connor who had promised such pledges to Henry, he led his forces into Desmond at the invitation of MacArthy, who had been thrown into prison by his own son, the usurper of his principality. Raymond, who received a tract of land in Kerry for the service performed on this occasion, restored the injured prince to his dominion, who requited his son's unnatural conduct with imprisonment and death. The English commander

had scarcely accomplished this laudable achievement, when he received a letter from his wife Basilia, informing him that 'her great tooth which had been so long aching, was at last fallen from the socket.' Understanding the death of Strongbow to be thus mysteriously expressed, to prevent the bad consequences which would arise from the news of the event in case of the letter's interception, he hastened to Dublin, committing the custody of Limerick to O'Brien, since he was unable to afford any English troops for its garrison. The Irish chieftain, having taken a solemn oath to guard the city for the English monarch, and to restore it at the royal pleasure, set fire to it in four quarters, as soon as he perceived the departure of Raymond's army, declaring that this town should no longer continue to be the nest of strangers." Thomond, inclusive probably of the greater part of what now constitutes the county of Tipperary, was granted in 1177 to Philip De Braosa; but, in consequence of the inability or disinclination of that person to take possession, it still continued under the power of Donald O'Brien. In 1185, during the Irish administration of John, Earl of Morton, afterwards King John, castles were erected at Ardfinnan and Tipperary for the maintenance and defence of the Anglo-Norman power; but in 1190, Donald O'Brien captured the castle of Ardfinnan, and defeated near Thurles an Anglo-Norman army, under William, Earl-marshal, the son-in-law and successor of Earl Strongbow. In 1194, Donald O'Brien, who had figured so conspicuously in resisting the Anglo-Norman power, and who is usually said to have built the oldest existing portion of the cathedral of Cashel, died. In 1210, Tipperary was erected into a county by King John, during his expedition to Ireland at the head of a considerable army; and previous to that year, therefore, it probably was entirely subjugated to the Anglo-Norman authority. In 1274-1277, the northern district of the county was probably part of the seat of war between the Anglo-Norman family of De Clare and the descendants of the O'Briens of Thomond, who still retained possession of a portion of their ancient principality. In 1317, some portion of the county was probably traversed and scourged by the invading army of Edward Bruce of Scotland, in their desolating progress from Kilkenny to Limerick. In 1328, the royal privileges in the county were granted to James Butler, Earl of Carrick and Ormond; and during a very long subsequent period, they continued to be possessed by the Earls of Ormond. In 1330, Brian O'Brien, prince of Thomond, ravaged the county of Tipperary, burned the towns of Tipperary and Athassel to the ground, and conducted a troublesome and disastrous though petty war against the English authority. "This war," says Gordon, "ended with some dishonour to the English government, and might have been attended with still worse consequences, if the cruelty of the insurgents had not excited a desperate spirit of defence. About 60 persons of English ancestry, surprised in a church at the time of Divine service, in utter despair of mercy to themselves, attempted only to supplicate for the priest's life, who in vain presented the consecrated wafer. The host was furiously snatched from his hand, himself transpierced with weapons, and the miserable congregation consumed in the church, which was set on fire over them. The enemy received many severe checks, defeated by the citizens of Wexford, harassed by the exertions of James Butler, lately created Earl of Ormond, and attacked by the irregular troops of Maurice, the chieftain of Desmond. But the forces of Maurice, with whom Darcy, the chief governor, treated as an independent prince, were more burthful to the English by their maintenance, on free quarter,

than serviceable in the field: and as the foe continued still formidable, and appeared on certain information to be privately abetted by some lords of English race, a new chief governor, Sir Anthony Lucy, took measures the most vigorous, the execution of which was facilitated by the expectation of a visit of the king in person with an army. Issuing summonses for a parliament to be held at Dublin, and afterwards at Kilkenny, without being obeyed in the attendance of the lords, he seized the persons of Maurice, who had been created Earl of Desmond, Mandeville, Walter De Burgo, and his brother, and William and Walter Bermingham. William Bermingham, found guilty, was executed, and Desmond long imprisoned: but as the declaration of an intended visit to Ireland by the king, whose warlike preparations were intended really against Scotland, was only a feint, the war with the Irish clans was no otherwise terminated than by precarious treaties with their chiefs, for the negotiation of which the prior of Kilmainham was charged with a commission." Almost at the first blush of the great rebellion of 1642, Cashel, Clonmel, Fethard, Carrick-on-Suir, and all the other towns of Tipperary, were seized by the insurgents. Some murders were perpetrated at Cashel by the relatives of persons whom Sir W. St. Leger, president of Munster, had put to death; and various murders were committed at Fethard, Silvermines, and other places, by other parties. In 1647, the Earl of Inchiquin, who acted as parliamentary commander in Munster, overran the county of Tipperary, took Cahir by capitulation, took Cashel by storm, slaughtered in the latter place 20 priests and a multitude of the people who had taken shelter in the cathedral as an asylum, levied contributions throughout all the circumjacent country, and was prevented from capturing Clonmel only by the failure of provisions for his army. In 1649, after Lord Inchiquin, in horror at the execution of Charles I., had made common cause with the Earl of Ormond, and when Cromwell invaded Ireland, and found himself opposed by both royalists and confederates, a detachment of his army captured Carrick-on-Suir, and he himself crossed the Suir at that place to lay siege to Waterford. In the month of October, Lord Inchiquin and Taaffe, at the head of a royalist force, marched to attempt the recapture of Carrick-on-Suir: "and Ormond, confident of the success of the expedition, was preparing to march thither after having accomplished the reinforcement of Waterford, when he received intelligence that the attempt had miscarried, and that the discomfited troops had retired to Clonmel. Thither also retired the marquess with his few remaining forces in a circuitous and harassing march, through a country which had exhibited a gloomy scene of terror, where persons of all descriptions were collecting their miserable effects and flying in confusion different ways to escape the English army." The Earl of Ormond, with the main body of his army, remained at Clonmel and its vicinity watching Cromwell, till sickness and the approach of winter drove the siege of Waterford to an abortive termination; and then, after having posted a large body of Ulster men at Clonmel, he withdrew to Kilkenny. About the end of next February, Cromwell opened the campaign of 1650, by taking Cashel, Fethard, Cahir, Clogheen, and other places in the vicinity; and in the course of April, he commenced the troublesome and disastrous siege of Clonmel. "At Clonmel, his next object of attack," says Gordon, "garrisoned by 1,200 northerners under Hugh O'Neal, Cromwell met so obstinate a resistance, that he lost 2,000 men in the first assault, and found the expediency of depending chiefly on a blockade. Lord Roche, with a body of troops hastening

to relieve the garrison, was totally defeated by Lord Broghill, who advanced to assist the besiegers. The Romish bishop of Ross, a most active partisan, was taken in this battle, and offered his life on condition of his prevailing on the garrison of a neighbouring fortress to surrender: but the heroic prisoner, when conducted within hearing of the garrison, exhorted them to maintain courageously their post against the enemies of their country and religion, and with undaunted spirit resigned himself to death. O'Neal, after a siege of two months, despairing of relief, when his ammunition and provisions were exhausted, contrived, by a masterly piece of conduct, to withdraw his garrison secretly from Clonmel, and to lead them safely to Waterford, leaving the citizens of the former to treat with the English general, who granted them an honourable capitulation, as his presence was importunately demanded elsewhere." In 1651, Ireton, who succeeded Cromwell as generalissimo of the parliamentary army in Ireland, concentrated his forces at Cashel, preparatory to his marching to the west and forcing a passage across the Shannon at Killaloe. At the period of the Restoration, Clonmel was one of the towns in possession of the royalists. In the war of the Revolution, and after the battle of the Boyne, Clonmel was abandoned by the Jacobites on the advance of William; and it formed the retreat and asylum of the latter's army, on occasion of his relinquishing the siege of Limerick, and embarking at Duncannon for England. The county of Tipperary was not involved in the rebellion of 1798; and though it has figured with painful and ignominious prominence in many an agrarian disturbance, it has not been the theatre of any modern insurrection or other movement of sufficient magnitude to be a proper topic for history.

TIPPERARY, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, Munster. It contains part of the town of TIPPERARY: see next article. Length, north-eastward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,362 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches,—of which 14 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches are in Lough Carrownreddy. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 7,996, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 7,959; in 1841, 7,311. Houses 1,040. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,936; in 1841, 1,668. Houses 241. The surface is part of the district or strath called the Golden Vale, and consists of prime land. The rivulet Arra, an affluent of the Suir, runs eastward along the southern border; and descends there from an elevation of 334 feet above sea-level at the point of entering the parish, to an elevation of 301 feet at a point about 4 a mile above the town of Tipperary. The principal country residences are Pegsborough-house, the seat of Mr. Bradshaw; Sadleir's Wells, the seat of William Sadleir, Esq.; Roesborough-house, the seat of Mr. Roe; Ballinillard-cottage; Rosanna-house; and Springvale-cottage. The principal antiquities in the rural districts are the site of a castle and the site of a church. The roads from Tipperary to Limerick and Nenagh traverse the interior.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £276 18s. 5d.; glebe, £20. The rectories of Tipperary, TEMPLENOG, KILFEACLE, and CLOMBULOGUE [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Tipperary. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 12,538. Gross income, £1,052 7s. 8d.; nett, £903 8s. Patron, the diocesan. One curate receives a salary of £100; and another receives a salary of £75, and the use of the glebe-house and 9 acres of land. The church is situated in the town, and was built in 1830, by means of a loan of £2,584 12s. 4d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and the sum of £300 raised by subscription. Sittings 600; at-

tendance, from 300 to 500. The Roman Catholic chapel of Tipperary has 4 officiates, and an attendance of about 7,000. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Killeale. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 590, and the Roman Catholics to 7,583; the Protestants of the union to 630, and the Roman Catholics to 12,361; 19 daily schools in the parish had on their books 581 boys and 364 girls; and 6 daily schools in the other parts of the union had on their books 217 boys and 113 girls. One of the schools in the parish was salaried with £92 3s. 6d. a-year and other advantages from the Board of Erasmus Smith; one, with from £32 to £64 from the Board of Erasmus Smith; and two, with sums not reported from the National Board, and respectively £20 and £25 from subscription.

TIPPERARY.

A post and market town in the parishes of Tipperary, Cordangan, and Corroge, barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands on the rivulet Arra, and on the mail-road from Limerick to Waterford, 6½ miles west-south-west of Golden, 7½ south of Cappaghwhite, 7½ east by north of Emly, 8 south-east by east of Pallasgreen, 10 west by south of Cashel, 13½ north-west of Cahir, 14 south-west of Holycross, 17 south-west of Thurles, and 87 south-west of Dublin.

Encirons.—The town is situated nearly in the centre of the great eastward and westward strath called the Golden Vale,—probably the most fertile and luxuriant tract of country under the dominion of the British crown. This gorgeous dale of almost perpetual soil is everywhere rich, everywhere beautiful, everywhere picturesque and exultant; yet it is specially sparkling and magnificent immediately around Tipperary,—powdered with pleasant villas, gemmed with garden, orchard, and mimic grove, and, above all, powerfully and most picturesquely foiled, first by the verdant slopes and gentle sky-line of the Slievenamuck hills, and next by the sublime escarpments and the cloud-cleaving summits of the Galtee mountains. The luscious sweetness, the brilliant beauty, and the thrilling power of the scenery of the environs, have occasioned the town to become the chosen home of several families of annuitants. The exquisite vale of Aherlow, between the Slievenamuck mountains and the Galtees, though not entering into the composition of the landscapes seen from the town, belongs strictly to the environs, and is sufficiently near to be within the scope of easy drives or stont perambulations. Even in a social and economical point of view, the district immediately around the town, though closely associated in name with the very quintessence of predial disturbance, and very near in position to the scenes of some of the most barbarous deeds of recent riot and insubordination, is far from being as unpleasant as many districts of better name and more peaceful neighbourhood. "The con-acre system," says Mr. Inglis, "is very general in the neighbourhood of Tipperary, and very popular. They looked upon it as the only refuge which many a man had against starvation. The rents paid were at the rate of from £10 to £12 an acre, and a guinea per quarter was generally paid in advance. Here, therefore, the system is on a more unfavourable footing for the renter of the con-acre; for before he can avail himself of it, he must be possessed of a little capital; and the farmer has security against his tenant relinquishing his possession. The number of resident gentry about Tipperary is considerable; though some of the largest proprietors are absent,—I will not say absentees,—for that, I think, is not the term to apply to those

who have their chief possessions in England. All that can be expected from such individuals is to have proper resident agents, and occasionally to visit their properties. Many absentee properties are quite as well managed as if the proprietors were resident; and, as one example of this, I may name the large estates of Lord Stanley, in this neighbourhood. I found only one opinion as to the excellent managements of these estates; rents are moderate, and the tenantry well treated; and from my own observation, I can speak to the generally comfortable condition of things upon this property. A reading society, of which, I believe, the agent upon the property is librarian, has been instituted for the benefit of Lord Stanley's tenantry; and the project I understood to be perfectly successful. I found everything perfectly quiet and orderly in the neighbourhood of Tipperary. The very name forces to our recollection images of shillelaghs, and broken heads, and turbulence of every kind; and I found it readily admitted that the fighting propensities of the Tipperary boys are somewhat remarkable."

The Town.—"'Tipperary," remark Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "is said to be a corruption of the Irish Tobar-a-neidh, which signifies 'the well of the plains,' from its situation at the base of the Slievenamuck hills. Other etymologists derive it from Teobred-aruin, that is, 'the fountain of Ara,'—an ancient chief whose name, in conjunction with that of another chief, Owney, is now given to one of the baronial divisions of the county." A castle was built at Tipperary, soon after the Anglo-Norman conquest, for the purpose of aiding to maintain and defend the Anglo-Norman power; but it was very speedily captured by the prince of Thomond, the descendant of the ancient toarchs of the county. A monastery for hermits following the rule of St. Augustine, was founded at the town, in the reign of Henry III. The modern public buildings are a large and handsome church, a very capacious Roman Catholic chapel, a small Methodist meeting-house, a large endowed school, a bridewell, a sessions-house, a poor-law union workhouse, a fever hospital, and two inns and posting establishments. Though the suburbs and outskirts contain some very miserable abodes, the general appearance of the town,—especially if the remoteness of its situation be taken into account—is comparatively clean and agreeable.

Trade.—"'Tipperary, though inconsiderable in size to bear the name of the county," observes Mr. Inglis, "is rather a flourishing town; and is what a mercantile traveller would call 'a good little town.' There is no town westward nearer than Limerick; and there is consequently a busy retail trade, the result of country wants. There is also a good weekly market, which makes Tipperary the depot of agricultural produce for a range of 12 or 15 miles round. Owing to the low price of agricultural produce, the retail trade was somewhat dull when I visited Tipperary, but it was supposed it would revive the ensuing winter. Notwithstanding the better circumstances of the tradesmen, the condition of the labouring classes I found little better than elsewhere. Not so large a proportion of the people were out of employment here as in some other places, but wages were only 8d. a-day, without diet; and I ascertained that there is no constant employment for all, or anything approaching to all, the population. I certainly observed fewer ragged people, and fewer beggars in Tipperary than in Cashel and many other towns; but in searching the suburbs, I found many cabins wretched enough, and enormous rents paid for them. Some paid £4, none less than £2 10s., and the average rent might be £3." Fairs are held on April 5, June 24, Oct. 10, and Dec. 10. The town has branch-

offices of the National Bank of Ireland and the Tipperary Joint-stock Bank; it is the seat of courts of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions,—the latter held every Thursday; it is the residence of a stipendiary magistrate, and the head-quarters of a district of the constabulary of the South Riding of the county; and it possesses a loan fund and a savings' bank. In 1843, the loan fund had a capital of £1,088, circulated £3,101 in 2,563 loans, realized a nett profit of £109 10s. 6d., and belonged to 11 proprietors. The public conveyances in 1838 were a car to Cashel, a coach to Cork, two cars to Limerick, a mail-car in transit between Limerick and Cloumel, and a car and mail-coach in transit between Limerick and Waterford. The Dublin and Limerick line of railway, as proposed by the Public Commissioners, passes within 5 statute miles of the town, at a point in the vicinity of Donoghill.

Statistics.—Pop. of the town, in 1831, 6,972; in 1841, 7,370. Houses 1,097. Area of the parish of Tipperary section, 127 acres. Pop., in 1831, 6,000; in 1841, 5,643. Houses 799. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 253; in manufactures and trade, 593; in other pursuits, 286. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 57; on the directing of labour, 563; on their own manual labour, 474; on means not specified 38. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,299; who could read but not write, 290; who could neither read nor write, 730. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 804; who could read but not write, 473; who could neither read nor write, 1,352. Area of the Cordangan section, 64 acres. Pop., in 1831, 769; in 1841, 1,572. Houses 277. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 122; in manufactures and trade, 132; in other pursuits, 129. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 15; on the directing of labour, 116; on their own manual labour, 240; on means not specified, 12. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 202; who could read but not write, 114; who could neither read nor write, 314. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 82; who could read but not write, 113; who could neither read nor write, 537. Area of the Corroge section, 8 acres. Pop., in 1831, 143; in 1841, 155. Houses 21. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 17; in manufactures and trade, 9; in other pursuits, 12. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2; on the directing of labour, 6; on their own manual labour, 26; on means not specified, 4. Tipperary gives the title of Earl to His Royal Highness Adolphus-Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, fifth son of George III.

Poor-law Union.—The Poor-law union of Tipperary ranks as the 10th, and was declared on Jan. 30, 1839. It lies partly in co. Limerick, but chiefly in co. Tipperary; and comprehends an area of 185,561 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 70,853. The number of elected guardians is 32, and of ex-officio guardians 10. The electoral divisions, together with the number of valued tenements in each, are, in co. Limerick, Doon, 665,—Green, 621,—Ulla, 403,—and Killeely, 215; and in co. Tipperary, Tipperary, 1,079,—Clonbeg, 572,—Emly, 476,—Lattin, 89,—Cullen, 233,—Shronehill, 117,—Bruis, 315,—Sollaghed, 537,—Rathliney, 326,—Cordangan, 329,—Kilfracle, 270,—Golden, 850,—Killaldriff, 507,—Banshaw, 392,—Donoghill, 445,—and Toem, 556. The co. Limerick divisions lie within the barony of Coonagh; the division of Toem lies within the barony of Kilmemanagh; the division of Donoghill lies partly within the barony of Kilmemanagh and partly within that of Clanwilliam; and

all the other divisions lie within the barony of Clanwilliam. The number of valued tenements in the Coonagh districts is 1,904,—in the Kilmemanagh districts, 801,—in the Clanwilliam districts, 6,294; in the entire union, 8,999; and of this total, 4,434 are valued under £5,—1,262, under £10,—724, under £15,—603, under £20,—409, under £25,—291, under £30,—437, under £40,—259, under £50,—and 580 at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £148,297 1s. 7½d.; the total number of persons rated is 10,042; and of these, 1,978 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,205, not exceeding £2,—734, not exceeding £3,—482, not exceeding £4,—and 419, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Aug. 12, 1839,—to be completed in Sept. 1840,—to cost £6,240 for building and completion, and £1,110 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 6 acres, procured for £150 of compensation to occupying tenant, and an annual rent of £25 4s.,—and to contain accommodation for 700 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was July 3, 1841; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £5,848 9s. 5d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,647 0s. 2d. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 409. The medical charities within the union are a fever hospital at Tipperary, and dispensaries at Tipperary, Pallasgreen, and Thomastown; and, in 1839-40, they received £367 5s. 7d. from subscription, and £501 18s. 7d. from public grants, and expended £100 in salaries to medical officers, £172 18s. 3d. for medicines, and £311 2s. 11d. for contingencies. The fever hospital is a commodious and recently-erected building, capable of containing 40 beds; and, in 1839-40, it expended £385 14s., and admitted 530 patients. The Tipperary dispensary serves for a district containing a pop. of 21,992; and, in 1839-40, it expended £173 12s. 5d., and made 4,728 dispensations of medicine to 2,730 patients.

TIPPERKEVIN, a parish 2 miles north by west of Ballymore-Eustace, and formerly in the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin, but now in that of South Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, in the direction of north-west by west, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 3,751 acres, 2 roods, 15 perches. Pop., in 1831, 791; in 1841, 744. Houses 111. A considerable portion of the surface, particularly in the east, is mountainous; a small portion is waste; and the remainder consists, in general, of light gravelly land. A height in the north-western district has an altitude above sea-level of 358 feet; Donode Moat, on the south-western boundary, has an altitude of 570 feet; Bishop's Hill, on the south-eastern boundary, has an altitude of 835 feet; and Slieveroe, on the north-eastern border, has an altitude of 1,094 feet. The chief objects of artificial interest are the church, a grave-yard, and the ruins of Eustace-house. The road from Ballymore-Eustace to Rathcoole and Leixlip passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £117 16s. 8d.; glebe, £80. Gross income, £197 16s. 8d.; nett, £172 7s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent usually resides in Dublin. A curate receives a salary of £98 18s. 10d. The church was built in 1830, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 24. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 43, and the Roman Catholics to 723; and there was no school.

THREE-CASTLES. See ODACH.

TIRAGHRILL, a barony in the south-east of the county of Sligo, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Carbery; on the east,

by the county of Leitrim; on the south, by the county of Roscommon; and on the west, by the baronies of Corran and Leney. Its length, north-north-westward, is 14 miles; its breadth is from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 9; and its area is 79,596 acres, 9 perches,—of which 4,397 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches are water. The south-eastern district contains the greater portion of the Brablieve mountains, is a portion of the great mineral-field of Arigna or Connaught, and sends up a summit to the altitude of 1,346 feet above sea-level; the extreme south-west contains the larger portion of the Curlew mountains, and sends up a summit to the altitude of 1,062 feet; and part of the northern district contains a portion of the south hills-screens of Lough Gill, and sends up, on the boundary with Carbery, the summit of Slieve-Daene to the altitude of 900 feet. The larger portion of Lough Arrow lies in the south; a portion of Lough Gill lies in the north; Lough Skeen lies on the southern boundary; and Longhs Tobberscanavan, Ballylawley, Bo, and Nascool, lie in the interior. The beautiful valley of the Arrow or Uncion river forms a principal portion of the western district, and contains some land of prime quality.—This barony contains part of the parish of Ballysadere, and the whole of the parishes of Aghanagh, Ballinakill, Ballysummaghan, Drumcollumb, Killadono, Killery, Kilmacallane, Kilmastraney, Kilross, Shancough, and Tawnagh. The towns and principal villages are Ballinacree, Collooney, Tobberscanavan, Ballintogher, Riverstown, and part of Ballysadere. Pop., in 1831, 28,736; in 1841, 31,739. Houses 5,470. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,583; in manufactures and trade, 736; in other pursuits, 384. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 109; on the directing of labour, 1,394; on their own manual labour, 4,050; on means not specified, 150. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,959; who could read but not write, 2,163; who could neither read nor write, 7,535. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,580; who could read but not write, 2,290; who could neither read nor write, 9,892.—Tiraghrill lies partly within the Poor-law union of Sligo, and partly within that of Boyle. The total number of tenelements valued is 4,621; and of these, 2,378 are valued under £5,—1,398, under £10,—403, under £15,—160, under £20,—79, under £25,—52, under £30,—49, under £40,—24, under £50,—and 78, at and above £50.

TIRAGHT, a remarkable rock in the barony of Corkaguiny, co. Kerry, Munster. It is one of the most westerly islets of the Blasquet group; and lies off the north side of the entrance of Dingle bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of the Foze Rock, $1\frac{1}{2}$ west of Innisabro, $2\frac{1}{2}$ west-south-west of the seaward end of the Great Blasquet, $6\frac{1}{2}$ south-west by west of Dunmore Head, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ south-west by south of Cape Sybil. It enjoys the popular but erroneous reputation of being the most western land in Europe. It is a soaring, acclivitous, and sublime mass of naked rock, ascending steeply up from the ocean in a series of most imposing cliffs, and very nearly rivaling the Great Skellig in wild and savage magnificence. See SKELLIG.

TIRANASCRAIGH. See TYRANASCRAIGH.

TIRANNY. See TYRANNY.

TIRAWLEY. See TYRAWLEY.

TIRERAGH. See TYRERAGH.

TIRERRILL. See TIRAGHRILL.

TIRHUGH. See TYRHUGH.

TIRKEERAN. See TYRKEERAN.

TIRKENNEDY. See TYRKENNEDY.

TISAXON. See TEIGHSASSON.

TISCOFFIN. See TASCOFFIN.

TISRARAGH. See TESSARAGH.

TESSARIN. See TESSAURAN.

TISSASSON. See TEIGHSASSON.

TITESKIN. See KILTESKIN.

TOBBER, a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Dunlavin, and formerly in the barony of Upperross, co. Dublin, but now in the baronies of Lower Talbotstown and Upper Talbotstown, co. Dublin, Leinster. Its outline is almost exactly that of an equilateral triangle of nearly 2 miles each side. Area of the Lower Talbotstown section, 1,029 acres, 1 rood, 11 perches; of the Upper Talbotstown section, 393 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according to the Census, 104, and according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 110; in 1841, 576. Houses 91.* Pop. of the Lower Talbotstown section, in 1841, 479. Houses 77. The general quality of the land is good. A height on the north-east boundary has an altitude above sea-level of 842 feet. The roads from Dunlavin to Hollywood and Ballymore-Eustace pass through the interior. The only other objects of any interest are Tobber-house, a police station, Tobber Cross-roads, and the ruins of the church.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of DUNLAVIN [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £88 12s. 8d. In 1831, the parishioners consisted of 19 Protestants, and 91 Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

TOBBER, a hamlet in the parish of Kilmanaghan, barony of Kilkoursey, King's co., Leinster. It stands 3 miles north-west by north of Clara, on the road thence to Moate. It is the site of a Roman Catholic chapel, and a constabulary barrack; and within a mile of it are Tobber-house, Ballinaminton-house, Tully-house, Primrose-lodge, Moyally-house, Holly-wood, Clover-park, Greenville-house, Kilfoylan-house, a woollen factory, and the ruins of a church, Gorteen-castle, Moyally-castle, Eabearan-castle, and the former mansion of Tully. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Meath takes name from the hamlet, and has chapels here and at Bellagh.

TOBBER, a village in the parish of Kileroran, barony of Ballymoe, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands adjacent to the road from Ballymoe to Ballinasloe, 1 mile west of the river Suck, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ south of Ballymoe. In its vicinity are Turlough-house, and the ruins of a church. Area of the village, 7 acres. Pop., in 1841, 149. Houses 30. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday and Oct. 26.

TOBBERAHEENA, a village in the parish of Abbey, barony of East Ifa and Offa, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands near the river Suir, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Clonmel. Area, 32 acres. Pop., in 1841, 453. Houses 75. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 62; in manufactures and trade, 23; in other pursuits, 10. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2; on the directing of labour, 26; on their own manual labour, 63; on means not specified, 4. A fair is held on Oct. 2.

TOBBERBRACHEN. See TOBBER, co. Galway.

TOBBERCLARE, a hamlet in the parish of Ballymore, 2 miles from the village of Ballymore, barony of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, Leinster. A Dominican friary was founded here in 1438.

TOBERCERRY, a small market and post town in the parish of Achonry, barony of Leney, co. Sligo, Connaught. It stands on the road from Boyle to Ballina, 3 miles east-north-east of Banada, 8 west-

* Only the Upper Talbotstown section appears to have been regarded as constituting the parish by both the Census enumerators of 1831, and the ecclesiastical enumerators of 1834; and even a portion of this, containing, in 1831, a pop. of 13, was viewed doubtfully by them as probably either extra-parochial or belonging to some other parish of the benefice of Dunlavin.

south-west of Ballymote, 16 east by south of Ballina, 16 west-north-west of Boyle, and 100 west-north-west of Dublin. The surrounding country is bleak, and contains a large proportion of rocky and waste ground. The town, though small, is improving; and it possesses a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a market-house, a sessions-house, a constabulary barrack, a small inn and posting establishment, a loan fund, and a dispensary. The church is a chapel-of-ease to Achoury; and was built in 1830, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. The chaplain is appointed by the incumbent of Achoury, and receives a salary of £75. In 1843, the loan fund had a capital of £2,396, circulated £10,313 in 3,266 loans, realized a nett profit of £145 5s. 9d., expended for charitable purposes £45, and belonged to 24 proprietors. The dispensary is within the Sligo Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 99,033 acres, with a pop. of 24,259; and, in 1839-40, it expended £134 3s. 1d., and administered to 1,527 patients. Fairs are held on Feb. 8, March 25, May 24, June 28, July 27, Aug. 16, Sept. 15, Oct. 4, and Nov. 29. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Thursday of every month. Tobbercurry is the head-quarters of one of the five districts of the county constabulary of Sligo. Two old castles are in the vicinity. Area of the town, 27 acres. Pop., in 1831, 210; in 1841, 788. Houses 135. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 46; in manufactures and trade, 66; in other pursuits, 33. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 14; on the directing of labour, 64; on their own manual labour, 53; on means not specified, 14.

TOBERDONY, or **TOBERRENDONEY**, a village in the parish of Beagh, barony of Kiltartan, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands on the southern verge of the province, and on the road from Galway to Ennis, 4½ miles south-south-west of Gort. It has a fair green and a constabulary barrack. Fairs are held on July 12 and Sept. 20. Area, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 167. Houses 32.

TOBERFUDDER, a hamlet in the parish of Isertkelly, barony of Loughrea, 6 miles north-north-east of Gort, co. Galway, Connaught.

TOBERGRIEVE, or **TOBERQUAN**, an ancient and picturesque well, in the parish of Mothell, barony of Upperthird, co. Waterford, Munster. It is situated on the eastern verge of Mothell, near the noble demesne of Curraghmore, 2½ miles south of Carrick-on-Suir, and is in high repute among the peasantry as 'a holy well.' Adjacent to it are some Druidical remains and the ruins of a church.

TOBERMORE, a small post town in the parish of Kileronaghan, barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It stands on the mail-road from Dublin to Coleraine, 2½ miles south-south-west of Maghera, 3 north-north-east of Desertmartin, 5 north-west of Magherafelt, 7 north by west of Moneymore, 19 south of Coleraine, 76 west-north-west of Belfast, and 98 north by west of Dublin. It contains a Presbyterian meeting-house, and an anti-pædobaptist Independent meeting-house,—the latter officiated in till his death by the recently deceased and well-known Dr. Carson, the author of numerous controversial writings on theology. Fairs are held on the second Monday of every month. Area of the town, 22 acres. Pop., in 1831, 672; in 1841, 525. Houses 110. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 25; in manufactures and trade, 79; in other pursuits, 15. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 55; on their own manual labour, 54; on means not specified, 2.

TOBERQUAN. See **TOBERGRIEVE**.

TOBERSCANAVAN, a village in the parish

of Ballysodere, barony of Tiraghtrill, co. Sligo, Connaught. It stands on the mail-road from Sligo to Dublin, 1½ mile south-south-east of Collonee, and 3 south-south-east of Ballysodere. Tobberscanavan lake lies in the southern vicinity of the village, and is about half-a-mile in length. A spacious castellated gateway, in the vicinity, forms the entrance to Mr. Cooper's extensive and beautiful demesne of Markree. Fairs are held in the village on May 17, June 30, Sept. 18, and Oct. 31. Area of the village, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 250. Houses 51.

TOBERVILLE. See **TRUBLY**.

TODD'S-LEAP. See **ERRIGAL-KEROGUE**.

TOE-HEAD, a cape in the eastern division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It projects southward from the west side of the entrance of Castlehaven, toward the rocks called the Stags of Castlehaven; and is situated 1½ miles north-east of Cape Clear, and 12 south-west by west of Gully Head. It forms a lofty promontory, and is subtended toward Castlehaven by a bold and lofty coast. In its vicinity are the islets of Black-Rock and Horse-Island, and the coves of Ardeghan and Torbay.

TOEM. See **TOOM**.

TOGHER, co. Wicklow. See **ROUNDWOOD**.

TOGHER, a village in the parish of Clonmore, barony of Ferrara, co. Louth, Leinster. It stands at the intersection of the road from Dunleer to Dunany with that from Termanoffeek to Anagassan, 3 miles south-south-east of Anagassan, 4½ east by north of Dunleer, 4½ north-west by north of Clogher, and 7½ north by east of Drogheda. It contains the parish-church of Clonmore; and in its vicinity are a Roman Catholic chapel, Sally-cottage, Seafield, and Weaver's-hall. Pop. not specially returned.

TOGHER, a bog in the parish of Clonagh and Clonagheen, and partly in the barony of East Maryborough, partly in that of West Maryborough, Queen's co., Leinster. It measures 2½ miles in length; and extends to within 1½ mile of the south-west side of the town of Maryborough. Its area is 2,129 acres. It lies high; and forms one of the principal summits of the champaign districts of the county. "The several streams which issue from it on the north and east," reports Mr. Aber, "are ultimately conveyed into the river Barrow, and those on the south and west into the Nore. It is bounded on the north and south by rising grounds having low passes, through which the water is discharged; but on the east and west, the adjoining lands are generally lower than the surface of the bog. It has two summits, one at the north-east and the other at the eastern edge of the bog; several streams proceed from the springs at these summits; the opening and deepening of which would materially contribute towards draining the bog. * * This bog is extremely wet, notwithstanding its elevation above the adjoining country; its summits consist of quagmire, and are almost impassable in dry weather; the remaining part of the bog is wet fibrous peat, except towards the border, where it is compact and used as turbary. A considerable part of the surface of this bog is covered with grass, but not sufficiently firm to bear the weight of cattle, even in the driest seasons, except on the sloping banks formed by the streams which have the effect of consolidating a small portion of it. Several acres at the edge of this bog have been cut away for fuel, leaving a new surface with a few feet of peat in depth under it in a good state of cultivation; yet very little has been done to reap any profit from the advantages it offers, except in a few detached places where good crops of potatoes, oats, rape, and turnips, have been produced. The highest part of this bog is 400 feet above high water mark

In Dublin bay, and the lowest part of its base or bottom is 352 feet; its greatest depth is 24 feet, and its average depth is 17 feet." The estimated cost of reclaiming the bog is £2,285 16s. 4½d.

TOGHERTY, a hamlet in the parish of Killerran, barony of Clare, south-east of Tuam, co. Galway, Connought.

TOLKA (THE), a rivulet of the county of Dublin, Leinster. We have already noticed it under its alias name of **BALLYBOUGH**: which see.

TOLKA, a village in the parish of Finglass, barony of Castleknock, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the Tolka rivulet, ¾ of a mile south-south-east of the village of Finglass, and 2 miles north-north-west of Dublin. In its vicinity are a lunatic asylum, Farnham-house, Belville, Clonmel-cottage, Johnstown-house, the institution for the deaf and dumb, Claremont-house, Westpark-house, Rivermount-house, the botanic garden, Glasnevin-house, Tolka-park, Violet-Hill-house, and Tolka-lodge. Area of the village, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 275. Houses 52.

TOLLYMORE-PARK, or **TULLAMORE-PARK**, the superb demesne of the Earl of Roden, in the parish of Kilcoo, barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It is situated on the rivulet Shimna, at the north-west base of Slieve-Donard, adjacent to the south side of the village of Briansford, 2½ miles south by east of Castlewellan, and 2½ north-west by west of Newcastle. See **SHIMNA**, **SLIEVE-DONARD**, **BRIANSFORD**, **CASTLEWELLAN**, **NEWCASTLE**, **KILCOO**, **MOURNE**, and **SLIEVE-SNAVAN**. The mansion is a plain though commodious building; yet the demesne, in consequence partly of its artificial decorations, but chiefly of its natural character, is one of the most magnificently picturesque within the British dominions. Its woods extend about 2 miles along the base of Slieve-Donard, and contain some of the finest larch in the kingdom. "Tullamore-Park," observe Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "is a place which nature had prepared to receive the improvements of art. It is situated in the midst of most sublime scenery, with the wide expanse of ocean open before it; yet nowhere do the trees grow with greater luxuriance. Through this delicious spot rush the assembled mountain rivulets, creating in their passage cascades of every variety of force and form. It is scarcely possible to imagine a scene where natural beauties and advantages have been turned to more valuable account by judgment, skill, and taste, than this, which lies at the foot of Slieve-Donard, and almost on the brink of the ocean." "Entering the grand gate," says Mr. Atkinson, "we proceeded by a row of excellent offices, with a tower, clock, and spire, to inspect the demesne. The lofty mountains of Mourne, with Sliebgh-Donard in the rear of this grand group, and an extensive green mountain, richly planted, that skirts the lawn, bear full upon your view as you enter the grand gate. In your descent from this gate to the lawn, you not only pass by the spire and offices attached to the house, but also a small pleasure garden; and after moving 20 or 30 paces towards the lawn, a landscape inconceivably grand presents itself. In your approach through the gate, you are entertained with a grand mountain-view through a defile; but here, to the majesty of the Mourne mountains, which overhang the landscape in front, and the planted mountain of more modest altitude that bounds the lawn, with a most interesting cottage on its declivity, are added the variegated beauties of an open country, and the entire rich and picturesque group of features that characterize the home-view. Among the former may be included, as of prime importance to the general scene, the Irish channel on the left hand, with Felix Magennis's famous castle on the sea-shore. Among

the latter, the woody hills and glens of the demesne, extending to the right in front of the lawn; the interesting cottage on the declivity of the planted mountain; and on the lawn itself, a beautiful monument erected to the memory of the Hon. James Jocelyn, R.N., second son of the late Earl of Roden. * * * Tullamore-Park is reputed to contain 1,200 Irish acres; and we may truly say, that such a combination of wood with water, of lofty mountains with lowly valleys, and of all which is necessary to fill the vastness of the imagination with an impression of the grandeur and beauty of a perfect scene, we have seldom witnessed in our travels through this country."

TOMACORK, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Ferns, and on the mutual confines of the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, Leinster. Its post-town is Carnew; and its chapels are situated at Tomacork and Coolafanya.

TOMACURRY. See **MOCURRY**.

TOMB, **TOOMB**, or **TOOME**, a parish, 5½ miles south-west of Gorey, and partly in the barony of Gorey, partly in that of Sarewalsh, co. Wexford, Leinster. The Sarewalsh section contains the village of **CAMOLIN**: which see. Length, southward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 3. Area of the Gorey section, 3,500 acres, 1 road, 34 perches; of the Sarewalsh section, 3,479 acres, 28 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,905; in 1841, 2,067. Houses 340. Pop. of the Gorey section, in 1831, 891; in 1841, 1,064. Houses 172. Pop. of the rural districts of the Sarewalsh section, in 1831, 375; in 1841, 462. Houses 75. Some of the surface is pastoral; but most is good arable land. The river Bann runs south-south-westward through the interior; and descends, while there, from an elevation above sea-level of 152 feet to one of 96 feet. The principal seats are Newbridge-lodge, Ballinclare-house, Norrismount, and Medop-hall; the principal hamlet is Ballyoughter, situated in the extreme east; and the chief antiquities are the ruins of two churches,—one of them that of the old church of Tomb, situated in the extreme north-east. The road from Gorey to Ferns passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £276; glebe, £30. The rectories of Tomb, **KILCOMB**, and **ROSMINGUE** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Tomb. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 4,263. Gross income, £686 13s. 1d.; nett, £639 19s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Kiltannel, in the dio. of Ferns, and is non-resident in Tomb. A curate receives a salary of £100. The church is situated at Camolin, and was built in 1772, by means of an unknown sum of money, partly raised by subscription and partly gifted by the late Board of First Fruits; and was enlarged in 1820, by means of a loan of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 280; attendance 250. The Roman Catholic chapels of Camolin and Ballyoughter have an attendance of respectively 1,300 and 1,700; the Rosmingue Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, these chapels are united to that of Kilnehue. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Kilcomb. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 500, and the Roman Catholics to 1,440; the Protestants of the union to 808, and the Roman Catholics to 3,569; a Protestant Sunday school in the parish had on its books 85 boys and 80 girls; 5 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £7 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and £5 from subscription, and one with £5 from subscription—were usually attended in summer by about 35 scholars; and there were 4 daily schools in the other parts of the union.

TOMBEOLA, an extinct village, and a quondam monastery, at the head of Roundstone bay, barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaght. "A monastery for Dominican friars," says Archdall, "was founded here about 1427, by the O'Flahertys, dynasts of Eir Connaght, in which elevated station they continued till the arrival of Oliver Cromwell. In the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, this building was wholly demolished, and even the stones, those of the church-walls not excepted, were made use of to build a castle in the neighbourhood. The few ruins remains are scarcely visible, and very imperfectly mark the traces of this ancient village."

TOMDEELY. See **DRONDEELY**.

TOMEENS (THE), a small head-stream or affluent of the river Rine, in the south-western district of the barony of Upper Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. It passes about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the village of Tulla, and has a singular subterranean course.

TOMFINLOUGH, a parish in the barony of Lower Bunratty, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the town of **NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS**, and the village of **BOHKKERROAN**; see these articles. Length, south-south-westward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 6,736 acres, 2 perches,—of which 613 acres, 1 rood, 32 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 4,053; in 1841, 4,401. Houses 694. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,630. Houses 410. The surface, in a general view, is low, and consists of poor land. The highest ground is on the southern boundary, and has an altitude of 159 feet above the level of the sea. Lough Rosree lies on the eastern boundary; and Loughs Fin, Ballycar, Cahirkine, and Teregheen, lie in the interior. Within the parish is a silver mine. The principal seats are Rathlaheen-cottage, Rathlaheen-house, Craglough-house, and Ballycar-house,—the last the residence of Mr. Colpoys. The chief antiquities are the ruins of Moghan-castle and of five other castles. The road from Ennis to Limerick passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILFINAGHTY** [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £30 18s. 6½d.; glebe, £51. Part of the rectorial tithes, compounded for £61 16s. ½d., is inappropriate in the Earl of Egremont; and part, compounded for £50, is appropriated to the see of Killaloe. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Bunratty and Kileoury. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 138, and the Roman Catholics to 4,214; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £14 a-year from the Baptist Society, and one with an unreported sum from Mrs. Stuard—had on their books 248 boys and 176 girls.

TOMGRANEY, or **TOMGRENT**, a parish in the barony of Upper Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the villages of Scariff and Tomgrane. See **SCARIFF**. Length, in the direction of south by east, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 14,181 acres, 12 perches,—of which 22 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches are in Lough Derg, and 238 acres, 2 roods, 6 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 5,568; in 1841, 6,113. Houses 1,022. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 4,407; in 1841, 5,086. Houses 861. The surface extends from a point within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the northern boundary of the county, at the sources of the Scariff river, to a point within $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the city of Killaloe; and its most easterly district includes a small portion of the head of Scariff bay. A considerable aggregate of the area is mountainous and pastoral; and the remainder consists, for the most part, of tolerably good arable land. One summit on the southern boundary has an altitude above sea-level of 1,019 feet; one on the north-eastern

boundary has an altitude of 1,126 feet; and one in the interior of the northern district has an altitude of 944 feet. The head-streams of the Scariff river drain the northern and the central districts; and the accumulated volume of that river runs eastward from Lough O'Grady to Scariff bay. The greater part of Lough O'Grady lies within the parish; and the surface-elevation of this lake has a height of 122 feet above the level of the sea. Loughs Keel and Fir lie in the interior. The principal hamlets are Derrywalter, Ballymore, Derrymore, and Knockatagh. The principal rural residences are, Ballyvanon-house, Cullahy-house, Drewsborough-house, and Raben-house,—the third the seat of Mr. Drew, and the fourth the seat of the Rev. B. Brady. The patent by which the lands of Raben are held of the Crown, requires that a certain number of deer be kept on the estate: The other chief objects of interest in the rural districts, are three grave-yards, O'Connor's Rock, and the ruins of a castle. The village of Tomgrane stands on the road from Scariff to Killaloe, 1 mile south-south-west of Scariff, $1\frac{1}{2}$ west-south-west of the head of Scariff bay, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Killaloe. It contains the parish-church, a Roman Catholic chapel, the glebe-house, a grave-yard, and the ruins of a castle; and in its immediate vicinity are O'Connor's Rock and Scariff Poor-law union workhouse. An abbey is alleged to have been founded at the village at an early period. Fairs are held on Jan. 5, Feb. 1 and 27, March 4 and 17, April 3, May 1, June 3 and 17, July 5, Aug. 3, 14, and 27, Sept. 6, Oct. 4 and 10, Nov. 4, and Dec. 9. Area of the village, 24 acres. Pop., in 1831, 400; in 1841, 371. Houses 62.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £415 7s. 8½d.; glebe, £30. Gross income, £445 7s. 8½d.; nett, £369 19s. 8½d. Patron, the Rev. T. B. Brady. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church is of unknown date and cost. Sittings 120; attendance 30. The Scariff, Tomgrane, and Clonskie Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,000, 450, and 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Kilroe. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 87, and the Roman Catholics to 5,893; a classical daily school had on its books 25 boys; and a hedge-school had on its books 60 boys and 20 girls. In 1843, a National school in Scariff workhouse had on its books 17 boys and 14 girls.

TOMHAGGARD, a parish at the south-eastern extremity of the barony of Bargie, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Broadway, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,180 acres, 16 perches. Pop., in 1831, 723; in 1841, 774. Houses 126. The southern boundary is the ocean, and the south-western boundary is the lagoon of **TACUMSHANE**: which see. A small district on the coast is sterile sand; but all the other districts consist of good land, very fertile, and in a state of thorough cultivation. The seats are Mount-Acton and Jenstown-house; the principal antiquities are Bargie castle and the ruins of a church; and the principal hamlet is Tomhaggard, the site of the ruined church and the Roman Catholic chapel.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £203 2s. 6d.; glebe, £5 9s. 7d. The rectory of Tomhaggard, and the vicarages of **KILMORE** and **KILTURK** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Tomhaggard. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 3,336. Gross income, £448 2s.; nett, £420 9s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the adjoining benefice of Mulrarkin, in the dio. of Ferns. A curate for Tomhaggard receives a salary of £83 1s. 6½d.

The church is in Kilturk. The Tombaggard and Kilmore Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 700 and 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Mulrankin. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 26, and the Roman Catholics to 756; the Protestants of the union to 130, and the Roman Catholics to 3,252; a parochial daily school, and two National schools in the parish, had on their books 101 boys and 71 girls; and there was also a daily school in Kilturk. One of the National schools was salaried with £8 from the Board, and £12 from subscription; and the other, with £8 from the Board, and £10 from subscription.

TOMIES. See **TOOMIES.**

TOMREGAN, a parish, partly in the barony of Knockninny, co. Fermanagh, but chiefly in the baronies of Tullaghagh and Lower Loughtee, co. Cavan, Ulster. The Tullaghagh section contains the small town of **BALLYCONNEL**: which see. Length of the Fermanagh section, eastward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 2. Length of the Cavan sections, south-eastward, 5½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½. Area of the Fermanagh section, 3,200 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches,—of which 23 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches are water. Area of the Tullaghagh section, 5,221 acres, 12 perches,—of which 89 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches are water. Area of the Lower Loughtee section, 2,256 acres, 1 rood, 22 perches,—of which 161 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,118; in 1841, 4,212. Houses 735. Pop. of the Fermanagh section, in 1831, 1,062; in 1841, 1,224. Houses 216. Pop. of the Lower Loughtee section, in 1831, 668; in 1841, 638. Houses 106. Pop. of the rural districts of the Tullaghagh section, in 1831, 1,935; in 1841, 1,963. Houses 350. A considerable proportion of the surface is either pastoral or waste; and the remainder consists in general of gravelly land, only second-rate in quality. The summit of Legavagra, immediately beyond the northern boundary of the Tullaghagh section, has an altitude above sea-level of 1,279 feet. A ridge of sandstone hills which acuminate in Legavagra, occupies most of the northern district of the parish, sends down its skirts to the romantic site of Ballyconnel, and constitutes a remarkable feature in the midst of a comparatively great expanse of country. The small lakes Cloncoboy and Drumderg lie on the eastern boundary of the Fermanagh section; the Woodford river runs along the southern boundary; and the other chief objects in that section are the grove, the school, and the village of Oakwood. The considerable lakes Annagh and Kilwilly lie on the eastern boundary of the Cavan section; Lough Togher lies on the southern boundary; and two or three small lakes lie in the interior. The principal residences are Cranaghan-house, Berrymount, Sandywood-house, and Ballyconnel-castle,—the last the seat of Mr. Enery, amidst a wooded and rather large demesne.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Tithe composition, £129 14s. 4d.; glebe, £381 13s. 3d. Gross income, £511 7s. 7d.; nett, £422 0s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church is situated at Ballyconnel; it was built about 88 years ago, at the private cost of the late Col. Montgomery; and it was enlarged in 1820, by means of a gift of £461 10s., and a loan of £461 10s. 9½d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 450; attendance 340. The Primitive Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of 120. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kildallen. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of

1,075 Churchmen, 11 Presbyterians, and 2,675 Roman Catholics; and 2 daily schools at Ballyconnel, and 8 at Doon, Carramore, Kilwilly, Tomregan, Gortneddin, Mullanagorman, Cranaghan, and another locality, had on their books 371 boys and 279 girls. The two schools at Ballyconnel, and the four at Kilwilly, Gortneddin, Mullanagorman, and Cranaghan were in connection with the Kildare Place Society, and were salaried with respectively £15, £7, £5 5s., £14, £7, and £3 from subscription; the school at Carramore was connected with the London Hibernian Society, and salaried with £2 from subscription; and the school at Tomregan was salaried with £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and £2 from subscription. In 1843, two National schools at Ballyconnel had on their books 90 boys and 104 girls.

TONAGHTY. See **TOWAGHTY.**

TONDUFF, a bog in the western district of the barony of Cullinagh, 1 mile east of the river Nore, and 1½ north of Abbeyleix, Queen's co., Leinster. Area, 400 acres. "This bog," reported Mr. Aber in 1814, "is bounded by rising grounds, divided by valleys, which admit of a free passage for the discharge of its waters into the Nore with a considerable fall. Its summit, which is central, has a fall of surface in a south-west direction to the stream of 42 feet; and a fall of 7 feet for its base or bottom. The distance being 4 furlongs, 20 perches; and a fall from the surface of said summit, in a northerly direction, to the Corbally stream, of 22 feet, the distance being 3 furlongs, 20 perches. The interior of this bog consists of fibrous peat, in which rise several springs; but the edges being of compact firm peat, have been long used as a turbary, in consequence of which much has been cut away, but no attempts have been made towards its cultivation, except at the south-west verge, where some fir trees have been lately planted, which are thriving extremely well. The highest part of the surface of this bog is 332 feet above the sea at high-water mark, and the lowest part of its surface is 292 feet; the greatest depth of the bog is 35 feet, and its average depth is 22 feet." Estimated cost of reclamation, £542 1s. 3d.

TONELAGEE. See **THONELAGEE.**

TONEROE, a hamlet in the parish of Ballinacourty, barony of Dunkellin, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands on the road from Galway to Gort, 1 mile north-north-west of Clareen-Bridge, and 2½ south-east of Oranmore.

TONLAGHNEIVE. See **SAINTFIELD.**

TOOM, TOEM, or TOEMVERIG, a parish 6 miles north by west of Tipperary, and partly in the barony of Clanwilliam, but chiefly in that of Upper Kilnemanagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. The Kilnemanagh section contains the village of **CAPPAGHWHITE**: which see. Length, south-south-westward, 8½ miles; breadth, from 1 to 2½. Area of the Clanwilliam section, 610 acres, 3 roods, 20 perches; of the Kilnemanagh section, 11,666 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,596; in 1841, 4,277. Houses 629. Pop., in 1841, of the Clanwilliam section, 352; of the rural districts of the Kilnemanagh section, 2,879. Houses in these, respectively 54 and 409. The northern and the central districts entirely consist of a portion of the Bilboa mountains, lofty, wild, and waste, but very improvable; and the southern district, or that around Cappaghwhite, is a portion of the northern border of the Golden Vale, fertile, ornate, and beautiful, borrowing great picturesqueness from the overhanging mountains, and forming part of the frontier of Tipperary toward the county of Limerick. The whole of the mountain districts has a very considerable altitude; a summit on the north-western boundary has a height above

sea-level of 1,501 feet; and the source of a rivulet on the western boundary has an elevation of 1,446 feet. The streams of the southern or champaign district flow at elevations above sea-level of from 208 to about 300 feet. Copper mines exist on the eastern margin of the central district. The Anglesey road impinges on the northern district. The seats, and other chief objects of interest in the southern district, are High-park, Cappagh-house, Cahirmahilla-lodge, a church, the site of a castle, and the accompaniments of Cappaghwhite. "Here," at Toom, says Archdall, "was a priory of regular canons, dedicated to St. Donan, although others give it to the Virgin Mary. St. Donan was formerly honoured here, as patron of the place, and was probably the founder. This monastery was a cell to Inchmoneo."—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £215 8s. 4jd. The tithes were formerly appropriated to the see of Cashel; but about the year 1833, they were disappropriated thence, and attached to what had previously been the perpetual curacy of Toom; and that perpetual curacy included, not only the parish of Toom, but also the parishes of CASTLETOWN and AUGHACREW: which see. Pop., in 1831, 5,011. Gross income, £92 6s. 1jd.; nett, £62 6s. 1jd. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £46 3s. 1d. The church is one of the oldest edifices of its class in use in Ireland, and was repaired about 38 years ago by means of private subscriptions and parochial assessments, but was in a dilapidated condition in 1832. Sittings 130; attendance 70. The Cappaghwhite Roman Catholic chapel has an officiate for itself, and an attendance of about 1,500. The Cuanaveeraba Roman Catholic chapel is situated among the mountains, and has an attendance of about 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Templebeg. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 76, and the Roman Catholics to 3,661; a Protestant Sunday school had on its books 21 boys and 24 girls; and 4 daily schools—one of which was aided with £8 from the National Board, and some advantages from subscription, one with some advantages from Lord Lismore, and one with £20 from the incumbent—were usually attended by about 202 scholars.

TOOM, co. Cork. See TOOMBS.

TOOM, co. Antrim. See TOOME.

TOOMAVARRA, a village in the parish of Aghnameadle, barony of Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands on the road from Roscrea to Silvermines, and on the direct road from Nenagh to Maryborough, 3½ miles south-west of Moneygall, 6 east of Nenagh, and 8 north-east by east of Silvermines. It is the site of a church, a glebe-house, a Roman Catholic chapel, a grave-yard, a schoolhouse, a dispensary, and the ruins of a preceptory of Knights-Templars; and within a mile of it are Pallas-house, Knockane-house, Blane-house, Garron-house, a Roman Catholic chapel, and the ruins of Blane and Knockane-castles. The dispensary is within the Nenagh Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 7,633; and, in 1839-40, it received £95 18s., and expended £96 18s. Fairs are held on June 5, July 23, Sept. 29, and Nov. 4. Area of the village, 26 acres. Pop., in 1831, 790; in 1841, 885. Houses 156. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 81; in manufactures and trade, 75; in other pursuits, 29. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9; on the directing of labour, 82; on their own manual labour, 86; on means not specified, 8.

TOOMB-BRIDGE, a long communication across a swampy portion of the course of the river Lee, a brief distance above the influx of the river Sullane,

barony of West Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. "Not far distant from Drumcaragh castle," says Mr. Croker, "is Toomb-Bridge, a long and narrow pass over an extensive and swampy flat, through which the Lee meanders, embracing numerous little islands covered with the bog myrtle and stunted timber. Rising above Toomb-Bridge is a steep and considerable hill, on the top of which stands Dundarerk-castle, built by the MacCarthys, and forfeited by Dermot MacCarthy in 1641. It commands a view of an immense tract of country, in which the appearance of cultivation is scattered and unequal.

—'To the extended gaze
Is seen the river wandering far away
Through sun and shade, with peopled bank or bare,
Verdant, or brown.'—"

TOOME, co. Wexford. See TOOM.

TOOME, co. Tipperary. See TOOM.

TOOME (LOWER), a barony on the western border of the county of Antrim, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by Kilonway; on the east and south-east, by Lower Antrim; on the south, by Upper Toome; and on the west, by the county of Londonderry. Its length, west-south-westward, is 8½ miles; its extreme breadth is 6½; and its area is 36,259 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches,—of which 129 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches are in the river Bann. The eastern district consists of part of the western abutments, vale-cleft declivities, and slowly descending slopes of the great tabular region of trap; the western district is part of the eastern side of the low and spreading valley of the Lower Bann; and the central district consists of a portion of the valley of the river Maine, and a picturesque part of the vale of the rivulet Braid. The whole of the western boundary is traced by the Bann. Among the most pleasing features of the interior are the beautiful environs of Ballymena, the Moravian settlement of Gracehill, and the Earl of Mountcashel's demesne of Galgorm-castle.—This barony contains part of the parish of Ahoghill, and the whole of the parish of Kirkinriola. Its towns and chief villages are Ahoghill, Cullybackey, Galgorm, Gracehill, part of Ballymena, and part of Portlengone. Pop., in 1831, 26,254; in 1841, 29,056. Houses 4,973. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,058; in manufactures and trade, 2,851; in other pursuits, 362. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 131; on the directing of labour, 2,895; on their own manual labour, 2,193; on means not specified, 52. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,629; who could read but not write, 4,153; who could neither read nor write, 2,533. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,719; who could read but not write, 7,078; who could neither read nor write, 3,138.—Lower Toome lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Ballymena. The total number of tenements valued is 3,617; and of these, 1,918 are valued under £5,—907, under £10,—372, under £15,—189, under £20,—83, under £25,—47, under £30,—60, under £40,—16, under £50,—and 25, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £1,982 17s. 9d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1840, were £1,982 17s. 9d. and £1,967 7s. 5d.,—and under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, £2,071 0s. 4d. and £1,649 11s. 10d.

TOOME (UPPER), a barony on the western border of the county of Antrim, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Lower Toome; on the north-east, by the barony of Lower Antrim; on the east, by the baronies of Lower Antrim and Upper Antrim; on the south, by Lough Neagh; and on the west, by the Lower Bann and

Lough Beg, which separates it from the county of Londonderry. Its length, west-north-westward, is 10 miles; its breadth, exclusive of Lough Neagh, and measured in the direction of south by west, is 8½ miles; its breadth, if measured inclusively of the barony's portion of Lough Neagh, becomes the length, and is 10½ miles; and its area is 64,953 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches,—of which 18,204 acres, 3 roods, 35 perches are water in Loughs Neagh and Beg, and the rivers Bann and Maine. The surface is nearly all low; and consists of the lower portion of the valley of the Maine, all the north shore of Lough Neagh, all the east side of the valley of the Lower Bann down to the foot of Lough Beg, and a portion of the pleasant district near the confluence of the Braid rivulet and the Maine. Its district upon Lough Neagh extend eastward to the immediate vicinity of the town of Antrim, and boasts the Earl O'Neill's extensive and superb demesne of Shanecastle; its portion of the valley of the Maine exhibits a series of close scenes of considerable beauty; and its central and north-eastern districts form a conspicuous part of "a bleak, and in the arable parts, thickly inhabited tract of country, which is greatly cut up into small farms, diversified with low hills and isolated patches of marsh and bog. This undulating plain is bounded on the east by the chain of low mountains which stretch along the coast from Carrickfergus to Ballycastle, and on the west by the hills which form one of the boundaries of the valley of the Bann; and bleak and dreary though many parts of this district be, it everywhere, as regards civilization and all the blessings which follow in its train, exhibits a pleasing contrast to some similar divisions in the more southerly parts of the kingdom." [Fraser.]—This barony contains part of the parishes of Ahoghill, Antrim, and Ballyscullion, the whole of the granges of Ballyscullion and Shilvodan, and the whole of the parishes of Craufield, Drummaul, and Duneane. The only town is Randalstown, and the principal village is Toome. Pop., in 1831, 23,912; in 1841, 24,246. Houses 4,175. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,525; in manufactures and trade, 1,596; in other pursuits, 187. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 58; on the directing of labour, 1,799; on their own manual labour, 2,418; on means not specified, 33. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,190; who could read but not write, 3,109; who could neither read nor write, 3,147. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,894; who could read but not write, 4,065; who could neither read nor write, 4,324.—Upper Toome lies partly within the Poor-law union of Antrim, and partly within that of Ballymena. The total number of tenements valued is 4,028; and of these, 2,135 are valued under £5,—£74, under £10,—439, under £15,—232, under £20,—114, under £25,—79, under £30,—81, under £40,—31, under £50,—and 45, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £26,027 17s. 2d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1840, were £2,040 15s. 3d. and £2,125 2s. 8d.,—and under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, £2,105 8s. and £2,064 12s. 4d.

TOOME, or TOOME-BRIDGE, a village in the parish of Duneane, barony of Upper Toome, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands on the western verge of the county on the right bank of the river Bann, on the isthmus between Loughs Neagh and Beg, and on the direct road from Belfast to Londonderry, 3½ miles east-south-east of Castle Dawson, 4 south-south-east of Bellaghy, 5 west by north of Randalstown, 5 east of Magherafelt, 8 south of Portlengone,

and 22 west-north-west of Belfast. In consequence of its position at the north end of Lough Neagh and above Lough Beg, it is a very great thoroughfare between the counties of Antrim and Londonderry; yet, contrary to what might have been anticipated, it has a very trivial amount of population, and is not a place of any trade. A noble bridge of 9 arches, built at the expense of Earl O'Neill, takes the thoroughfare across the Bann, and gives the village its name of Toome-Bridge. Previous to the erection of this structure, the communication across the river was maintained by a ferry. A large inn was, a considerable period ago, built at the village. A castle, to defend the pass of the river, formerly stood in the vicinity of the village, but on the Londonderry side of the river, and within the parish of Artree; and, in consequence of its situation between the two lakes, it must have been a military station of considerable importance. In 1650, this castle was taken by the Roman Catholic bishop of Clogher, and retaken by Col. Venables. In the vicinity of the village, on the Antrim side, are St. Helena and Drumraymond, the former the residence of Mr. Reford, and the latter a cottage of Earl O'Neill. Fairs are held at Toome on April 20, and Dec. 4. The Toome-Bridge dispensary is within the Ballymena Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £78, and administered to 288 patients. Area of the village, 8 acres. Pop., in 1831, 122; in 1841, 95. Houses 17.

TOOMIES, or TOMIES, a mountain in the north-east corner of the barony of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, Munster. It forms the northern part of the western screen of the Lower Lake of Killarney,—the central and southern parts of that screen being formed by the Glens and the Purple mountains; it spreads from the edge of the lake westward to the Gap of Dunloe, so as to form part also of the eastern screen of that savagely and sombrelly picturesque defile; and it topographically, though not nominally, includes Glens mountain,—the separation between the two consisting of only a ravine or gorge far up the acclivities, and tumultuously washed by a cascade. This mountain rises precipitously up from the edge of the lake, is clothed over the base and the lower declivities with noble masses of wood, presents an imposing intricacy and magnificence of outline, shakes down from one of its sides the superb waterfall called O'SULLIVAN'S CASCADE [which see], and forms a prominent and powerful portion of the backgrounds of almost all the good groupings of the Lower Lake's scenery. "Leaving Ross bay," says the author of the Guide to Killarney, "the Lower Lake expands itself in glorious majesty; the promontories of Ross-castle to the left of the foreground, O'Donoghoe's Prison and Innisfallen to the right; and immediately opposite, but at a distance of about two miles, Tomies and Glens mountains rise, in the most abrupt, bold, precipitous manner, from the surface of the waters, having their bases thickly wooded with oaks and hollies." "Leaving the island of Innisfallen, and sailing out into the broad expanse of waters, a grand mountain-view presents itself; Tomies and Glens directly opposite, the group of hills closing up the entrance to the Upper Lake adjacent to them, and Turk and Mangerton to the south. * * * Steering towards Tomies mountain, which is about 1½ mile from Innisfallen, the eye is delighted by the never-ending variety and change of scenery, momentarily occurring; at first, Tomies and Glens appear rising abruptly from the water, half-clothed with hanging woods, and rearing their naked summits to the skies; upon a nearer approach, they hide their rugged heads, and present a range of forest nearly 6 miles in length, and apparently occupying the entire face of the mountains."

TOOMNA. See TUMNA.

TOOMORE. See TOWMORE.

TOOMVARA. See TOOMAVARA.

TOORIG (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. It rises 4 or 5 miles north of the parish of Ardagh, runs in a southerly direction through the centre of that parish, and thence flows in an eastward direction through Two-Mile-Bridge to the Blackwater, at a point about a mile above Youghal. The stream is very much subject to high and sweeping freshets from the mountains. Mason's statist notices as follows a rude wooden bridge, which spanned it at Inchinrinka, and formed the only practicable communication between the western and the eastern districts of the parish of Ardagh in wet weather. "It is formed of two planks, supported by wooden legs, with an abutment on each side of the river for the ends of the planks to rest on; the two planks are formed of a tree of about 40 or 50 feet long, sawed through the centre; of course it is very strong, and has an iron balustrade on one side for the hand."

TOPPIT MOUNTAIN, a mountain in the parish of Enniskillen, barony of Tyrkenney, 5 miles east by north of the town of Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. Its summit has an altitude of 909 feet above the level of the sea, soars conspicuously above the summits of the surrounding hills, and commands a fine view of the greater portion of the counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone. The mountain is easy of ascent.

TORALAYDAN, an inlet in the parish of Glencolumbkille, barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It lies within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile of the nearest part of the mainland, 3 miles north-east of the entrance of Glen bay, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of the headland between Loughrusmore and Loughrusbeg. It is a mere rock, but gigantic in dimensions, and both conspicuous and very curious in appearance. Its summit has an altitude of 350 feet above sea-level; and all its sides fall down in sheer cliffs to the ocean.

TORC. See TRUK.

TORFECKAN. See TERMONFECKAN.

TOR-HEAD, a headland in the parish of Culfeightrin, barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. It screens the south side of Murlough bay, is situated 5 miles north of Cushendun, and is the point of the Irish mainland nearest to Scotland, being directly opposite the Mull of Kintyre. It consists of mica slate, with subordinate beds of limestone, sienite, and felspar porphyry; but in the bay to the north of it are most interesting columnar formations of trap, and on the loftier portions of the hills behind it are beds of sandstone and chalk, capped in some instances with basalt. It may be regarded as a mere projection of the cliffs of Cushleak; and it is immediately overhung by the hill of Carnlea, whose summit has an altitude above sea-level of 1,250 feet. The scenery of the headland itself and of the bay which it screens, is singularly grand, yet very little known. "Soon after we turned from the main road towards the coast," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "we entered a wild district, walked along a barren heath, looked upon Tor-Point, stood above the several headlands, grazed, until we became giddy, upon giant rocks, from the summits of terrific cliffs, and commenced a descent into the bay of Murlough. There are spots—small unrecorded places—nooks hid beneath cliff or mountain, mere corners of the island, that altogether escape the tourist who bows along the splendid roads which render the great leading features of the scenery of the county of Antrim so easy of examination. Let the visitor on no account omit to inspect this bay,—a scene of unspeakable grandeur and beauty." Tor-Head is a coast-

guard station; and the fisheries within its district were worked by 73 men, with one open sail-boat and 17 row-boats.

TORMORE, an island in the parish of Glencolumbkille, barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is situated within 3 furlongs of the nearest part of the mainland, 1 mile north-east of Toralaydan, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of the peninsula between Loughrusmore and Loughrusbeg. It strictly resembles TORALAYDAN [which see] in both character and appearance, and, like it, dings down its whole periphery in sheer cliffs to the sea; but it is loftier, more gigantic, and more imposing, and lifts its summit to the altitude above sea-level of about 500 feet.

TORY, TORRY, or TROREE, an island in the parish of Tullaghobegley, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is situated 4 miles north by west of Innisboffin, 6 north by east of Bloody-Foreland, and 7 west-north-west of Horn Head. It extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward, with a maximum breadth of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, and comprises an area of 785 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches. Its south-east end is called Port-Doon; its north-west end is surmounted by a lighthouse; a tiny peninsula projecting northward from Port-Doon is called Tormore; and two hamlets in the interior are called East Town and West Town. Its surface consists principally of mountain and rock; and, as seen from lofty ground on the mainland, is described by the late Rev. Cæsar Otway as "rising out of the deep like a castellated and fortified city,—lofty towers, church-spires, battlements, bastions, batteries, presenting themselves,—so strangely varied and so fantastically deceptive are its cliffs." The north-eastern coast presents to the ocean a range of cliffs, of from 100 to 300 feet in height; the south-western coast is low and flat; and the intermediate surface, in a general view, slopes from the former coast to the latter. The inhabitants are a semi-barbarous race, about 500 or 700 in number; and they support themselves by husbandry and by fishing. The lighthouse on the island was erected in 1832; its lantern has an altitude of 122 feet above high-water sea-level; and the cost of maintaining it during 1840 was £852 17s. 6d.,—and during 1843, £813 1s. 5d. On the north-east side of the island, within about 3 furlongs from the shore, vessels have shelter in 18 fathoms of water; but a pier is greatly needed for the accommodation of fishing-boats. Ruins exist upon the island of a round tower,—of some crosses,—of several ecclesiastical buildings, which are fondly alleged to have been seven churches,—and of an old military structure, which the inhabitants call Ball's castle. "Off this island," says the late Rev. Cæsar Otway, in his interesting Sketches in Ireland, "Sir John B. Warren, in 1798, encountered a French fleet, with troops and rebel chieftains on board, and capturing them all, he crushed the hopes of the French army that landed at Killalla, and broke the spirits and the cause of the rebels who had joined them. I was sorry that it was out of my power to visit Tory Island. It is about 12 miles from shore; and I am informed that it is an interesting spot. Here are the ruins of a fortress, erected by Erick of the red army, one of the Norwegian sea kings, whose roving rule extended around these isles and coasts. The name of the island is of Runick etymology, and Thor-Eye," now corrupted into Torry, denotes that it was consecrated to Thor, the Scandinavian deity, that presided over stormy and desolate places. Here also is a tower and church, built by St. Columbkille,

• The singularly lofty and tower-like rocks of this island might have conferred on it the appellation of Tarris Island.

and a portion of the churchyard is dedicated to some ancient saints, his followers, who are there interred; wherein if any one presumed now to bury a corpse, the following night he would be cast with violence out of the ground. * A foreigner, who is not more remarkable for his attainments in mineralogy and natural history than he is for his agreeable and amiable manners, went lately to this island; I am not informed whether his explorings were attended with satisfactory results; but as bodies do not rest in their graves, no more could the carcase of this philosopher rest in his bed; yet it was not owing to the intervention of angry saints, but to the assaults of hungry vermin. We are informed that this learned zoologist, on his return to the continent of Ireland; was so anxious to divest himself of the sundry genera and species that attached themselves to him as by a kind of elective attraction, that, divesting himself of his integuments, he was seen through a telescope wading into the sea, armed with scrubbing-brushes, resolutely intent on expelling, destroying, drowning all the specimens of entomology that were inclined to attend on the professor, even as far as the museum of the Dublin Society. The people of Tory Island seldom come to the mainland. A fishing-boat, containing seven or eight men, was lately driven by stress of weather into Ards bay, and the wind for some days continued so directly contrary that they could not venture to return to their island. Mr. Stewart of Ards gave these poor people shelter in a large barn, and supplied them with plenty of food and fresh straw to lie on;—not one of these people were ever in Ireland before; the trees of Ards actually astonished them,—they were seen putting leaves and small branches in their pockets to show on their return. Mr. Stewart had the good nature to procure a piper for their amusement; and all the time the wind was contrary these harmless people continued dancing, singing, eating, sleeping,—a picture of savage life in every age and clime. There are about 500 inhabitants on the island, and these poor creatures have been in the course of the present summer (1827) visited by a great calamity. In the month of August last, a strange and unforeseen storm set in from the north-west, which drove the sea in immense waves over the whole flat part of the island; the waves even beat over the highest cliffs,—all their corn was destroyed, their potatoes washed out of the ground, and all their springs of fresh-water filled up; nothing can be imagined more deplorable than this. The island is part of the estate of the see of Raphoe. On this occasion Dr. Bisset, the excellent bishop, did much to alleviate the wants of this wretched people."

TORY-HILL, a high conical hill in the parish of Rossinan, north-western verge of the barony of Ida, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It is situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of the village of Mullinavat, and 5 north by west of the City of Waterford. Its name in ancient times was the Hill of the Sun, and this is its name still in the Irish language; and tradition asserts that, during the remote ages in which the people of the town of Waterford were worshippers of the Sun, they marched in procession, on solemn days, to this hill, and offered sacrifice on its summit to their god.

TOUGH, TCOON, or TCOORAH, a parish in the barony of Ownybeg, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north by east of Pallasgreen, co. Limerick, Munster. It contains the village of CAPPANORE; which see. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2; area, 6,519 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,534; in 1841, 3,753. Houses 599. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,823; in 1841, 3,202. Houses 498. About 161 acres are mountain, 486 acres are red

bog, and the remainder consists, for the most part, of good arable land. The northern district comprises a small portion of the skirts of the Slieve-Phelim mountains; and the southern district spreads away into the Golden Vale. The Bilboa or Little Mulhern rivulet effects the drainage westward; and the route of the Limerick railways to Dublin and Waterford, as proposed by the Public Commissioners, passes near the southern boundary. The principal seat is Tower-hill, the residence of Mr. Lloyd, situated about a mile from Cappamore. The demesne which surrounds this seat is elevated in site, has extensive plantations, and is a conspicuous feature in a great expanse of country.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of ANINGTON [which see], in the dio. of Emly. Tithe composition, £250. The Roman Catholic chapel has two officiates, and an attendance of about 1,800. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 17, and the Roman Catholics to 3,636; and 4 pay daily schools had on their books 125 boys and 53 girls. In 1843, a National school at Tower Hill was salaried with £18 from the Board, and had on its books 194 boys and 120 girls.

TOUGHCLUGGIN, or CLUGGIN, a parish in the barony of Coonagh, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Pallasgreen, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,094 acres. Pop., in 1831, 217; in 1841, 822. Houses 107. The land is of good quality, forms part of the Golden Vale, lies on the eastern verge of co. Limerick, and is drained by one of the head-streams of the Little Mulhern. The road from Limerick to Tipperary passes through the interior; and the route of the railway from Limerick to Dublin and Waterford, as proposed by the Public Commissioners, passes near the northern boundary.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of CULLEN [which see], in the dio. of Emly. Vicarial tithe composition, £40; glebe, £13 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £40 ls. 6d.; and are inappropriate in Mr. Wilson. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 7, and the Roman Catholics to 226; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

TOURIN, the delightfully situated demesne of Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., in the parish of Lismore and Maccollop, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, co. Waterford, Munster. It occurs on the right bank of the Blackwater, 2 miles south of Cappoquin, nearly opposite Dromana, the seat of Lord Stewart De Decies, and in the vicinity of Drumroe, the seat of Sir William Jackson Homan, Bart. On this demesne may be observed the junction of the limestone and the schistose formations of the western district of the county; and the summit of an ancient castle within the park, commands a view of the mineralogical divisions, as well as of the picturesque beauties of the surrounding country.

TOURO (THE), a rivulet. See **TOORIG**.

TOWAGHTY, or TONAGHTY, a parish in the barony of Carra, 6 miles north-north-west of Hollymount, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, southward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 3,067 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches,—of which 109 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,258; in 1841, 1,297. Houses 230. The surface consists, in general, of good land; and is traversed by the road from Balla to Ballinrobe, and by the mail-road from Westport to Dublin. Carcownaron lake extends along the western boundary, and contains the greater part of the water area; Ballyglass lake lies on the eastern boundary; and two or three loughlets lie in the interior. The hamlet of Ballyglass stands on the Westport and Dublin mail-road, and contains a post-office and a constabulary barrack. The seats are Mount-pleasant and Tower-hill,—the latter the re-

* The individual alluded to was Sir Charles L. M. Giescke.

sidence of Valentine Blake, Esq.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate rectory, and vicarage, in the dio. of Tuam. The tithes belong to the vicars choral of Dublin. The clerical duties of the parish are performed, without emolument, by the vicar of DRUMMONAGHAN: which see. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 13, and the Roman Catholics to 1,336; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

TOWMORE, TOOMORE, or TUOMORE, a parish in the barony of Gallen, co. Mayo, Connaught. It contains the town of FOXFORD: which see. Length, southward, 6 miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 6,787 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches,—of which 102 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,576; in 1841, 3,744. Houses 673. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,508; in 1841, 3,064. Houses 534. The river Moy, here a stream of very considerable volume, touches the south-western boundary, makes a detour at no great distance to the south, touches the south-western boundary, makes a second detour at no great distance to the west, and after receiving the influx of the superfluous waters of Loughs Conn and Cullen, returns to trace northward the greater part of the western boundary. A height in the interior of the southern district has an altitude of 642 feet above the level of the sea. The western abutments of the Lurgan Hills or Slieve-Gamph mountains, form a natural strength and a very prominent feature along a great part of the eastern border. The southern district of the parish is hilly, picturesque, and romantic; the western district is principally a morassy, or at least wet, flat, and tame plain; and the eastern district is a tame slope from the skirts of the Lurgan Hills. The village of Church is situated in the north-east. The principal country residences are Moorbrook-house, near that village, and Dove-hall, close to the town of Foxford.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of STRAIT [which see], in the dio. of Achonry. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £104 7s. 10d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Sir William Henry Palmer. A curate for Towmore receives a salary of £100. The church is situated in Foxford, and was built in 1801, by means of a loan of £300 from the late Board of First Fruits, and the sum of £400 raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 200; attendance 90. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel in Foxford; but the attendance on it is not sufficiently distinguished in the report from that on the other Roman Catholic chapels within the benefice. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 158, and the Roman Catholics to 3,680; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £12 from the London Hibernian Society, and one with £10 from the National Board—had on their books 203 boys and 126 girls.

TOWNEY, a cove or small fishing harbour in the parish of Kilcar, barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is situated at the east side of the entrance of Teelin bay, 2 miles east of Carrigan Head. It has a depth of only 6 feet at high water; and its small pier is in bad repair.

TOWNLEY-HALL, a demesne in the parish of Tullyallen, barony of Ferrard, co. Louth, Leinster. It is situated on the left bank of the river Boyne, 3 miles west by north of Drogheda; and is the residence of B. T. Balfour, Esq. It possesses a comparatively large area, pleasant natural features, a profusion of sylvan embellishment, a full participation in the beauties of the lower valley of the Boyne, and intimate historical association with the memorable battle which broke the power of Jacobitism in Ireland. See BOYNE. Its lands formerly bore the name of Beltumber, and were part of the scene of action of the battle of the Boyne. On these lands

there was found, some years ago, a very curious wooden ball or bullet, of oval outline, and hirsute with lead spikes. A flattened space at its broader end "had an iron staple driven into it, and the whole surface was unevenly studded over with clumsy blunt spikes of lead, which projected from the surface of the ball about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; the greatest diameter of the ball was about 7 inches. It was, perhaps, the ball of the antique and well-known weapon called the 'morning star.' Whether this weapon was ever used at the battle of the Boyne or not may be a question which the mere finding it on the field of the battle will not answer. It is probable that the portion of King James's army which were but indifferently armed may have boasted of some man who adopted this antique weapon."

TRABOLGAN, a demesne in the parish of Corkbeg, barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated at the extremity of the peninsula, on the east side of the entrance of Cork Harbour, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles south-west of Cloyne. It is an old seat of the ancient family of Roche,—who gave name to the headland of Roche Point, at the east side of the entrance of Cork Harbour; and it is at present the residence of Edward Roche, Esq., M. P. North-north-east of it, toward the village of Aghada, is Rochemount, the seat of J. W. Roche, Esq.; and a little north-west of it is Carlisle Fort,—one of the two military strengths for the defence of the entrance of Cork Harbour. The natural scenery around the demesne is superb.

TRACTON, a parish in the barony of Kinnalea, 3 miles south of Carrigaline, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the villages of Minane and Tracton. See MINANE. Length, southward, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 5,862 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,838; in 1841, 2,959. Houses 474. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,627. Houses 413. Area of the village of Tracton, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 115. Houses 25. A stream runs through the parishes of Tracton and Clontard, and falls into a navigable estuary at Minane-Bridge, 3 miles from the south of Ringabella bay. The interior of Tracton contains neither lake nor mountain. The surface, in a general view, is considerably diversified, consists of tolerably good arable land, and possesses only such high grounds as are broad-based, tabular, and cultivated to the summit. The number of townlands or ploughlands is eleven,—ten of which belong to the Earl of Shannon, and one to Mr. Hodder. A few native oaks and hazels in the demesne of Gurlygrennan are the principal apology for woods. A vein of galena intermixed with quartz and pyrites was at one time worked in the east, but, in consequence of the smallness of the quantity of ore obtained, was speedily abandoned. The remarkable mineral substance called wavelite or hydrargillite, which had previously been discovered only in one of the southern counties of England, was found, about 30 years ago or upwards, in the vicinity of Minane-Bridge. It occurs in a bill of flinty slate, both adhering to that rock and in detached nodules,—the latter spherical or hemispherical, and composed of acicular four-sided prisms, diverging from a common centre, and in general adhering laterally to one another. The nodules vary in size from the diameter of a pea to a diameter of nearly two inches. The lustre is splendid; the colour is bluish green, passing into yellow,—also white, black, and greyish black; and the specific gravity is 2.7. A fine series of specimens of both the wavelite of Minane-Bridge and that of Devonshire is preserved in the museum of the Cork Institution. Calcareous sand from Ringabella—or fine sea-sand, containing a large intermixture of comminuted shells—is a principal and very fertilizing manure.

The only seats are those of Mr. Hodder and Mr. Daunt. The principal antiquity is the once celebrated abbey of Tracton; but the only existing vestiges of this are a few fragments of pillars, some blocks rudely carved to represent human faces, and scattered quoin stones, partly athwart the churchyard and partly in the walls of the church. "St. Mary's Abbey of Tracton was founded by the MacCarty's in the year 1224, A. D., and supplied with Cistercians from the monastery of Alba Landa, at Maridun in Wales; the possessions were confirmed by Edward III. The Abbey of Tracton, which derived its name from the 'Alba Tractus' or fair tract of country surrounding it, stood two miles south of Carrigaline; and the abbots formerly sat in parliament. The monks pretended to have a piece of the cross, which they said 'Barry Oge' had purchased for them at a great price. This was so firmly believed that, on every Holy Thursday, vast multitudes resorted thither to pay their devotions to the supposed relic. This Abbey was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Henry Guilford and Sir James Craig (March 20, A. D. 1568), upon their paying beforehand the sum of £7 15s. Sir James Craig assigned it to the Earl of Cork, who passed a patent to the Abbey (March 23d, 7th of James I.), and transferred it to his son Francis, Lord Shannon. The Abbey is now (A. D. 1749) demolished."—This parish is an inappropriate rectory, and vicarage, in the dio. of Cork. The tithes are compounded for £463 15s., and belong to the Earl of Shannon. The inappropriate parishes of Tracton, KILPATRICK, KILMONT, BALLYFOYLE, KINKURE, and CLONTREAD [see these articles], constitute the perpetual curacy and the benefice of Tracton. The parishes are not quite contiguous. Length of the union, 11 miles; breadth, 7. Pop., in 1831, 8,419. Gross income, £71 3s. 1d.; nett, £69 19s. 1d. Patron, the Earl of Shannon. The church was built in 1819, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 45. The Tracton Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 450; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Nohoval. There are Roman Catholic chapels also in Kilmomy and Clontead. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 52, and the Roman Catholics to 2,899; the Protestants of the union to 270, and the Roman Catholics to 8,421; a Protestant Sunday school in the parish had on its books 5 boys and 6 girls; 3 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £10 a-year from the Diocesan Society—were usually attended by about 128 scholars; and there were 7 daily schools in the other parts of the union. In 1843, a male National school and a female National school at Knocknamanna, were salaried with respectively £12 and £8 a-year from the Board, and had on their books 244 boys and 154 girls.

TRADDERY, a sinecure benefice in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the southern part of the county of Clare, Munster. It comprises the rectories of KILNASOOLAGH, KILMALEERY, BUNRATY, FINOGH, CLOUGHAN, KILCONRY, TOMPINLOUGH, and DROMLINE: see these articles. Gross income, £678 14s. 6½d.; nett, £641 8s. 8½d. Patron, the Earl of Egremont. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Clare-Abbey, in the dio. of Killaloe.

TRAKEL, LACKEN, or WHITE STRAND, a small bay, at the north-eastern extremity of the barony of Tyrawley, co. Mayo, Connaught. It washes the parish of Lacken at its head and the two divisions of the parish of Kilcummin at its sides; and has already been partially noticed under the word LACKEN: which see. Mr. Nimmo, in the official report of his Coast Survey, says, "Rounding Kil-

cummin Head, we find the sand has blown to a great extent over the western slope, and forms a line of downs, and a broad strand across the inlet between it and Rathlacken Point; behind the sands is an extensive but shallow lagoon, dry at low water. The channel being in the middle of the strand, is too precarious to be of much use in navigation, or to admit of improvement, although the grounds in the neighbourhood are fertile. This bay is called Trabel or the White Strand, and affords good supplies of flat fish. Several yawls are kept on the western shore below Castle Lacken, but they must be hawled up a steep cliff into a paddock near Mr. Burke's house; nor does there seem any method of forming a harbour at any reasonable expense. We are now in a district of limestone, alternating with sandstone, of considerable fertility and great population. The roads terminate at Castle Lacken, which is also the last post-office on this side, and from hence round to Dunfinny bay, the coast is a precipitous cliff of horizontal beds of limestone, black slate, and sandstone."

TRALEE, a parish in the barony of Trughenackmy, co. Kerry, Munster. It contains the chief part of the town of TRALEE: see next article. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 4,605 acres. Pop., in 1831, 11,021; in 1841, 12,534. Houses 1,619. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,453; in 1841, 1,944. Houses 295. The parish comprises a small part of the Stacks mountains, and a prominent part of the strath or valley of the little river LEE [which see]; and it has its name from the latter of these districts, the word Tralee originally meaning the strath or strand of the Lee,—or as it was anciently written, the Leigh. The scenery of the parish itself is charming; and that of the parish in grouping with the circumjacent country, and the mountain and marine perspectives, is singularly brilliant and full of character and power. A large proportion of the land consists of a dark limestone soil, suitable alike for tillage and for pasture, and has long been reputed the richest in the county. Some good quarries exist of a dark-coloured marble, somewhat similar to that of Kilkenny, but more indurated, and less profuse in fossil shells, and capable of being raised in blocks of any reasonable size. The principal villas and mansions in the vicinity of the town are Belmont, Ballard, Spring-Lodge, Magh, Lower Cannon, Chute-hall, Springhill, Arabella, Plover-hill, Frogmore-lodge, Oakfield, and Bally-seedy,—the two last the residences of respectively Mr. Bateman and Arthur Blennerhassett, Esq. A vantage-ground above Ballyseedy-house, upwards of 2 miles south-east of the town, commands a delightful prospect of a number of the country residences, and a large and beautiful portion of the strath and screens of the Lee.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £408 7s. 7½d.; glebe, £46. Gross income, £454 7s. 7½d.; nett, £377 16s. Patron, Sir Edward Denny, Bart. A curate receives a salary of £75 as curate of the parish, and a salary of £50 as chaplain to the military of the town. The church was built in 1817, by means of a loan of £2,261 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 500; attendance 700. The Independent meeting-house has an attendance of 45. The Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of 250. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 3,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Rataas and Annagh. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,055 Churchmen, 22 Protestant dissenters, and 10,590 Roman Catholics, two free daily schools under the superintendence of the rector, were supported with jointly £60 from the Board of Erasmus Smith and from

clergymen of the Established Church, and had on their books 47 boys and 28 girls; two free schools, under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic clergyman, were salaried with each £25 a-year, and had on their books 320 boys and 250 girls; and 5 pay daily schools were usually attended by about 175 scholars. In 1843, a male National school and a female National school in the town were salaried with respectively £16 and £20 from the Board, and had on their books 300 boys and 437 girls.

TRALEE.

A post and market town, a sea-port, a parliamentary borough, and the assize town and capital of the county of Kerry, in the barony of Trughenackny, and partly in the parish of Ratass, but chiefly in that of Tralee, co. Kerry, Munster. It stands on the rivulet Lee, and at the intersection of the road from Ardfert to Milltown with that from Dingle to Limerick, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-east of the head of Tralee Harbour, $\frac{1}{2}$ north-east of Blennerville, $\frac{2}{3}$ east by south of Spa, 4 south-east of Ardfert, 6 north of Milltown, 7 east-north-east of Kilgobbin, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ west by north of Castle-Island, 10 south of Abbey-Odorney, 16 north-east by east of Annascull, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ north-east by north of Killarney, 18 south-south-west of Listowel, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ east-north-east of Dingle, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-west of Ballylongford, 26 south-south-west of Tarbert, 55 south-west by west of Limerick, and 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ south-west by west of Dublin.

Enviroms.—The site and the immediate environs of the town are low, flat, and subject to inundations from freshets of the Lee; but the middle grounds and the backgrounds of the scenery around it are so composed as to form a complete panorama, at once brilliant, beautiful, and comparatively unique. "There is," says Mr. Fraser, "something very striking in the scenery around Tralee, and, at the same time, very different from what is generally met with around this part of the coast. In front of the town, the vast expanse of waters and accompanying range of mountains which rise boldly from the shores of the bay, and run westward to Brandon, where they dip into the ocean; and on the other side, the broad fertile valley stretching eastward to Castle-Island, which is bounded on the north by the Stack hills, and on the south by the higher range of Slieve-Mish; the latter range is not more than 14 miles in extent; it springs from the valley of Castle-Island, and is terminated by the valley along which the road from Tralee to Dingle by Annascull is carried. Batregraun, the highest point of the range, attains an elevation of 2,796 feet above the level of the sea; and from it or from any other summit of Slieve-Mish which are nearer Tralee, good views are obtained of the vast assemblage of mountains lying to the south and west of Dingle bay, of the town, and generally of the country lying around."

Interior of the Town.—Several of the streets are spacious, well-built, regularly laid out, and agreeably neat or even handsome; the southern outskirts embrace a large expanse of demesne-grounds, belonging to Tralee-castle, but now disposed in public promenades, or at least made fully accessible to the townspeople; and the general appearance of both interior and outskirts, as to at once architecture, cleanliness, order, and indications of prosperity, is in keeping with the delightful character of the environs, and exceedingly superior to what any reasonable stranger would anticipate in so remote a situation. The rivulet Lee runs through the middle of the town; and is spanned in its progress by several small bridges. A sort of square—scarcely large enough, however, to bear that designation in an urban sense, and decidedly too small to harmonize with the spa-

ciousness of the principal streets—marks the centre of the town, and was formerly the focus of both public architecture and public business. One spacious street, 380 yards in length, extends eastward from the square; sends off rectangularly from its south side to the Castle-Green another spacious street of about 180 yards in length; and forks at its termination into two cabin-edified streets, the one extending in the direction of east by north along the road to Killarney, and the other in the direction of south-east toward the gaol and the barrack, situated at the distance of 1,000 yards from the centre of the town. One brief but spacious street goes northward from the square, and another brief but less spacious one goes westward; the latter to send off a ramification north-westward; and both the former street and this ramification lead to a large suburb of cabins, consisting of several streets, and constituting all the north-west wing of the town. A street altogether one-sided in its good edifices, but partly built on the other side with cabins, extends 300 yards southward from the square, and leads out to the west side of the castle grounds. Another, a longer, a more spacious, and a somewhat fully edified street, yet far from being uniform in either width or character, extends parallel to the preceding at the distance of 50 or 60 yards to the west, and eventually becomes a terrace overlooking the canal; and a rather spacious, and nearly straight street, goes off from the west side of this, extends about 380 yards west-south-westward, and is both prolonged at its termination and winged along its south side by lines and streets of cabins. The town, in a general view, is thus a comparatively compact main body of good and spacious streets, with cabins fringing it slightly on the south, and forming three large suburbs on respectively the east, the north-west, and the south-west. Yet, in spite of the somewhat large aggregate of inferior houses, the town as a whole, and as compared to most towns of its size in all parts of Ireland except the north, possesses a decidedly respectable character. "I have no hesitation," says Mr. Inglis, "in pronouncing Tralee, the county town of Kerry, to be altogether the most thriving town I have seen since leaving Clonmel, and in some respects it leaves Clonmel behind it. Tralee has streets that would not disgrace the best quarters of any city; and these not streets of business—which it also has—but streets containing gentlemen's houses, or, at all events, houses which no gentleman might be ashamed to live in."

The indications of prosperity visible in the outward appearance of Tralee, I found, upon inquiry, to be just indications. Twenty years ago, Tralee was little else than a congregation of cabins; and within a far shorter period it has received—as a merchant of the town expressed it—its new face.

House rent in Tralee is high,—higher than in any English county town; but a little way out of Tralee it is moderate enough. A gentleman, whom I visited, had an excellent house, somewhat more than two miles from Tralee, beautifully situated on the bay, with spacious out-houses, and with 10 English acres of good land, for which he paid £45. Estimating the land at £2 10s. per acre, (for land around Tralee lies high,) he paid £20 for his house and its accommodations. The town of Tralee is the property of Sir Edward Denny; he grants leases on lives, renewable for ever; but it is not in his power to let ground at a lower rate than £10 an acre. He is also the chief proprietor of the surrounding county; but the occupying tenants chiefly hold under middlemen, who extract the utmost rent that competition can produce."

Public Buildings.—A Dominican friary was founded at Tralee, either in 1243 or 1260, by John, son

of Thomas Fitzgerald, who, with his son Maurice, was slain at Callan by MacCarty-More. The edifice had a good steeple, and was the burial-place of several of the Earls of Desmond, and persons of other distinguished families; but it was long ago destroyed. In 1627, Sir Edward Denny, on condition of his having the appointment and the profits of the town-clerk, granted to the provost and burgesses of Tralee the circuit and liberty of the abbey, and all other privileged places in the borough.—Four castles formerly stood in the town; but, previous to the middle of last century, three of them were completely destroyed. The fourth castle, or that which was permitted to remain, was originally the chief seat of the Earls of Desmond; and, along with a large estate, which formed part of the enormous forfeited patrimony of the Desmonds, it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Edward Denny, the ancestor of the present proprietor and recent improver of the town. In this castle was perpetrated in 1579 the horrible assassination of Sir Henry Danvers, the Justices Meade and Charters, and all their servants, while asleep in their beds, by Sir John de Desmond, the brother of the Earl,—an event which was provoked merely by Sir Henry Danvers having held session of gaol delivery within Desmond's palatinate, and which paved the way for the speedy destruction of all the power, honours, and opulence of the Desmond family.—The present parish-church is a handsome modern edifice. The two Roman Catholic chapels are spacious. The Independent, the Presbyterian, and the Methodist meeting-houses are small and unimposing. The infantry barrack stands within a large area, and contains accommodation for 600 men. The county court-house is a chaste, classical edifice, erected after designs by Morrison. The county gaol adjoins the court-house, and is remarkable for cleanliness and good order, but does not contain a sufficiency of cells and work-rooms to permit the adoption of modern improvements in prison discipline. The total number of cells is 79; and there are no other rooms containing beds for the use of prisoners. In 1843, the average number of prisoners was 107½; the maximum number was 159; the total number, inclusive of debtors, was 839; the number of recommitments was 77; and the total expenditure during the year was £2,008 4s. 10½d. The old gaol and court-house stood in the square, at the centre of the town. Other existing public buildings than those we have noticed are a nunnery, a market-house, an infirmary, a fever hospital, and a work-house,—the last three of which will be noticed in next section.

Poor-law Union.]—The Tralee Poor-law union ranks as the 102d, and was declared on March 30, 1840. It lies wholly within co. Kerry, and comprehends an area of 350,722 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 84,374. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop., in 1831, are Tralee, 19,772; Castle-Island, 7,592; Brosna, 2,168; Ballincushane, 4,701; Ballymacelligot, 5,235; Castlemaine, 2,795; Kilgarrylander, 2,808; Kilgobbin, 3,960; Ballinvoher, 2,624; Ballinacourty, 2,184; Minard, 2,735; Castle-Gregory, 4,597; Ballyduff, 2,610; Dingle, 11,617; Kilquane, 1,982; Ventry, 2,596; Dunorlin, 2,975; and Dunquinel, 1,363. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 11 and 34; and 8 of the latter are elected by the division of Tralee, 5 by the division of Dingle, 3 by the division of Castle-Island, 2 by each of the divisions of Ballincushane, Ballymacelligot, and Castle-Gregory, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The division of Tralee lies partly within the barony of Trughenackmy, and partly within that of Clanmaurice; the divisions of Castle-Island, Brosna, Ballincushane, Ballymacelligot,

Castlemaine, and Kilgarrylander, lie within the barony of Trughenackmy; and all the other divisions lie within the barony of Corkaguiny. The number of valued tenements within the Clanmaurice district, exclusive of the portion within the borough of Tralee, is 47,—within the Trughenackmy districts, exclusive of the portion within the borough of Tralee, is 6,263,—within the Corkaguiny districts, is 6,227,—within the borough of Tralee, is 1,592,—within the entire union, is 14,129; and of this total, 8,655 are valued under £5,—2,288, under £10,—1,040, under £15,—624, under £20,—411, under £25,—268, under £30,—363, under £40,—163, under £50,—and 317, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £113,588 0s. 8d.; the total number of persons rated is 14,611; and of these, 3,857 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—2,117, not exceeding £2,—1,202, not exceeding £3,—670, not exceeding £4,—and 618, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on July 30, 1840,—to be completed in January 1842,—to cost £8,557 for building and completion, and £1,643 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 10 acres, obtained for an annual rent of £62,—and to contain accommodation for 1,000 paupers. The workhouse was not opened for the admission of paupers at the commencement of 1844; and the total expenditure of the union till Feb. 6, 1843, was £2,445 3s. 2d. The medical charities within the union are an infirmary and a fever hospital at Tralee, and dispensaries at Annasaul, Castle-Gregory, Castle-Island, and Dingle; and, in 1839-40, they received £418 19s. 7d. from subscription, £1,802 4s. 5d. from public grants, and £18 17s. 7d. from other sources,—in all, £2,240 1s. 7d.,—and admitted 1,034 intern patients, and made 23,630 dispensations of medicine to extern patients. The infirmary at Tralee is a county institution; it contains 36 beds, but is capable of containing 40; it is well managed, but has not sufficient capacity; and, in 1839-40, it received £863 1s. 10d. from public grants, and £9 4s. 7d. from other sources,—expended £184 1s. 10d. in salaries to medical officers, £50 7s. 4½d. for medicines, and £653 0s. 7½d. for contingencies,—and admitted 306 intern patients, and made 2,675 dispensations of medicine to extern patients. The fever hospital at Tralee is also a county institution; it contains 61 beds, and is capable of accommodating 66 patients; and, in 1839-40, it received £550 from public grants, expended in all £491 7s. 1½d., and admitted 728 patients.

Trade.]—Tralee is one of the most thriving towns in the south of Ireland; and has, for a number of years past, experienced great increase of trade, both as a market-town and as a sea-port. "From September 1833, till May 1834," says Mr. Inglis, "4,000 tons of wheat were exported from Tralee, 3,000 tons of oats, and 400 tons of barley. Besides this very considerable quantity, there was bought in the market for home consumption, 1,000 tons of wheat, 70 tons of oats, and 4,000 tons of barley. Since the year 1825, the corn export trade of Tralee has increased about one-third, and the home trade about one-fifth. The hutter export trade of Tralee used to be considerable, but it is greatly on the decline,—scarcely one-twentieth part of the quantity being now exported, comparatively with the year 1825. The retail trade of Tralee is an extensive and improving one; and many of the dealers are wealthy. As good shops are to be found in Tralee as in Cork; and the stock in many of them is very extensive. A ship canal is now constructing from the bay to the town; but its probable utility is doubted by many. It is thought that the strong westerly gales which blow into the bay will accumulate sand in the canal,

and obstruct navigation. I was at Tralee on market-day, and I never recollect to have seen a busier place. Independently of an extensive supply of country produce, there was a very abundant exhibition of all kinds of manufactured goods and apparel; and every shop in the town was crowded to the door. The following are the prices of some articles of provision in Tralee. Beef averages 3d. per lb.; mutton, 3½d.; pork, 2d.; a fine turkey in the season, costs 1s. 9d.; a fine goose, 10d.; and fine fowls, 8d. a couple; a good cod-fish can be bought for about 8d.; and oysters are 3d. a-dozen; potatoes, when I was at Tralee in the scarce season, were 3d. per stone." The exports of 1835 amounted in estimated value to £42,315, and consisted of 4 tons of kelp, 8,246½ of corn, 14 of bacon hams and butter, and 19½ of spirits; and the imports of the same year amounted in estimated value to £27,270, and consisted of 1,675 tons of coals, culm, and cinders, 121 of unwrought iron, 52 of cast-iron, 5 of unwrought lead, 78 of corn, 3½ of potatoes, 137½ of herrings and other fish, 507 of salt, 7 of wrought-iron and hardware, and 25½ of glass and earthenware. Previous to the opening of the canal, Blennerville was practically the port of Tralee; and even yet it is the port for some of the larger vessels; while the Samphire-Islands, 5 miles to the west of the town, are the port for vessels of the largest class. The canal does not bring up to the town any vessel of greater burden than 300 tons. Tralee as a port, however, is a dependency of Limerick, so that there are no separate statistics of its customs and shipping. The custom-house of Tralee is at Blennerville. The estimated amount of inland carriage to the town consists of 8,000 tons of agricultural produce for exportation, 7,950 of agricultural produce for local consumption as food, 600 of agricultural produce for the local use of breweries and distilleries, 600 of excisable articles not received by direct importation, and 37,950 of stones, lime, turf, and other heavy and bulky commodities; and the estimated amount of inland carriage from the town consists of 500 tons of imported goods, 400 of the produce of breweries and distilleries, and 2,200 of coals, manure, and other heavy and bulky articles. Markets are held on every Tuesday and Saturday; and fairs are held on May 3, Aug. 4, Oct. 9, Nov. 7, and Dec. 13. The town has branch-offices of the Bank of Ireland, the National Bank of Ireland, and the Provincial Bank of Ireland. In 1842, the savings' bank of Tralee had 640 depositors. The principal inns are the Hibernian and the Blennerhasset Arms, both in Upper Castle-street. The public conveyances in 1838 were a mail-car to Ballyheigue, a mail-car to Cahirciveen, a mail-coach to Cork, a car to Cork, a mail-car to Dingle, a coach to Killarney, a car to Killarney, a mail-coach to Limerick, and a car to Limerick. The newspapers published in the town at the commencement of 1844, were the Kerry Evening Post, on Wednesday and Saturday; the Kerry Examiner, on Tuesday and Friday; and the Tralee Chronicle, on Saturday.

Municipal Affairs.—A charter of 10 James I. erected Tralee into a borough, is the only one which was ever granted to the place, and purports to have been made at the petition of the inhabitants of the village of Tralee. "The points of the boundary on the west are Ballyville, the Black Rock, and the centre of the village of Blennerville, from whence the boundary on the south proceeds along the river to the bounds of Ballynullen, and from thence on the east by Ratass Garden along by the gual to Clogherishough Rock, and thence on the north by Clonalough, Oakpark, and Balloughna, to Ballyville. These limits have not been adopted by the Boundary

bill; those specified in that act do not reach to Blennerville, but in other points are somewhat more extended than the former boundary. The parts newly included are in the parish of Ratass. The entire of the town and suburbs of Tralee are contained in the new boundary." The corporation, according to charter, is styled "The Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Tralee;" and consists of a provost, 12 free burgesses, and a commonalty. The officers named in the charter are the provost, the burgesses, and 2 sergeants-at-mace; and the other officers are a town-clerk, a marshal-keeper, and a weighmaster. There have been very few freemen; in 1823, four were chosen and sworn; and, in 1831, two were chosen, but not subsequently sworn. The free burgesses hold office for life, or till resignation or removal; and they are directed to be chosen from among "the better and more honest inhabitants of the borough;" yet the qualification of residence has not been regarded in practice. The free burgesses in 1833 were Maurice O'Connor, provost, Rev. Barry Denny, Rev. Robert Day Denny, Rev. Arthur B. Rowan, Pierce Chute, Esq., Caleb Chute, Esq., Rev. Henry Denny, J. J. Hickson, Esq., William Denny, Esq., John Bateman, Esq., John Hurly, Esq., and Arthur Blennerhasset, Esq.; two of these were entirely non-resident, and six others, though resident within 7 miles of the town, were not within the old limits of the borough; all were mutually related, or, at least, connected by family ties; and 3 were registered voters for the borough simply as free burgesses, while 4 were registered as £10 householders. The corporation have not any exclusive or criminal jurisdiction. The provost's court, created by charter, and held every Thursday, is a court of record for all personal actions of debt, covenants, offences, detinues, contracts, and demands whatsoever, not exceeding the sum of 5 marks, happening or arising within the borough or liberties. The Municipal Corporation Commissioners reported, in 1833, that this court was liable to much abuse, and created evils and oppressions as surely as it attempted to remove them, and that the institution of a court of summary jurisdiction in the nature of a court of conscience for demands under 40s., was recommended on a consideration of the average amount of the sums proceeded for before the provost. No minor court is held within the borough. The assizes for the county of Kerry are held at Tralee twice a-year; courts of quarter-sessions, four times a-year; and courts of petty-sessions, twice a-week. In 1833, eight magistrates were resident in the town and its vicinity. The town is the residence of a stipendiary magistrate, and of a constabulary county inspector; and the head-quarters both of the whole constabulary force of the county, and of one of the districts of that force, comprising the 7 stations of Tralee, Abbey-o'-Dorney, Kilgobbin, Ballyheigue, Ardref, Castle-Island, and Blennerville. Excepting a small amount of market dues, the corporation does not possess any property; and probably they never did possess any. The borough sent two members to the Irish parliament; and it continues to send one to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1841, 258; of whom 246 were householders, and 12 were burgesses. Constituency, in 1844, 290.

Statistics.—Pop. of the town and borough, in 1831, 9,568; in 1841, 11,363. Houses 1,422.—Area of the parish of Tralee section, 392 acres. Pop., in 1841, 10,500.* Houses 1,324. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 564; in manufactures and

* This section is exhibited as containing the whole of the pop. in 1831.

trade, 1,004; in other pursuits, 619. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 149; on the directing of labour, 1,059; on their own manual labour, 829; on means not specified, 150. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,406; who could read but not write, 459; who could neither read nor write, 1,356. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,700; who could read but not write, 816; who could neither read nor write, 2,591.—Area of the Rattass section, 154 acres. Pop., in 1841, 773. Houses 98. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 63; in manufactures and trade, 28; in other pursuits, 67. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 14; on the directing of labour, 50; on their own manual labour, 80; on means not specified, 14. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 166; who could read but not write, 34; who could neither read nor write, 107. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 109; who could read but not write, 53; who could neither read nor write, 210.—The number of tenements within the borough valued for the poor-rate is 1,592; and of these, 977 are valued under £5,—220, under £10,—97, under £15,—78, under £20,—63, under £25,—36, under £30,—64, under £40,—32, under £50,—and 25, at and above £50.

History.—Tralee probably owed its origin as a town to the founding of its Dominican friary. During the palatinate of the Earls of Desmond, it was the seat of their authority, and the chief place of their residence; and ever since their attainder, it has been the county town of Kerry. At the breaking out of the rebellion in 1641, Sir Edward Denny put the town into the best posture of defence which circumstances would admit, enrolling and drilling his tenantry, procuring gunpowder and muskets from Cork, and so far provisioning and garrisoning his castles as to prepare them for a siege; and when called away from Tralee by the president, he constituted Sir Thomas Harris and the provost, joint-governors of the castles, and the town. Only two of the original four castles of the town were then in a serviceable condition; the larger one, which had been the residence of the Earls of Desmond, belonged strictly to Sir Edward Denny; and the smaller one, called the Short-castle, belonged to a Roman Catholic of the name of Rice, and was taken from him by the English population for the military protection of the town, and its inhabitants. A manuscript narrative written at the period, and quoted in Dr. Smith's work on Kerry, explains that a fresh water rivulet ran 20 or 30 paces to the south; that, midway between the great castle and this brook was a wall of stone, which enclosed a court-yard before the castle, not more than 4 feet high; that towards the east end were a large stable and brew-house not above half covered; and that 20 feet farther to the east was a stone-house built during the preceding year. In the greater castle were 170 men, women, and children, in the short-castle were 105, and in both were sufficient provisions for the support of the whole during two years; but, so numerous were families from the vicinity driven headlong to the castles as asylums from pillage and barbarity, that both accommodations and provisions were on far too meagre a scale for resisting a prolonged siege. On Jan. 23, predatory parties of Irish commenced a long course of rapine in the town's outskirts and environs, defying the castles, and occasionally coming within range of their shot; on Feb. 14, a strong and embodied force marched into the town, kept possession during the night, and forced open the gaol and 5 or 6 merchants' houses; immediately afterwards, robbery and threatened assassination drove about 400 of Sir

Edward Denny's country tenants naked and helpless for refuge to the castles; and during about 6 months, the circumjacent country was subjected to a series of scourging indictments from the Irish, and the castles sustained a regular and most obstinate siege, and, after becoming exhausted of both ammunitions and provisions, were obliged to surrender upon quarter, and a suit of clothes to each person, with the delivering up of all their arms. The severities perpetrated by the Irish are somewhat minutely noted in a narrative of the siege on pp. 301—12 of Dr. Smith's Kerry; and the sufferings which they drew upon themselves in return may be inferred from the following incident toward the conclusion of the siege:—"The Irish had made a breach in a brew-house wall that joined the west end of the short-castle, which house the besieged set on fire to prevent a lodgement being made therein; however, by this means, the Irish placed their sow against the walls, and began to work with crows and pick-axes under a constant fire, and had got half-way through. This attempt put the besieged into a great panic, their men being quite tired in attempting to beat them off; for so they signified in a letter to the great castle, conveyed by a line from the top of one to the other. In this distress one Peter Cambridge, a cooper, said, that he would have one bout more with them, and, starting up, he took an iron crow, and began to work on an entire pinnacle of the castle, which he soon loosened and tumbled on the sow, and crushed it, with the assailants therein, to pieces; and immediately throwing over some faggots of dry laths dipt in pitch, the whole was consumed to ashes; the men in the other engine which attacked the great castle, quitted it, but on getting out most of them were shot, and soon after the garrison burnt it likewise. The Irish had about 20 men killed and burnt in these engines. The garrison observed one man half-burnt lying under the rubbish, on whom a cat had fed every day for some time, whose corpse the Irish desired leave to bury; but the same liberty being refused to the besieged, they would not admit the body to be carried off." All Kerry was now in possession of the insurgent Irish, with the exception of Ballybeggan-castle, in the vicinity of Tralee [see BALLYBEGGAN]; and, in May 1643, an English force, consisting of 1,200 foot and 200 horse, was sent by Lord Inchiquin, under Lieut.-Col. Story and Captain Bridges, to overrun Kerry and distress the enemy; but, after a painful and hazardous march, they found Tralee in ashes, and the surrounding country in desolation, and were unable to effect any greater achievement than to make some prisoners, take a large prey of cattle, and offer a safe escort out of Kerry to the English who had continued shut up in Ballybeggan-castle. In 1691, the Jacobites held possession of all Kerry; and on the approach of Brigadier Levison, at the head of 700 cavalry from the north, they rose in a mass to oppose him, and wantonly set fire to Tralee.

TRALEE BAY, a bay in the baronies of Trughenackmy and Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. It consists of an outer portion, called *par excellence* Tralee bay, and an inner portion, usually called Tralee Harbour. The bay, or outer portion, is almost quite identical over its commencing portion with the bay of BALLYHEIGUE: which see. It is screened on the west by the low and flat peninsula which runs northward as a partition between it and Brandon bay [see BRANDON]; on the south, by part of the coast of CORKAGUINEY [which also see]; and, on the west, partly by the low ground near Ardfer, which forms the southern portion of the east shore of Ballyheigue bay, partly by the island of Fenit, and partly by a low and small peninsula which projects southward from the mainland in the vicinity of

Fenit. See FENIT; and see also BARA and HOGS. Its entrance, measured eastward from the head of the Brandon peninsula, or across the south end of the bay of Ballyheigue, has a width of 6 miles; its interior contracts at Fenit Island to a width of 4½ miles; but suddenly expands, south of that island, and sends off eastward the interior bay of Tralee, or Tralee Harbour; and the extent to which it penetrates the land, southward from its entrance to the coast of Corkaguiney, is 4½ miles. Tralee Harbour, or the inner bay, opens at the Samphire Islands with a width of rather more than 1½ mile, contracts to a width of ¾ of a mile, re-expands to a width of 1½ mile, thence gradually contracts to the embouchure of the river Lee, and altogether penetrates the land eastward to the extent of 4½ miles. "By giving the Hog Islands a birth, and sailing east by north," says Dr. Smith, "you come into Tralee bay, little frequented by ships, being dry at low water; however small vessels lie safe aground in it. The channel is towards the middle of the bay, the entrance is between two small islands, called the Samphire Isles to the north, and the mainland to the south. All the maps of Ireland and sea-charts place Fenit Island, which they call Fenor, in the middle of this bay; whereas it lies close to the shore on the north side, between which and the main there is a small creek for ships, which must be entered from the north, but the passage is so narrow and foul, that it cannot be entered without a good pilot."

TRALEE-SPA, a village, and a celebrated medicinal well, in the barony of Trughenackmy, co. Kerry, Munster. The village is situated on the north shore of Tralee Harbour, 2½ miles south of Ardfer, and 2½ west by north of Tralee; but it has already been noticed under the word SPA: which see. The well is situated in the vicinity of the village, and of a series of villas and lodging-houses, which its celebrity as a resort of invalids occasioned to be erected. The shore adjacent to it is a delightful strand, very commodious for air and exercise; and the appliances for the accommodation of visitors are to the full as good and ample as could fairly be anticipated in so remote a situation. "The soil about it," said Dr. Smith in 1756, "is gravelly, and somewhat inclining to turf on the east side. The well is near a foot deep, and about 3 feet in diameter, flowing out of a small bank of yellow clay mixed with gravel; it has been known above 50 years, and hath been of late years, and continues to be at present, in high repute, by reason of several notable cures effected by it. This water on the spot struck a fine claret colour with galls, which it did also some days after in the town of Tralee. Silver immersed 24 hours in it, both at the well and in Tralee, suffered no alteration in its colour. There is a large quantity of ochry matter round the well, part of which, being dried and calcined, was attracted by the loadstone. A gallon of this water evaporated in an earthen pan over a slow fire, near Tralee, afforded 36 grains of an ochry sediment. In the months of April and June, 1751, this water at the spring was rather cold than sensibly warm; and, by the hydrometer, equal in weight to rain-water. Its taste is rather pleasant than otherwise, and sits well on the stomachs of the drinkers, many of whom take to the number of a dozen half-pint glasses, and yet, except where the stomach and prime viæ were evidently foul, it hath scarce ever been known to vomit. . . . From various experiments, it is evident that this is a light chalybeate water, comparatively pure, containing a latent sulphur, extricated by putrefaction, as appears by the phenomena exhibited, common to most sulphureous waters. The greater quantity of sulphur in this than in most other plain chalybeates, gives it a prefer-

ence in most cases. It is far less volatile than the sulphur in the German Geronstere waters. Its salt is marine, but hardly considerable enough in quantity to deduce any notable effect from, except, perhaps, that it may give it an attenuating quality, and by this means render it more effectual in removing viscidities. The sensible virtues and effects of this water, according to accounts transmitted to Dublin to Dr. Rutty, by the late Dr. William Collis, who long resided in its neighbourhood, and from other later observations, are as follow:—An earth-worm put into this water soon dies. When it is drunk from 3 pints to 2 quarts it is diuretic, and an enlargement of the dose makes it greatly purgative, and when further increased it also vomits; but its chief operation is by urine. . . . It raises the spirits to a great degree, and gives a voracious appetite and good digestion. It began to be much used about the year 1746, which was owing to a cure it effected on a gentleman of fortune in this county, who the preceding spring had lost his appetite, was restless, and much disordered. The gentleman was advised to drink this water; and after a little preparation and regular drinking, he soon recovered his appetite and rest, and became much healthier than for many years before. This roused the indolent inhabitants of Tralee, and induced several persons long afflicted with hysteric colics, rheumatisms, the scurvy, and several other chronic diseases, to use the water, and most of them received singular benefit thereby."

TRAMEEN. See CASTLETOWN, co. Sligo.

TRAMORE, an open, dangerous, and lugubriously celebrated bay, in the baronies of Middlebird and Gualtier, co. Waterford, Munster. It has the parish of Drumcamon on the west and the north, and the parishes of Kilmacleigue, Corbally, and Rathmoyle, on the east. It opens between Great Newtown Head on the west, and Brownstown Head on the east,—the latter situated 6 miles west of Hook Head, or the east side of the entrance of Waterford. The summits of Great Newtown Head and Brownstown Head have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 147 and 102 feet; the west and the east shores of the open portion of the bay are bluff, and of similar character to the headlands; and the north shore of the open part of the bay, as well as the whole shore of a lagoon, called the Back Strand, is either flat and beachy, or a series of low accumulations of sheer sand. The open part of the bay has an almost uniform width of nearly 2½ miles, penetrates the land to the extent of 1½ mile, and looks staringly out to the ocean; so that with its bluff headlands and its low interior shore, it is peculiarly liable to be mistaken for the entrance of Waterford Harbour. The lagoon or closed part of the bay called the Back Strand, communicates with the open part only by a very narrow channel in the extreme east, is separated from all the remainder of the head of the open bay by a narrow and prolonged spit of sandhills, alternately receives and empties through the connecting channel all the waters which occupy its area at full tide, and expands with a length of about 2 miles from east to west, and a varying breadth of from 6 furlongs to 1½ mile. The spit of sandhill between the open bay and the Back Strand is about 2 miles in length, is low, hard, and covered with bent, was formed by the tremendous action of the surf in storms from the south, and now serves to prevent any further encroachment of the sea. The Back Strand comprises about 1,000 Irish acres of improvable land; and offers an inviting spoil to those who would arrest it from the dominion of the sea. Some great tumulations of sand at one extremity of the beach compose what is called the Rabbit-burrow, and command a

full view of the open bay, now smooth and glassy as a lake under the smiles of summer, and now exhibiting the frightful magnificence of convulsion and thunder under the lash of storms. To enable mariners to distinguish Tramore bay from the entrance of Waterford Harbour, and to avoid the appalling dangers which the former yawns to inflict, two beacons have been erected on Brownstown Head and three on Great Newtown Head; and very considerable aid is afforded also by the light-ship situated to the south of the Saltees Islands. "In the month of January, 1816, the Sea-Horse transport, having on board the second battalion of the 59th foot, was driven by a raging tempest into the inhospitable bay of Tramore. It occurred in the day-time; the shore was crowded with people, who were aware of the inevitable fate of the crew, and had no possible means of relieving them. As the vessel neared the shore, those on board were distinctly seen, awaiting in agony the dreadful catastrophe. Husbands and wives, parents and children, (there were many women and infants in the ship,) were plainly observed in some few instances encouraging each other, but for the most part clinging to the timbers, or folding their arms round those they loved, that they might die together. Their anticipations were but too well founded; the vessel struck and went to pieces, when 292 men and 71 women and children perished in sight of the assembled thousands. All that courage and the most devoted gallantry could do, was attempted to save them; and there are some splendid instances of successful exertion, in which the preservers nearly shared the fate from which they had rescued others. The calamity was almost general; only 30 men were preserved. A few days after the shipwreck, nearly 60 corpses, some of them the remains of women and children, were carried on the country cars from the coast to the burying-ground, at two miles' distance. The wretched survivors accompanied the melancholy processions, and witnessed their companions and relatives deposited in one vast grave." A monument, recording the melancholy catastrophe, was erected in Tramore churchyard by the officers of the regiment.—A tiny but useful harbour occurs at the north-east extremity of the open bay, and is a coast-guard station. See RHINESHARK.

TRAMORE, a small town, and a sea-bathing resort, in the parish of Drummannon, barony of Middlethird, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands at the north-west extremity of the open bay of Tramore, 6 miles south by west of Waterford, $\frac{7}{8}$ west of Dunmore, and 83 south-south-west of Dublin. It is protected from the prevailing winds, commands a magnificent view of the sea, enjoys the advantages of a great extent of hard and level strand, and possesses all the other appliances which can recommend it as a sea-bathing resort. It has good markets, and commodious lodging-houses. Its hotel is a spacious building, elevated considerably above the town, and well adapted for enjoying the invigorating breezes from the sea. Its communications with Waterford are short, frequent, and facile. Its strand is about 3 statute miles in length, and everywhere quite consolidated and smooth. It possesses a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, several schools, a dispensary, and a loan fund. The dispensary is within the Waterford Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 14,034; and, in 1839-40, it expended £130, and administered to 2,044 patients. In 1843, the loan fund had a capital of £1,446, circulated £6,097 in 1,542 loans, realized a nett profit of £5 10s. 3d., and belonged to 13 proprietors. Regular races are run in summer, and are encouraged by private subscriptions and by the proprietors of the town. The town, as to its alignment, is inconspicuous

and straggling; but, on that very account, possesses superior adaptation to its uses as a sea-bathing resort; and it has long been the favourite retreat of the citizens of Waterford and the inhabitants of the circumjacent country. Within a mile of it are Crowbally-cottage, Seaview, Rosemount, Tramondville, Beachmount, Seaville, Rockview, Newtown-hill cottage, Rock-lodge, Newtown-lodge, and Newtown-house,—the last the seat of Edward O'Neill Power, Esq.; and in the vicinity are also Tramore-lodge and Summerville, the residences of respectively William Christmas, Esq. and Earl Fortescue. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Waterford and Lismore takes name from Tramore, and has chapels here and at Corbally. Area of the town, 82 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,224; in 1841, 1,120. Houses 182. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 61; in manufactures and trade, 97; in other pursuits, 77. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 10; on the directing of labour, 107; on their own manual labour, 88; on means not specified, 30.

TRAWBREAGA. See STRADBREAQA.

TRAWREENAGH, or TRYENACH, a bay or lagoon in the parishes of Templecrone and Lettermacward, barony of Boyleagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It opens off the north-east corner of Guibarra bay, penetrates the land 3 miles eastward, has an entrance-width of only 3 furlongs, and expands in the interior to a width of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Its waters are shallow, and its shores are dreary. A rivulet which flows into it and shares its name, abounds with salmon, and offers its finny treasures to the neighbouring inhabitants; but the latter are so poor that they can neither purchase nets nor construct weirs to take the fish.

TREADINGSTOWN, a parish 4 miles south-south-east of Kilkenny, and partly in the barony of Shillelogher, but chiefly in that of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. The Gowran section contains part of the village of BENNET'S BRIDGE: which see. Length, southward, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; extreme breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$. Area of the Shillelogher section, 18 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches,—of which 1 rood, 37 perches are in the river Nore. Area of the Gowran section, 692 acres, 3 roods, 2 perches,—of which 7 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches lie detached a little to the north-east, and 11 acres, 35 perches are in the river Nore. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 423; of the Shillelogher section, 19; of the rural districts of the Gowran section, 229. Houses in the whole, 80; in the Shillelogher section, 2; in the rural districts of the Gowran section, 43. The parish lies along the left bank of the river Nore; and contains a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a National school, and two graveyards.—Treadingstown is a wholly appropriate rectory and vicarage, in the dio. of Ossory; and its tithes belong to the economy estate of the cathedral of St. Canice. Tithe composition, jointly with that of Killarney, £100.

TREDAGH. See DROGHEDA.

TRENCH'S MONUMENT, a monumental erection marking out the burial-place of the noble family of Trench, in the parish and barony of Kilconnel, 24 miles north-west by west of the village of Kilconnel, co. Galway, Connaught. It crowns the summit of a hill 403 feet above sea-level; and is a conspicuous feature within a considerable periphery of comparatively champion country. In its southern vicinity is Woodlawn, the well-wooded seat of Lord Ashtown; and about 2 miles to the north, spreads the improving estate of the Earl of Clan-carty, around the village of Ballinacward, and distinguished—like the more conspicuous estate of Garbally adjoining Ballinasloe—by the comfortable character of the habitations of the tenantry.

TRESPAN-ROCK, a curious trappean rock in the southern vicinity of Wexford, barony of Forth, co. Wexford, Leinster. "On the road leading to the barony of Forth from Wexford," says a writer in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, "there lies a range of rocks, forming in themselves a very picturesque object, extending about a mile in length, and half-a-mile in breadth; that part nearest the town is called Trespan-Rock, a subject worthy the study of the geologist. The formation is the kind of rock commonly called trapstone; the rock is upwards of sixty feet in height from the field in which it stands, and near the centre there is a chasm, or cut, about fifteen feet wide, dividing the rock from the summit to the base, and so perfect is the fracture, that wherever there is a projection on the one side, on the reverse is the cavity corresponding thereto; what is singular, the smaller part or half of the rock has actually sunk upwards of ten feet from the natural level. Besides the singularity in the formation of the rock, it is allied to one of the most memorable periods of Irish history, when this town sustained a siege, and was gallantly defended by Colonel David Symot, against the Parliamentary army, under the command of Oliver Cromwell, in the month of October 1648. Cromwell formed his camp on the rocks alluded to, part of which still retains his name. There is a tradition here, that when Captain Stafford, the governor, treacherously surrendered the castle to him, he marched his troops through the fissure in the rock; but whether that be the fact or not, so late as the summer of 1829, there could be traced the breast-work of a battery for four guns erected by him on the top of Trespan-Rock; this has been effaced by the working of a quarry, from whence most of the stone now used in Wexford is drawn."

TREVET. See **TRIVETT**.

TRIENAGH. See **TRAWEENAGH**.

TRISTY, a mountain in the parish of Kileummin, between Lough Carrowmore and the head of Tulloghan bay, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught.

TRILLICK, a village in the parish of Kilskeery, barony of Onagh, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the south-west border of the county, and on the road from Onagh to Enniskillen, 4 miles south of Dro-more, 5 east by south of Lowtherstown, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Fintona. It contains two Methodist meeting-houses; and within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of it are Kilskeery church, a Roman Catholic chapel, five schools, Trillick-cottage, the ruins of Trillick-castle, the lake of Maghera, and the demesne of Relagh. Fairs are held on the 14th of every month. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Monday of every month. A dispensary in the village is within the Lowtherstown Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £150, and made 3,469 dispensations of medicine. Area of the village, 21 acres. Pop., in 1841, 434. Houses 82. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 16; in manufactures and trade, 50; in other pursuits, 19. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 5; on the directing of labour, 48; on their own manual labour, 29; on means not specified, 3.

TRIM, a parish in the baronies of Lower Moyfenragh and Upper Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. It contains, on the mutual border of its two sections, the town of **TRIM**: see next article. Length, north-north-eastward, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Lower Moyfenragh section, 9,391 acres, 23 perches,—of which 109 acres, 3 roods, 39 perches are in the river Boyne. Area of the Upper Navan section, 4,034 acres, 2 roods, 6 perches,—of which 29 acres, 2 roods, 22 perches are in the river Boyne, and 28 acres, 1 rood, 11 perches lie detached a little to the east. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according

to the Census, 5,926, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 5,894; in 1841, 6,314. Houses 1,056. Pop. of the rural districts of the Lower Moyfenragh section, in 1831, 2,124; in 1841, 2,933. Houses 506. Pop. of the rural districts of the Upper Navan section, in 1831, 402; in 1841, 1,112. Houses 197. The river Boyne first flows northward and eastward along a large portion of the western boundary of the Moyfenragh section; next eastward and northward through the interior of that section; and next east-north-eastward and eastward along nearly all the boundary between the two sections, and through the interior of the town. A considerable portion of the surface, particularly in the southern district of the Moyfenragh section, is bog; but the remainder consists, for the most part, of good arable land. The principal county residences are Newhaggard-house, Waterloo-lodge, Boyneview, Lodgepark, Boyne-lodge, Batterstown, Ballyconnell, Foxbrook, Clonea-house, Boyne-park, Roristown, Wellington, and Tullyard. The interior is traversed by the road from Longwood to Navan, and by that from Athboy to Dublin.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £185; glebe, £296 16s. 1d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £430, and are appropriated to the see of Meath, and leased to William Allan, Esq. The rectories of Trim, **NEWTOWN-CLOSBUN**, and **TRUBLY**, and the curacies of **KILCOOLEY**, **TULLAGHNOGUE**, and **SCURLOGSTOWN** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Trim. Length, 7 miles breadth, $5\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 6,995. Gross income, £647 19s. 2d.; nett, £593 15s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £89 4s. 7d. The church was built in 1803, at the cost of about £738 9s. 2d.,—of which £181 9s. 2d. was a donation from the then diocesan, £184 12s. 3d. was a loan from the Trustees of Braddock's charity, and the remainder was raised by parochial assessment; and a gallery was added in 1827, by means of a loan of £350 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 500; attendance, from 200 to 500. The Roman Catholic chapels at Trim and Boardmills have an attendance of respectively about 3,000 and about 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 730, and the Roman Catholics to 5,471; the Protestants of the union to 766, and the Roman Catholics to 6,569; and 9 daily schools in the union—8 of which were in the parish—had on their books 380 boys and 239 girls. One of the schools in the parish was salaried with £10 a-year from the vicar, and £6 and other advantages from the Incorporated Society; and one with £30 from the Committee of the Roman Catholic chapel. In 1843, a male National school and a female National school in Trim were salaried with respectively £18 and £9 10s. from the Board, and had on their books 191 boys and 189 girls; and there was also a National school in Trim workhouse.

TRIM,

A post and market town, the county town of Meath, formerly a parliamentary borough, and anciently the seat of a bishopric, in the parish of Trim, baronies of Lower Moyfenragh and Upper Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands upon the river Boyne, and on the road from Dublin to Enniskillen by way of Athboy, 5 miles north-north-west of Summerhill, 6 south-east by east of Athboy, $7\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-west of Navan, 9 west-north-west of Dnnshughlin, $10\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Killoec, 19 south-east by east of Oldcastle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ north-west by west of Dublin, and $60\frac{1}{2}$ south-east of Enniskillen.

General description.—The river Boyne, while passing through the town, pursues an east-south-easterly direction; but, in the immediate vicinity both above and below the town, it describes noble curvatures, makes majestic sweeps, and contributes a series of prominent and beautiful features to the landscape. The environs of the town, though consisting of a flat country, and destitute of any striking natural features, exhibit such fertility of soil, such goodness of culture, such abundance of embellishment, and such comparative profusion of villas and mansions, as to be generally pleasing, and, in some places, softly picturesque. The exterior of the town, as seen from various vantage-grounds in the vicinity, presents an arresting appearance, and exhibits indications of antiquity, great quondam importance, and much existing architectural character. The interior is very irregular, both in the alignment of its streets and the plan of its buildings; yet it contains many good houses, and makes a decidedly favourable impression. The principal streets in the southern section of the town, are a street 240 yards in length, extending southward from the bridge to the southern vicinity of the castle, but edified only on the west side over the southern half of its extent; a somewhat spacious and nearly straight, yet not uniform street, 450 yards in length, parallel to the former at the distance of about 150 yards to the west, and extending southward from the Boyne at the Watergate to the vicinity of the Wellington pillar; and a spacious and quite straight street, 180 yards in length, branching off from the first at a point about 60 yards from the bridge, and extending south-westward to the second. The principal streets in the northern section of the town are a street of 270 yards in length, extending from the bridge toward the eastern environs, and describing nearly a demisemicircle in its alignment; a very partially edified street of 300 yards in length, extending eastward from the termination of the former; a partially edified, very irregular, and aggregately narrow street, of 360 yards in length, extending north-westward from the termination of the first; and a very narrow, very sinuous, and very diversified street, 550 yards in length, branching off westward from near the commencement of the first, yet maintaining a prevalent direction to the north, and winged with a suburb of lanes upon the Boyne. Very considerable remains exist of fortifications which formerly surrounded the town; and these, though excluding some suburbs, constitute, in a great measure, the town's existing boundaries.

The Castle.—Trim-castle, though partially dilapidated and destroyed, is still very extensive; and in consequence of the elevation of its site, and the grandeur of its outline, it forms a very imposing object. Sir R. C. Hoare declares it to be the only edifice in Ireland deserving the name of castle. Its remains consist of the keep, four lofty square towers, and various other towers and outworks; and they show it to have been erected in the mixed Anglo-Norman style of military architecture, or that style which may be said to have characterized the best military edifices of the first half of the 13th century. The area of its site is still enclosed by ruined towers and embattled walls, and comprises about four acres. The castle was originally erected by Hugh de Lacy, to secure his large possessions in Meath,—or, according to Camden, it was erected by William Peppard or Pipard, previous to the grant of Meath to De Lacy; it was evidently constructed or remodelled to be the chief military strength of a large extent of territory; and it, in consequence, became the scene of many great military events, and even the most important stronghold of the English Pale. Hugh de Lacy, on completing the building, departed for Eng-

land, and left the fortress under the command of his confidential friend, Hugh Tyrrel; and Raymond Le Gross was at that time in Wexford, celebrating his nuptials with the sister of Earl Strongbow. Roderic O'Connor, king of Connaught, observing the favourableness of the juncture for a rush against the Anglo-Norman power, assembled a large confederated army, suddenly entered the territory of Meath, spread desolation in the track of his march, and menaced the castle of Trim with destruction. Tyrrel, advised of O'Connor's approach, despatched messengers to Raymond for assistance, and did not doubt that he would suspend his festivities to run to the succour of the palatinate; yet he saw that O'Connor would arrive with an overwhelming force before Raymond could reach Meath, and, thinking himself too weak to offer an effective resistance, he burnt and otherwise destroyed the fortifications, and abandoned the mere shells of them as a prey to the invader. The Irish monarch, satisfied with the demolition of so great a strength, commenced a retrograde march toward home; but he was pursued by Raymond, and received some chastisement in the loss of a portion of the rear of his army. Hugh Tyrrel now returned to the ruined castle, re-edified it in preparation for the return of Hugh de Lacy from England, and is supposed to have made it much stronger than at its original construction. During the ferocious contests between the younger Hugh de Lacy, and William Earl of Pembroke, and while Trim was regularly and strenuously besieged by the latter, the castle was defended with great gallantry, and not a little difficulty, and eventually resisted all the attacks for its capture. The existing pile is generally believed to have been built subsequently to this event, or about the year 1220, by the younger Hugh de Lacy; nor is it assigned to this period on the evidence of record only, but on that also of its own architectural character. "When private dissensions were superseded by public exigency, the castle of Trim proved of great utility to the general interests of the narrowed 'pale,'" to which the influence of the English was for many ages confined. In 1399, Richard II., when in Ireland, and immediately after receiving intelligence of the successful progress in England of his rival and eventual successor, the Duke of Lancaster, sent as prisoners to the castle of Trim two illustrious young men who had attended him in his Irish expedition,—a son of the Duke of Gloucester, and Henry, the son and heir of the Duke of Lancaster, and afterwards King Henry V. In 1422, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, then Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, died in the castle of Trim. This great structure was also the residence, for some time, of Richard Duke of York, father of Edward IV.; it was the meeting-place of several parliaments, and, during the intestine wars of the 17th century, it was repeatedly the scene of smart and important action. The castle was dismantled soon after the year 1650; and it has ever since remained in a state of progressive decay.

Monastic Buildings.—The remains of the once magnificent abbey of St. Mary stand on the left side of the river, and eastern verge of the town, about 100 yards from the river, and 250 from the castle. Their principal feature is a part of the tower of the church, now called the Yellow Tower, the remainder of which is traditionally said to have been destroyed during the wars of the 17th century. This tower is the most lofty remnant of the Anglo-Norman architecture now existing in Ireland, and seems to have originally been a massive structure. The walls which surrounded the buildings of the abbey can still be traced; and immediately beyond are extensive remains of the fortifications which formerly

surrounded the town. The original church of Trim, whose site afterwards came to be occupied by the abbey, is usually alleged to have been built by either St. Patrick or one of his nephews, and to have served both as the church of a monastery, and as the cathedral of a diocese. The real abbey appears to have been founded by some of the De Lacy family; yet it no doubt was preceded by some ecclesiastical structure of very much higher antiquity. "The buildings," says Mr. Brewer, "suffered severely in the various assaults to which the town was exposed, and were re-edified by the De Lacy family, towards the close of the thirteenth century, but were again destroyed by fire in 1308. On the dissolution of religious houses, the principal estates of this abbey, which were very extensive, were granted to Sir Anthony St. Leger, Knight. Among its possessions were eighty acres of land, called Porchfield, situated near the abbey, which were given to this society by Richard Duke of York. The abbot and monks appear to have been much attached to the Princes of the house of York, as they were indeed nearly all classes in this part of Ireland. In 1467, the abbot Christopher went to England on an embassy to King Edward IV.; and a future abbot was an active supporter of the impostor Lambert Simnel. Among the reliques and curiosities possessed by this abbey, was an image of the Virgin Mary, celebrated throughout the kingdom for the performance of miracles. In the year 1538, this far-famed image was publicly burnt by the agents of the Reformation."—A Franciscan friary formerly stood at Trim, on the ground which was afterwards occupied by the court-house; it is believed to have been founded, in the 13th century, by the Plunkett family; it was reformed, before the year 1325, by the Observantines; and, in 1390, in consequence of a flood of the Boyne, the buildings of the friary were undermined, and a large portion of them fell to the ground.—A Dominican friary formerly stood near the gate on the outlet toward Athboy; it was founded, in 1263, by Sir Geoffrey de Geneville, lord of Meath, who became one of its friars, and died within its walls; it obtained great celebrity, and was the meeting-place of several parliaments of the nation, and several general chapters of the Dominican order; and, in 1368, it was destroyed by fire.—A friary or hospital of Cross-bearers formerly stood in Trim; it is supposed to have been founded by one of the bishops of Meath, and, at all events, received valuable donations and endowments from these prelates; its buildings are said to have been very magnificent, but, excepting a few amorphous vestiges, have been all swept away; and its great hall is supposed to have been the meeting-place of several of the parliaments which were held in Trim. A priory of important pretensions, and claiming to have been for some time the seat of the diocese of Meath, stood at the village of Newtown, in the vicinity of Trim. See **NEWTOWN-TRIM**.

Other Public Buildings.—The church, situated near the northern extremity of the northern section of the town, is a respectable structure; is connected with a tower of great antiquity; and shares with the church of Navan the honour of being the modern cathedral of the diocese of Meath. See **ARDBRACCAN**. The Roman Catholic chapel is a spacious structure; and is situated in the vicinity of the Wellington Pillar, and near the southern extremity of the southern section of the town. The Wellington Pillar crowns a rising ground; consists of a handsome Corinthian column, surmounted by a statue of the Duke; and was erected by subscription, in commemoration of the military achievements of the illustrious native of Meath,—and originally a near neighbour of the townspeople of Trim. See **DANGAN**.

The county court-house is a modern structure. The new gaol, situated 200 yards south of the Castle, and 230 east of the Wellington Pillar, is a spacious series of buildings, with a circular outline, strongly arrests attention by both its situation and its plan, and presents a striking contrast to the large feudal castle, with which it is grouped in nearly all views of the town from the north, the east, and the south. "The general appearance of the prison," says the official report of 1843, "was unexceptionably clean; and presented everywhere an appearance of the greatest order and regularity. This prison presents more facilities, and is altogether better calculated for an efficient system of penal discipline, than any other county gaol I have this year inspected. Some of the cells are sufficiently commodious for working in; but there is one great defect, in the absence of a proper method of warming the different cells and corridors. This was a great oversight in the design and erection of this prison, especially as dampness prevails in it, probably, it is said, from the nature of the stone of which it is built. There are also some defects observable in point of ventilation and sewerage; but in the latter case these are in a great measure counteracted by the additional attention devoted by the gaol officers to that subject. The accommodation available in this prison is very extensive, and adequate to the reception of a much larger number of prisoners than it usually holds in confinement." The prison contains 112 cells, and 29 other sleeping-rooms, each with one bed. In 1843, the average number of prisoners was 81; the highest number, 104; the total number, inclusive of debtors, 391; the number of recomittals, 18; and the total expenditure, £1,551 9s. 9d. The only other noticeable public buildings are an infantry barrack, a bridge, a fever hospital, a charter school, and a Poor-law workhouse.

Poor-law Union.—The Trim Poor-law union ranks as the 42d, and was declared on May 22, 1839. With the exception of one townland in co. Kildare, it lies wholly in co. Meath; and it comprehends an area of 113,529 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 31,758. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop. in 1831, are, Gallow, 1,464; Gaultrim, 1,533; Killecooley, 1,929; Trim, 5,926; Laracor, 2,395; Rathmolyon, 2,604; Rathcor, 2,890; Killaconnigan, 2,328; Kildalkey, 2,931; Athboy, 5,237; and Killyon, 2,991;—the last of which includes the townland belonging to co. Kildare. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 7 and 21; and of the latter, 3 are elected by each of the divisions of Trim and Athboy, 2 by each of the divisions of Laracor, Rathmolyon, Rathcor, Killaconnigan, Kildalkey, and Killyon, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The division of Killecooley lies in the barony of Upper Navan; the division of Trim lies partly in Upper Navan and partly in Lower Moyferagh; the divisions of Laracor, Rathmolyon, and Rathcor, lie in the barony of Lower Moyferagh; the divisions of Killaconnigan, Kildalkey, and Athboy, lie in Lune; the division of Gallow lies in Upper Deece; the division of Gaultrim lies in Lower Deece; and the division of Killyon lies partly in Upper Moyferagh and partly in Carbery. The number of valued tenements in the Carbery district is 14,—in the Lower Deece district, 209,—in the Upper Deece district, 229,—in the Lune districts, 1,925,—in the Lower Moyferagh districts, 1,991,—in the Upper Moyferagh district, 443,—in the Upper Navan districts, 730,—in the entire union, 5,541; and of this total, 3,543 are valued under £5,—587, under £10,—311, under £15,—184, under £20,—144, under £25,—92, under £30,—131, under £40,—90, under

£50,—and 450, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £105,353 6s. 10d.; the total number of persons rated is 5,345; and of these, 1,657 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,048, not exceeding £2,—462, not exceeding £3,—241, not exceeding £4,—and 163, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Dec. 14, 1839,—to be completed in March 1841,—to cost £5,750 for building and completion, and £1,040 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 6 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches, obtained for £450 of purchase-money and £60 of compensation to occupying tenant, and to contain accommodation for 500 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was Oct. 11, 1841; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £3,175 18s. 8½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £369 3s. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 181. The medical charities within the union are a fever hospital at Trim, and dispensaries at Trim, Augher, Athboy, Ballyvor, Enfield, and Rathmolyon; and, in 1839-40, they received £585 17s. 6d. from subscription, £873 4s. 6d. from public grants, and £10 from other sources, expended £358 in salaries to medical officers, £174 4s. 4d. for medicines, and £63 2s. 1d. for contingencies, and the dispensaries administered to 9,344 extern patients. The fever hospital at Trim was erected in 1840, by means of two sums of respectively £304 14s. from subscription and £609 8s. from public grants; and it possesses sufficient capacity for the wants of the whole union at any ordinary period. The Trim dispensary serves for a district of 30,535 acres, with a pop. of 7,511; and, in 1839-40, it expended £104 1s. 9d. and administered to 3,275 patients.

Trade.—Trim, though the county town of Meath, and a place of such ancient, great, and prolonged consequence, is neither a seat of much trade nor a scene of any considerable thoroughfare; and it can boast of no source of prosperity more productive than the sale at its weekly markets of a large proportion of the agricultural produce of the surrounding country. "For several years," says an official report in 1833, "the town has been declining, and it now presents a very impoverished appearance. It has no extensive trade or manufacture. The markets have improved within the last few years,—a circumstance which the inhabitants ascribe to the discontinuance of the collection of tolls and customs." "Corn," says another official report in 1838, "is bought in Trim for two mill-owners in the town, and two near it; also by dealers who live in various directions, and whose transactions cannot therefore be ascertained, but the greater part of the corn collected by them is re-sold in Navan. The price of wheat in Trim is usually 2s. a barrel under Navan, and oats about 1s.; the differences between the prices of Trim and Dublin are something more. A difference of 2s. a barrel in wheat is equal to 16s. a ton; and 1s. a barrel in oats is equal to 11s. 5d. a ton. The corn of this part of Meath is not of superior quality, which is by some persons ascribed to the soil, and by others to bad husbandry. The trade of Trim and its neighbourhood is principally with Dublin and Navan. Loading is conveyed there for 13s. 4d. per ton. Coal is obtained from Navan; but turf fuel is almost generally used. Twenty-two carts on an average, each conveying about a ton weight, pass through Trim daily, plying between Dublin, Trin, Athboy, Castlepollard, Granard, &c., on the western road; and Oldecastle, Killysandra, &c., on the northern road, leading to the district west of the town of Cavan." The chief appliances of manufacture within the town are a flour-mill, a brewery, and a tannery. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are

held on March 27, May 8, June on a day not uniform, Oct. 1, and Nov. 16. The Boyne navigation, which extends as yet only to Navan, was authorized by Act of parliament to be extended to Trim; and 1½ mile of the extension hither was actually excavated, but the work was abandoned from want of sufficient funds. An opinion prevails that the extension to Trim might be completed for £6,000, and that it would be of essential benefit to this town's markets. The public conveyances in 1838 were an omnibus and a car to Dublin, a mail-car to Killeck, a mail-car in transit between Dublin and Athboy, and a coach in transit between Dublin and Killeshandra.

Municipal Affairs.—Trim was erected into a borough by Walter De Lacy, Lord of Meath, in the reign of Richard II.; it has charters or kindred documents of 1 Edward III., 17 Richard II., 10 Henry VII., 6 Henry IV., another year of Henry IV., some year of Henry VI., 13 Elizabeth, and 5 James I.; and it was included in the 'New Rules' of 25 Charles II. On the death of Walter De Lacy, Lord of Meath, without issue, the lordship or liberty of Trim, as a moiety of the lordship of Meath, passed to Geoffrey De Geneville, as the husband of De Lacy's elder sister; this moiety, very early in the 14th century, devolved upon Lord Roger De Mortimer, in right of his wife; and, as part of the lordship of Meath, it afterwards, in common with the earldom of March, became vested in the Crown. The borough, as constituted by charter, comprehended the whole of the actual town, and a considerable extent of surrounding country; yet the limits—though supposed to regulate the magisterial authority of the chief magistrate of the corporation, and also the jurisdiction of a court which continued to exist in 1833—are not marked by defined boundaries, and have, for a long time past, been very imperfectly known. The corporation, according to charter, is entitled, 'The Portreeve, Burgesses, and Freemen of Trim'; and consists of one portreeve and an unlimited number of burgesses and freemen. "Trim," says the summary statement of the Municipal Corporations Commissioner in 1833, "attracted the attention of the English on their arrival on the island; and being made the residence and seat of government of De Lacy, became, in the language of the charter of Richard II., (1393,) the place where all the fideles of the county of Meath congregated, and valuable privileges were accordingly granted by several charters to its inhabitants. It returned members to parliament so early as the second year of Queen Elizabeth, a circumstance which proves its importance at that date. It continued to return two members to the Irish parliament up to the year 1800. It was then deprived of the elective franchise by the Act of Union, and the sum of £15,000 was paid as compensation for that loss to the Marquis Wellesley, under the 40 Geo. III., c. 34. The borough court having fallen into disuse, the corporation may be said to have ceased to exercise any municipal functions; and the only way in which the public are affected by it, is that it supplies a resident local magistrate in the person of the portreeve. This, however, is not of much consequence, as there is a resident stipendiary magistrate in the town, and there are several county justices in its neighbourhood. This corporation is peculiar in being, as at present constituted, perfectly democratic, and consisting of a far greater number of persons than any corporation in the district I visited; it is, however, in reference to the population at large, exclusive and intolerant, and therefore obnoxious to them. From the present disposition of the corporate lands, an inconsiderable benefit results to about 60 individuals; by the application of their produce to

public purposes, substantial advantages might be conferred upon the entire district." The assizes for the county of Meath are held in Trim twice a-year; courts of quarter-sessions, twice a-year; and courts of petty-sessions, on every alternate Saturday. Trim is the head-quarters of the constabulary force of the county, and also of one of the 8 districts through which that force is distributed. The streets of the town are kept in repair as part of the roads of the county.

Statistics.—Pop. of Trim, in 1831, 3,282; in 1841, 2,269. Houses 353. Area of the Upper Navan section, 59 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,753; in 1841, 1,079. Houses 190. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 62; in manufactures and trade, 95; in other pursuits, 44. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 15; on the directing of labour, 93; on their own manual labour, 92; on means not specified, 1. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 211; who could read but not write, 78; who could neither read nor write, 161. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 166; who could read but not write, 123; who could neither read nor write, 232. Area of the Lower Moyfenagh section, 91 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,529; in 1841, 1,190. Houses 163. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 42; in manufactures and trade, 119; in other pursuits, 49. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 10; on the directing of labour, 125; on their own manual labour, 66; on means not specified, 9. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 318; who could read but not write, 80; who could neither read nor write, 167. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 204; who could read but not write, 102; who could neither read nor write, 203.

History.—"The ancient name of this place," says a complete and luminous digest of the History of Trim in the Irish Penny Magazine, "was Atha-Trim, the Pass of Trim. In 432, an abbey was founded here, which was subsequently one of the 12 rural deaneries within the diocese of Meath. In 783, Trim was destroyed by fire. In 1108, Connor O'Melaghlin, assisted by the forces of Ulster, burnt the town of Trim, when above 200 persons then in the church perished in the flames. In 1127, Connor, the son of Ferral O'Loughlin, inflicted a similar visitation on this place. In 1143, Trim was again consumed by fire. In 1155, the town and abbey suffered from a conflagration. In 1173, Hugh De Lacy built a strong castle, environed with a large and deep ditch, which being furnished and completely garnished, he departed for England, leaving the same in the custody of Hugh Tyrrel. * * The castle so constructed was subsequently the residence of King John while in Ireland, from which circumstance one of its towers is still popularly called King John's, and a sealing, supposed to have belonged to that prince, was found in the ruins some time since. In 1195, Pope Celestine III. confirmed the church of St. Bridget of Trim to the nunnery of Clonard. In 1203, Trim was again destroyed by fire. In 1212, about this time the Grey friary was founded here. In 1258, an arrangement was entered into in this year as to the advowson of the church of Trim, between the bishop of Meath and Geoffrey De Geneville, who, by marrying the sister and co-heiress of Walter De Lacy, had become lord of half of Meath, the moiety that accrued to him being distinguished as the lordship or liberty of Trim, from this place the Caput Baronie and the seal of the castle, where the courts were held. The other moiety of Meath passed with the second sister to John De Verdon, Baron of Dundalk. In 1263, the said Geoffrey De Geneville founded the

Dominican friary here; others attribute its foundation to the Husseys, Barons of Gaultrim. In 1285, a general chapter of the order was held in the last-mentioned establishment. Various records occur subsequent to this date as to the extent of the lordship or liberty, and also of the manor of Trim. They are, however, of too local interest to be here detailed. In 1290, the abbey was rebuilt by the De Lacy family, who filled it with canons regular. In 1291, a remarkable convention was held in the Dominican friary here, for the purpose of promoting and strengthening the powers of the church. In 1308, Geoffrey De Geneville became a friar in the Dominican monastery here, resigning the lordship of Trim to the then rightful heir, Lord Roger De Mortimer. This little town was, however, at this period more particularly distinguished in consequence of the court held there by Richard, Earl of Ulster, the most powerful of the Irish nobility, and whose influence had frequently been treated by the king as superior to that of the viceroy. He here received his followers with a parade and ostentation offensive and alarming. He feasted his attendants with all the splendour of a sovereign, and actually affected to confer the honour of knighthood; it was but the natural result of appointing a weak-minded though a gallant and courageous vice-regent, to control one who reigned paramount in the hearts and wishes of the Irish people. Enough to add, the unfortunate Gaveston was in this instance Lord-lieutenant. The Earl even threatened him with open hostilities; but before their jealousies could produce any violent effect, the favourite was suddenly recalled, and the kingdom resigned to its wonted distractions. In 1314, Lord Geoffrey De Geneville died, and was interred in the Dominican friary, as was his son, in 10 years afterwards. In 1330, the Boyne overflowing its banks in this year, the Grey friary was undermined, and a considerable part of it fell; some years after which, Roger De Mortimer became legally seized of the castle of Trim, with sundry liberties, privileges, and royalties, which were confirmed to him in 1350. In 1350, the bishop of Meath instituted proceedings for the advowson to the church of Trim, but was defeated. Soon afterwards, a very curious record establishes that, from the time of the arrival of the English, the king had a right of passage on the Boyne, for floats and timber-boats, extending from the town of Drogheda to the bridge of Trim, and of a prescribed breadth from the centre of the channel. In 1359, John De Watenhall, chancellor of the liberty of Trim, was summoned to attend a great council here. In 1368, the abbey and Dominican friary were destroyed by fire. In 1375, the prior of St. Peter's, being a peer of parliament, was in this year summoned to a meeting of that body in Dublin. In 1390, on the news of the Duke of Lancaster's progress in England, King Richard, who was then in this country, imprisoned his and the Duke of Gloucester's sons in the castle of Trim. The historian cannot forget that the son of Lancaster alluded to was no less dignified an individual than the royal hero of Agincourt! But we must not let that name pass by without deducing from it an additional evidence of the obscurity to which the history of our native land is consigned. How few are aware that our forefathers of the Pale

'Have seen young Harry with his beaver on;
His cuises on his thighs—gallantly armed;

career over the fertile plains of Leinster. How few are they that look upon the venerable remains of Trim, and catch the classic association that within its walls that prince was imprisoned before his accession to the British throne:—

'What! rate—rebuke—and roughly send to prison
The immediate heir of England! Was this easy?
May this be washed in Leth— and forgotten'

• • • • But, to resume.—In 1400, Alexander Petit, bishop of Meath, was interred in the abbey of Trim. In 1407, a parliament was held here; as also in 1416. In 1418, Edmund, Earl of March, granted a rectory and its appurtenances to the abbey of Trim; and, in the same year, Matthew Hussey, Baron of Gaultrim, died and was buried in the Dominican friary here. In 1422, Lord Mortimer died of the plague in the castle of Trim. In 1446, a parliament was held here, when, amongst other statutes of more national importance, it was enacted that the English should not wear their beards after the Irish fashion, nor the Irish use shirts coloured with saffron! In 1447, the plague raged violently here, and carried off many persons. In 1459, a mint was, by the king's command, set up in the castle here, when silver and brass money, of which several specimens have been found, and are in the cabinets of the curious, were coined. In 1460, on the accession of Edward IV., the lordship of Trim vested in him by inheritance from De Mortimer; and in the same year, he constituted Gorman Lynch, of London, goldsmith, warden, and master-worker of the coin within the castles of Dublin and Trim, &c., &c., for life. In 1467, the grants to the abbot of Trim were not only excepted from the statute of reassumptions passed in this year, but still further confirmed, and in the same year the mint was again opened here. In 1447, Lord Grey, then Lord-deputy of Ireland, was confirmed in his offices of seneschal and treasurer of Meath, and empowered to coin silver at this castle. In 1478, an act of parliament was passed empowering the Abbot of Trim to reassume all lands alienated from this abbey. In 1484, a parliament was held here, as also in 1485, 1487, and 1491. In 1488, the Abbot of Trim received the royal pardon for having been concerned in the rebellion raised on behalf of Lambert Simnel, and at the same time Sir Richard Edgecumbe took the homage of various gentry at Trim. In 1495, the Lordship of Trim, with all its liberties, was annexed to the crown by act of parliament. In 1527, the Abbot was licensed to purchase lands for the use of his convent to the annual value of £20. In 1535, — Hussey, the last prior of the House of Crossbearers here, voluntarily departed from his house, and the crown thus became possessed of its possessions, prior to the general suppression, a circumstance essentially affecting the law as to its tithes, &c. In 1541, the possession of the abbey of Trim in rectories, granges, houses, lands, glebes, gardens, weirs, &c., were ascertained on inquisition, as also their annual values, and the same were thereupon granted to the respective patentees of the Crown.—The Grey friary was also found possessed of various mills, water-courses, weirs, houses, gardens, lands, &c., which were similarly disposed of, as were the possessions of the still more magnificent priory of Crossbearers. In 1506, Sir Henry Sidney had the royal orders to inquire whether a confirmation of the charter of Trim would be prejudicial to the Crown, and if not so, to grant it. In 1568, Luke Dillon, the Irish Attorney-general, obtained a grant in reversion to him and his heirs male, of certain possessions of the abbey then leased for years to Sir George Stanley. In 1572, a lease for years of the lordship of Trim was granted to Sir George Stanley. In 1603, Robert Draper, rector of Trim, was promoted to the see of Kilmore. About the same time, Sir Roger Jones was seized of the two water-mills, a tuck-mill, the Dominican friary, the abbey of the Blessed Virgin, a castle, and divers houses here. In 1605, Sir James Hamil-

ton of Killelagh had a grant of the manor of Trim in fee-farm. In 1642, in the May of this year, Trim was taken by Sir Charles Coote. The Irish, however, surprised it at break of the following day, when Coote issuing from the town, on the sentinel's alarm, met and routed the Irish, but was himself killed at the close of the action. In 1662, Richard Plunket, a Franciscan friar of this town, compiled a Latin and Irish vocabulary which he finished in this year. It is yet extant in manuscript, and Mr. Lhuyd made considerable use of it in his *Archæologia*. In 1691, 'the gentlemen of the county of Meath (says Story), meeting at Trim, agreed to scour the red bog, high that place, where the rapparees haunted, and had done much mischief during the last winter. The issue was that 35 were killed, and 6 more fairly hanged.' In 1734, Richard Colley, the first of his family who assumed the name of Wellesley, a cognomen so very ancient and interesting in Irish history, represented this borough in the Irish parliament until elevated to the title of Morington in 1746."

TRIMLESTOWN, a quondam parochial chapelry in the parish of Trim, barony of Upper Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. Trimlestown-house, the old dilapidated seat of Lord Trimlestown, is situated on the banks of the Boyne, near the road to Athboy, and about 2 miles west-north-west of the town of Trim. The mansion is a spacious structure, with ornamental towers, an embattled parapet, and other features of the style of domestic architecture which prevailed in the second half of the 16th century. A small chapel adjoins the mansion, and forms the cemetery of its noble proprietors. The demesne is truly beautiful; and the consignment of it to neglect and disorder excites like the surprise and the regret of a stranger. In 1461, Sir Robert Barnewall, a descendant of the Barnewalls of Creakstown-castle in the county of Meath, was created Baron Trimlestown in the peerage of Ireland. His son Christopher, the second Baron, was connected with the treason of Lambert Simnel, but obtained a pardon for his offence. Matthias, the eighth Baron, was excepted from pardon and deprived of his estates by Cromwell; but he reacquired a considerable portion of his property after the Restoration. The son and two grandsons of Matthias, who figured in courtesy as the ninth, the tenth, and the eleventh Barons, were staunch Jacobites, and were not recognised by the law as peers. In 1795, Thomas, by courtesy the thirteenth Baron, was legally restored to the possession of his dignity. The present Lord Trimlestown was born in 1796, and succeeded to the title in 1839.

TRINITY, a benefice or parochial union in the county of Waterford, Munster. Its seat is in the city of WATERFORD. See WATERFORD (COUNTY OF THE CITY OF). The benefice comprises the curacies of Trinity, St. Michael's, and St. Olaves, and the rectories of Kilmarragh, Kilburne, and Killoteran. The curacies are urban parishes within the city of Waterford; and the rectories are rural parishes in the vicinity of the city. See KILCARRAGH, KILBURN, and KILLOTERAN. Length of the union, 4 miles; breadth, 1½. Pop., in 1831, 17,240. Gross income, £745 0s. 4d.; nett, £637 10s. 4d. Patron, the Crown. The curacies of Trinity, St. Michael's, and St. Olaves, the rectory of Kilmarragh, and part of the sinecure rectories of Kilburne, Kilmeaden, and Riesk, form the corps of the deanery of Waterford. Gross income arising from sinecure rectories, chapter dividends, and lands demised as dean, £612 10s. 3½d.; nett, £581 17s. 9½d. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Dunhill, in the dio. of Lismore. The places of worship within the curacies will be noticed in the article on the urban parishes of Waterford. The reports of the Commissioners

of Public Instruction exhibit the benefice of Trinity so far differently from the Report on Ecclesiastical Revenues, as to exclude part of the parish of Kilburne, and return the total population of the union in 1831 at 16,830,—consisting of 2,007 Churchmen, 19 Presbyterians, 235 other Protestant dissenters, and 14,569 Roman Catholics. In 1834, 18 daily schools in the union had on their books 947 boys and 210 girls.

TRINITY-WITHIN. See **WATERFORD (Co. OF THE CITY OF).**

TRINITY-WITHOUT. See **WATERFORD (COUNTY OF THE CITY OF).**

TRINITY-ISLAND, an islet in Lough Key, barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connanght. An abbey is alleged by Archdall to have stood on this islet as early as the year 700; but the only abbey of the place which is known to authentic history was a Premonstratensian one, founded in 1215, by Clarus MacMoylin O'Moilechony, archdeacon of Elphin. "In 1231, Dionysius O'Morhda, who had retired from the bishopric of Elphin, died here. In 1284, the Abbot Gillyfa M'Eulyahana O'Connor was chosen Bishop of Elphin, and King Edward I. first granted his approbation in October, 1285. In 1307, the Abbot Cabel or Charles was elected bishop of Elphin; he kept possession of that see during the space of three years and a half; but, through the opposition of William Birmingham, the Archbishop of Tuam, he was at length compelled to return to this abbey. In 1406, the abbey was consumed by an accidental fire occasioned by the negligence of a woman. Inquisitions were taken on the 27th, 32d, and 36th Elizabeth, on the possessions of the abbey, which do not appear to have been considerable."

TRIOGE (THE), a rivulet of Queen's county, Leinster. It rises on the north side of Cullenagh mountain, and pursues a northerly course of about 12 miles, through the parishes of Ballyroun, Kilcolemanbane, Borris, and Arden, to the river Barrow, on the boundary with King's county, at a point about 2 miles north-east of Mountmellick. In its progress, it washes the town of Maryborough.

TRISTERNAGH, a townland in the parish of Kilbixy, barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It is situated on the south-west bank of Lough Iron, 2½ miles east-north-east of Ballinacarrigy. Within this townland, and on the banks of the lake, formerly stood the abbey of Tristernagh, founded, either in the reign of Henry II. or almost immediately afterwards, by Geoffrey De Constance (r Constantia). The church was a beautiful and magnificent edifice, in the form of a cross, considerable in extent, and built of a blackish coloured stone; and its steeple consisted of a square tower, surmounted by an octagon, and, in 1780, after having suffered much dilapidation, continued to be 74 feet in height. In 1783, this interesting pile was utterly demolished by its then proprietor Sir Pigott William Piers; and its site was afterwards occupied by a cow-house and a stable. The "tasteless and unfeeling demolisher of the edifice," says Mr. Brewer, "was earnestly solicited by his neighbours to abstain from so wanton an outrage. We are assured that Lord Sunderlin offered to purchase the ruins at a high price, solely with a view to their preservation. The name of Tristernagh should never be mentioned without an expression of contempt (as regards this transaction), towards that of Sir Pigott William Piers." Adjacent to the site of the extinct abbey is the neglected and now dilapidated mansion of Tristernagh-house, the residence for several ages of the baronet family of Piers. "This family"—we again quote from Brewer—"entered Ireland in the person of Captain William Piers, an officer in Queen

Elizabeth's army; who is noted in history as the officer to whom the famous Shane O'Neil was betrayed, and delivered up, by his Scotch auxiliary forces. It will be recollected that O'Neil was decapitated; and Piers sent the head of the chieftain to London, for which ungracious, but important, service, he was rewarded by Elizabeth with large grants of land, including the estate of Tristernagh, which still remain the property of his descendants. Sir Henry Piers, son of Captain William Piers, and grandfather of the historian of Westmeath, was a man of letters, and author of a book of travels. James, son of Sir Henry, embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and became D.D. in that church. He was royal professor of the Aquinatic college at Bordeaux, and published several literary works. Sir Henry Piers, Bart., the member of this family in which the topographer is most interested, wrote, in 1682-83, a 'Chorographical Description of the County of Westmeath,' which is printed in the first volume of the Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis. Near the entrance to the demesne of Tristernagh stands the ruin of the chapel of Templecross, used as the cemetery of the Piers family, and containing an altar monument to the memory of the first Sir Henry Piers, the author of the book of travels. This chapel is "memorable as the place where the corp-nomh or 'blessed body,' a relic of extraordinary sanctity, was found. The relic consists of a small wooden box, about the size of a pocket Bible, having brass clasps, studded with valuable stones, and marked with a crucifix. Its contents, if any, are unknown; and no hand has been found of nerve sufficient to force it open. It is used as a test of evidence; and an oath on the corp-nomh is considered of peculiar solemnity, which, if given in support of falsehood, is sure to be visited in some dreadful manner on the guilty person. When any one wishes his statements to be received with implicit confidence, he avers its truth by the corp-nomh that 'arose' at the Templecross."

TRISTLEDERMOT. See **CASTLE-DEDMOT.**

TROMAUN, a village in the parish of Athleague, barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connanght. It stands a little west of the road from Roscommon to Lackan, 3 miles south of Roscommon, and the same distance east-north-east of Athleague. It contains a police barrack and a school; and in its vicinity is the mansion of Rocksavage. Area, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 203. Houses 32.

TROOPERSTOWN-HILL, a mountain in the parish of Knockrath, 1½ mile south-east of Laragh, barony of North Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Its summit has an altitude of 1,408 feet above the level of the sea.

TRORY, or **ST. MICHAEL'S TRORY,** a parish 3 miles north of Emiskillen, and partly in the barony of Tyrkenney, but chiefly in the baronies of Lurg and Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. The three sections lie mutually detached; the Tyrkenney section lies 5 furlongs east of the Lurg section, and 3 furlongs north of the Magheraboy section, the Lurg section half-a-mile north-north-west of the Magheraboy section; and all are separated from one another by the intervention of the parish of Derryvullane. The two principal sections extend from the vicinity of Emiskillen to within about 2½ miles of Castle-Archdall. Length of the Tyrkenney section, southward, ½ a mile; breadth, ¼ a mile; area, 107 acres. Length of the Lurg section, south-south-eastward, 1½ mile; breadth, inclusive of a portion of Lough Erne, 1½; area, 1,564 acres, 2 roads, 25 perches,—of which 641 acres, 1 road, 33 perches are in Lower Lough Erne. Length of the Magheraboy section, southward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, inclusive of a por-

tion of Lough Erne, 2 miles; area, inclusive of the Tyrkenney section, which the Ordnance Survey exhibits as belonging to Magheraboy, 4,504 acres, 35 perches, — of which 1,190 acres, 2 roods, 22 perches are in Lower Lough Erne, and 135 acres, 2 roods, 27 perches are in the river Erne and small lakes. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred the townland of Drumarrow from the barony of Magheraboy to Tyrkenney; and this townland now constitutes the Tyrkenney section. Pop. of the whole parish, in 1831, 2,012; in 1841, 2,028. Houses 342. Pop. of the Lurg section, in 1831, 386; in 1841, 418. Houses 64. Pop. of the Magheraboy section, in 1841, 1,548. Houses 266. Pop. of the Tyrkenney section, in 1841, 62. Houses 12. The surface, in a general view, consists of low, fertile land; the northern part of the Magheraboy section, and about two-thirds of the Lurg section, are ornate with wood and fine cultivation; and the whole parish is a softly beautiful portion of Lower Lough Erne and its immediate shores. About one-fifth of the territorial surface is abbey land and tithe free. The Lurg section contains the seats of Rockfield and Prospect-house, a Methodist chapel, a graveyard, Gubbusk-Point, and the islands of Innisfree, Hay, Big Paris, and Little Paris; and the Magheraboy section contains the parsonage, the church, the seat of St. Angelo, the whole of Wolf-Lough, part of Racecourse-Lough, Derryvullane-Lough, and Drumgray-Lough, and the islands of Cherry, Trasna, Car, Ferney, White, and Long. The road from Enniskillen passes northward through both of these sections. — This parish was originally a part of the parish of DEVKISH [which see], but is now a distinct district, a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £116 10s. 3d.; glebe, £90. Gross income, £206 10s. 3d.; nett, £187 16s. 9d. Patron, the incumbent of Devinish. The church was built in 1778, by means of a sum of £300, levied off the parish. Sittings 230; attendance 130. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,016 Churchmen, 5 Presbyterians, and 991 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school had on its books 26 boys and 10 girls; and 5 hedge-schools had on their books 156 boys and 81 girls. In 1843, a National school at Tullyavey was salaried with £15 13s. 4d. from the Board, and had on its books 19 boys and 15 girls.

TRORY, co. Donegal. See TORR.

TROSTAN, a mountain in the parish of Layde, 31 miles south-west of Cusendall, barony of Lower Glenarm, co. Antrim, Ulster. Its summit has an altitude of 1,810 feet above the level of the sea.

TROUGH, a barony in the extreme north of the county of Monaghan, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north-west, the north, and the north-east, by the county of Tyrone; on the east, by the county of Armagh; on the south, by the county of Armagh and the barony of Monaghan; and on the south-west, by the barony of Monaghan. Its length, south-south-eastward, is 9½ miles; its greatest breadth is 6½; and its area is 37,376 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches, — of which 292 acres, 1 rood, 27 perches are water. A considerable district in the west is part of the Slieve-Beagh mountains [see SLIEVE-BEAGH]; and a height in the south, called Enagh-hill, has an altitude above sea-level of 359 feet. Trough is by far the poorest barony in the county; and its prevailing soil is either a churlish, stiff, yellow clay, or a poor spongy loam, lying on a cold grit, with hardly any appearance of limestone; yet pleasant districts occur around Glasslough and Emyvale, and along the route of the mail-road from Dublin to Londonderry. The Blackwater river traces the chief part of the north-eastern boundary; and

the Mountain river rises among the Slieve-Beagh uplands in the extreme west, and flows eastward through the interior. The seat of Trough-lodge occurs 1½ mile south by west of Emyvale; and is now included in Mr. Anketell's fine demesne of Anketell's Grove. The linen manufacture partially or wholly employs a large proportion of the population. — This barony contains the whole of the parish of Donagh, and part of the parish of Errigall-Trough. Its principal villages are Emyvale and Glasslough. Pop., in 1831, 19,220; in 1841, 18,709. Houses 3,290. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,630; in manufactures and trade, 671; in other pursuits, 187. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 59; on the directing of labour, 1,057; on their own manual labour, 2,296; on means not specified, 76. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,758; who could read but not write, 1,647; who could neither read nor write, 3,832. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 900; who could read but not write, 2,070; who could neither read nor write, 5,364. — Trough lies partly within the Poor-law union of Monaghan, and partly within that of Clogher. The total number of tenements valued is £2,940; and of these, 1,137 are valued under £5, —1,004, under £10, —423, under £15, —161, under £20, —66, under £25, —33, under £30, —50, under £40, —19, under £50, — and 47, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £20,929 5s. 3d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1840, were £1,862 9s. 11d., and £1,228 1s. 4d., — and under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, £1,603 5s. 7d., and £1,085 9s. 5d.

TRUBLY, or TUBBERVILLE, a parish in the barony of Lower Dece, 3 miles east-north-east of Trim, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, east-south-eastward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, ¼; area, 854 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches, — of which 10 acres, 8 perches are in the river Boyne. Pop., in 1831, 92; in 1841, 73. Houses 12. The land is arable and good. The river Boyne describes the western boundary. The road from Trim to Tara passes through the interior. — This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of TRIM [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £46 3s. 1d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 6, and the Roman Catholics to 88; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

TRUGHENACKMY, a barony of the county of Kerry, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Clanmaurice; on the east, by the counties of Limerick and Cork; on the south, by the barony of Magonihy; and, on the west, by the barony of Corkaguiney, and the bays of Tralee and Ballyheigue. Its length, westward, is 22½ miles; its greatest breadth is 13 miles; and its area is 195,752 acres, — of which 602 acres are tideway. It extends quite across the county; and comprises conspicuous and characteristic portions of both the Kerry highlands and the Kerry vales. The rivulets Feale, Brenagh, and Blackwater, and the crownlands of Pobble-o'-Keeffe, form the boundary along the east. The Stacks mountains and the Clanrudy mountains extend along the northern boundary; the Slievemish mountains occupy the western part of the southern boundary; and a principal and central portion of the vast alpine region of the three counties of Kerry, Cork, and Limerick, constitutes the whole of the eastern district. The principal summits in the north are Taylogh-hill, Cahán, Enaghadave, Dearnabeg, and Knocknaglaghan; the principal in the east are Knockbrack, Knockagagh, Knockmanaghan, Knocknagossy, Knockfraghagh,

Knockacur, Knockanadirive, and Mount-Eagle-Loyal; and the principal in the south-west are Siievenish, Cahreconree, and Bautregean,—the last possessing an altitude of 2,784 feet above the level of the sea. The principal low grounds are the vales of the Maine and the Fleskroe, the strath of Castle-Island, the valley of the Lee, the plain of Ardfer, and the immediate sea-board of the bays of Tralee and Ballybeigue. The surface of the barony has, in a general view, been described as "comprising a large district of high pasture-ground where tillage has but lately been introduced, and a breadth of rich flat land stretching to the sea-coast, and interspersed with some deep bogs." One of the voluminous reports of the Poor Inquiry, published in 1836, exhibits detailed and valuable information respecting Trughenackmy, the chief parts of which will be found extracted in our article on the county of KERRY, and the remaining portions of which, so far as of any comparative importance, may now be given in a brief series of very brief excerpts. "The soil on the low grounds is a rich loam, lying on a rocky limestone or gravel, and perhaps more suitable for pasture than corn, as the wheat it bears is rarely of good quality; it will produce large crops of that grain, and also of oats and barley. After being tilled for some years it quickly forms a rich turf, even under the bad system of having no clover or grass seeds sown." "Sheep are seldom pastured on the low ground among the dairy cows, and the fields consequently do not graze evenly. The butter is principally of the first and second quality, and on some farms is very slightly salted, and sent by stean to the London market, where a better price is got for that which is newly made, and has only a small quantity of salt. The general system of dairy management is considered to be very good." "The Tithe Composition Act caused much pasture-ground in this barony to be tilled, by equalizing the tithes on the land of the same quality, whether in tillage or grass. Its effect has perhaps hardly yet ceased on uneven land, and pasture lands, bad or inconvenient from other causes, are still being broken up." "The reclaimed land is in general shallow peat, lying on clay or gravel; but little pains are taken to mix the subsoil with that spongy substance. It is principally more or less wet, and on its enclosures very imperfectly drained by ditches and open furrows, and, except where it is naturally dry, has not been made sound enough to work with a plough, or carry cattle in the winter, without treading or injuring the surface. Lime has been used extensively and most beneficially in this cultivation, and on even and better pieces of the land has been spread on the natural surface, and made meadow-ground that yields good crops of coarse hay, but is very insufficiently drained." "Sea-sand is used extensively on land near the coast, and is considered a valuable manure for all crops, especially on bog soil. The banks of it are said to be inexhaustible, but they vary much in quality; the richest contains nearly 80 per cent. of broken shells, but they are always under water; and the sand must be got by dredging. In some convenient situations good sand is laid on the shore at 2½d. per ton, the purchaser finding the boat; 30 tons per statute acre are often laid on land, and repeated in less quantities with every course of crops. Sea-weed is not plentiful on the shores of this barony. It is let with the farms that belong to the proprietors of the shores, but there are rocks under water at a distance from the land where it may be cut by any person; some quantity is thus obtained by those who have no shores, but not nearly enough to make it plentiful or cheap." "A disposition to give leases is still prevalent among the landlords in this barony.

In numerous instances leases evidently have promoted the outlay of capital by the tenants, and the most improved systems of farming are perhaps only to be found on farms leased for a long time, and on land occupied by the proprietors; still there are many lowland farms under leases that are tilled and treated in a very unprofitable manner, from the poverty or want of skill of the occupiers; and the advantage of a lease is apparent rather in the few superior instances that can be shown than in a visible general superiority over holdings at will." "A little land is still held in common by several tenants, but that tenure is equally disliked by landlords and tenants, and such farms have yearly been divided into several lots." "The farmers and labourers of this barony have better prospects before them than many of their neighbours in adjoining counties. The enclosed land has not been exhausted by over-cropping, and there is a large extent of new ground that can be profitably cultivated with great facilities of getting lime to it at a very cheap rate, and on terms very favourable to the farmers, from the situation and number of the bogs. There is much land also along the courses of the rivers that may be considerably improved in quality by embankments, to guard against occasional floods. On the sea-shore there is still some quantity of the richest alluvial salt marshes unimproved. A large bank is in progress, which will defend 250 acres, now of little or no value, from being flooded in high spring tides. Several roads have been lately made through the barony, and from its central situation between different large towns, there is a great probability that it must be crossed by other lines that are in contemplation." "This barony contains part of the parishes of Annagh, Ardfer, Currans, Killecoleman, Killeentierne, and Killoeglin, and the whole of the parishes of Ballinculane, Ballymacelligott, Ballinaghlish, Ballysedy, Brossa, Castle-Island, Clogherbrien, Dysert, Fenit, Kilgarrylander, Kiltallagh, Noughaval, O'Brennan, Ratase, and Tralee. The towns and chief villages are Tralee, Castle-Island, Blennerville, Chapel-town, Scartaglin, Currans, Brackhill, Milltown, Killorlghu, and Castlemaine. Pop., in 1831, 57,828; in 1841, 66,613. Houses 10,295. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 8,492; in manufactures and trade, 2,194; in other pursuits, 1,230. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 392; on the directing of labour, 4,144; on their own manual labour, 7,114; on means not specified, 326. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 10,911; who could read but not write, 2,649; who could neither read nor write, 15,201. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,161; who could read but not write, 2,856; who could neither read nor write, 21,039.—Trughenackmy lies partly within the Poor-law union of Tralee, and partly within that of Killarney. The total number of valued tenements is 9,475; and of these, 5,687 are valued under £5,—1,245, under £10,—711, under £15,—494, under £20,—321, under £25,—221, under £30,—309, under £40,—157, under £50,—and 330, at and above £50.

TRUMMERY, the ruins of an old church and a pillar-tower, in the parish of Magheramesk, barony of Upper Massarene, co. Antrim, Ulster. They are situated on the southern verge of the county, 14 mile south-east of Soldierstown, and 5 west by south of Lisburn. The church and the tower are supposed to have been built about the same period, as large portions of sandstone of uniform lithological character are used indiscriminately in every part of their masonry. Excavations were made in the bottom of the tower in June 1842, and terminated in the discovery of a skull and other human bones; and this

fact, combined with the recent discovery of similar remains in the bottoms of the pillar-towers of Clones in co. Monaghan, and Ardmore in co. Waterford, has been strenuously urged in favour of the hypothesis that the pillar-towers of Ireland are sepulchral monuments. The ruins of the old church measure 48 feet by 15 within the walls; the west gable is nearly entire, and contains a window with a high pointed arch,—the only window which the edifice possessed; the door was near the centre of the south side, and is now represented by only a choked-up archway; and the ruin of a small apartment—traditionally called a vault or crypt—is attached cross-ways to the slender remains of the east gable. "Behind the gable, at its junction with the corner of the church," writes a well-informed contributor to an extinct periodical, "rose the tower,—a cylinder of graceful proportions, about 60 feet high, tastefully crowned with a cupola curiously raised on a frame of basket-work, the rim of which had fitted the circumference, the diameter being nearly five feet; over the frame was spread a deep covering of mortar in which were closely laid thin flags of limestone, regularly decreasing in breadth from the wall up to the centre, forming a light and firm arch; over this was a covering of mortar, well paved with limestone gravel; lastly, a coat of strong cement completed the crown. There were two great entrances into the tower—the first, a low, narrow, strong archway of red freestone, opening on the south, through which you first enter the church; at the east gable a door led to the apartment alluded to, and from thence into the tower. The second entrance or doorway was right over the archway, about 5 feet high by three wide; handsomely cased with yellow and red freestone, at the height of six feet from the floor. To the right of the arch, as you entered, several stones, connected with the wall inside, led up to the door. A few feet from the ground were two loop-holes, one due east, the other north-west, well cased with freestone. About three feet under the crown were two square holes, east and west; over each jutted a flag of freestone, for the purpose of preventing the rain that fell on the crown trickling down and injuring the ends of an oak beam that crossed the tower; the beam fell in the memory of two respectable men yet living in the neighbourhood, it was called the Bell-tree. About the middle of the tower, inside, were some square holes, but from their scattered situation they could not have served the purpose of joists. The outer work of the tower was of undressed but well chosen land-stones,—that rule by masons called breaking the joint, quite neglected,—yet the inside wrought with the strictest order, and a considerable quantity of freestone used; perhaps this has led some into an error those who have asserted the tower was composed of a double wall, but it was no more than the common thickness of such works—scarcely 3 feet. In the adjoining townland, at a short distance, was the fort of Inmislochlin, which commanded the oft-disputed pass of Kilwarlin; it is said this fort was garrisoned by an army in 1641. About equidistant is the hamlet of Soldierstown, which had a barrack in that year for two companies of foot soldiers and a troop of horse. Tradition says, those troops, bringing some field-pieces to an adjoining eminence, beat down the church; from the situation of the tower there was no possibility of escape, consequently a great breach was made in the side next the church, but only in the outer half of the tower wall. Nature, as if willing to hide the breach from the eye of the curious visitant, bestowed on it a strong covering of ivy, which gave it a truly romantic appearance; about 20 years past, a wretch wantonly cut the roots, the

ivy died, and tearing it off for fuel, many of the stones were loosened; these were beat out by mischievous boys, still loosening others till the breach almost met round; yet a few straggling stones seemed struggling to support the mighty mass, until the latter end of October 1828, a thoughtless youth beat out these supporters; a short time after, this venerable monument of antiquity, that for generations arrested the eye of the traveller, became, what it now appears, a heap of ruins."

TRUSKMORE, a mountain in the parish of Ross-inver, barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaught. It forms the culminating part of the range of mountains which extends from Benbulbin to Glenade; and it sends a large portion of its eastern declivities beyond the boundary-line of Sligo into the county of Leitrim. Its summit is situated on the eastern verge of co. Sligo, 2 miles north of the beautiful lake of Glencar, and has an altitude of 2,113 feet above the level of the sea. See **GLENCAR** and **BENBULBIN**.

TRYBANE, a small fishing harbour in the bay of Killybegs, between the harbours of Killybegs and Ballytherland, barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is dry at low water, and has a very indifferent quay; but it possesses important natural advantages, and is easily capable of material improvement. Trybane is a coast-guard station; and, in 1836, the district of this station, situated between the district of Killybegs on the west and that of Durin on the east, had employed in the fisheries 1,035 fishermen, 4 open sail-boats, and 176 row-boats.

TRYBANE-MUCKRAS, a small fishing harbour at the south-west extremity of the parish of Glencolumbkille, and in the vicinity of Carrigan Head, barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It has no quay and a difficult landing-place; and, in consequence of its want of a pier, several boats have been lost.

TRYENACH. See **TRAWEENACH**.

TRYVETT, or **TRAVET**, a parish in the baronies of Ratoath and Skreen, 2 miles north of Dunshaughlin, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, in the direction of south-east by east, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2¼. Area of the Ratoath section, 1,207 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches; of the Skreen section, 2,962 acres, 1 rood, 27 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 418; in 1841, 416. Houses 71. Pop. of the Skreen section, in 1831, 341; in 1841, 263. Houses 44. The surface consists of some of the best land in the kingdom. The principal residences are Grange-house and Gerardstown-house. The roads from Dunshaughlin to Skreen and Navan, and that from Ratoath to Skreen, pass through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Meath. Title composition, £200 5s. The rectories of Tryvett and **KILBREW** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Tryvett. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 2. Pop., in 1831, 769. Gross income, £410 15s.; nett, £323 15s. 11d. Patron, the Crown. The church is situated in Kilbrew. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 17, and the Roman Catholics to 414; the Protestants of the union to 41, and the Roman Catholics to 751; and there was no school.

TUAM, a parish in the baronies of Ballymore, Clare, and Dunmore, co. Galway, Connaught. The Clare and the Dunmore sections contain the city of **TRAM**; see next article. Length, west-north-westward, 8 miles; extreme breadth, 7¼;—but these measurements include a detached district of the parish of Liskeevy and three detached districts of the parish of Dunmore, which lie isolated within the limits of the parish of Tuam. Area of the Ballymore section, 2,316 acres, 31 perches,—of which 93 acres, 1 rood, 22 perches are water. Area of the Clare sec-

tion, 5,819 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches,—of which 153 acres, 22 perches are in Lough Clonkeen. Area of the Dunmore section, 16,879 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches,—of which 40 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches are water, and 7 acres, 4 perches lie detached. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according to the Census, 14,219, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, in 1841, 13,425. Houses 2,300. Pop. of the Ballymoe section, in 1831, 518; in 1841, 542. Houses 100. Pop. of the rural districts of the Clare section, in 1831, 1,863; in 1841, 1,855. Houses 332. Pop. of the rural districts of the Dunmore section, in 1831, 4,955; in 1841, 4,994. Houses 872. The surface contains many swells, undulating ridges, and variously shaped hillocks, and possesses numerous little districts of pleasant verdure, ornate wood, and especially tillage cultivation; yet it aggregately presents a dimly flat, bleak, morassy, and repulsive appearance, and, to a stranger from any region of natural picturesqueness, romance, or beauty, is almost as depressing to the fancy as the fens of the east of England. The loftiest grounds are two heights of respectively 238 and 182 feet of altitude above sea-level, the former in the northern district, and the second $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of the town. Turloughs and sinking rivulets abound; and the former are generally constituted by prolonged or seasonal winter floods, in flat and featureless portions of the course of streams, and are singularly staring and ungraceful features in the landscape. The grand draining stream of the parish is the Clare,—sometimes called the Tuam river,—one of the most noted streams in Ireland for turloughs—and not a little noted also for its dives into the earth, and long runs through natural limestone tunnels. Heath, morass, brown bog, and spongy meadows, are so fearfully spreading and abundant as to render large portions of the parish almost utterly impervious, and to convert them, at certain seasons, into strong fastnesses, akin in character to those which disgraced and encumbered so large a portion of Ireland previous to the age of cultivation and social order. The public roads athwart the parish, however, are well made and in excellent condition. The principal lakes are Levally in the north-east, and about half of Cloonkeen in the south. The principal hamlets are Levally, Cloonderane, Cloonascragh, Clashroe, Kilmore, Cloonfish, Killealaun, Newtown-Morisk, Rinkapean, and Beagh; but the habitations which compose the hamlets, as well as the more dispersed houses of the peasantry, are, in general, sheer huts,—the lowest and most miserable abodes of squalidness and destitution. The principal country residences are Gardenfield-house, Carnaun-house, Castletown-house, Carrowrevagh-house, Queensfort-house, Queensfort-lodge, Wilfort-cottage, and Birmingham-house. The other chief objects of interest in the rural districts are a ruined castle in the north, a ruined nunnery in the south, two forts in the south, and a chapel-of-ease at Levally. The mail-road from Dublin to Westport passes through the interior; and various roads radiate from the town.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Tuam. Vicarial tithe composition, £379 4s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glebe, £28. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £195 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and are inappropriate in the vicars-choral of Tuam cathedral. The vicarages of Tuam, CLARETEAM, KILCONLA, KILBANNON, LISKEEVY, and ADDERGOOLE, [see these articles,] constitute the benefice of Tuam. Length, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 27,902. Gross income, £741 16s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; nett, £625 15s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also one of the vicar-choralships of the cathedral. Two curates receive each a salary of £75. The parochial church is situated in

the town of Tuam, and serves as the cathedral of the diocese. Sittings 400; attendance 250. The chapel-of-ease at Levally is simply a school-house, fitted up for the purposes of public worship. Sittings 50; attendance 50. There is a church also in Kilconla. The Roman Catholic chapel or cathedral in the town of Tuam is served by 4 officiates, and has an attendance of 8,000 at three services. The Roman Catholic chapel at Courtown has an attendance of from 1,000 to 2,000. The Roman Catholic chapels at Wood-Quay and Belclare have an attendance of respectively about 300 and about 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Corrofin, in the parish of Kilmocree. There are Roman Catholic chapels also in Addergoole, Liskeevy, Kilconla, and Kilbannon. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish of Tuam amounted to 428, and the Roman Catholics to 14,511; the Protestants of the union to 533, and the Roman Catholics to 29,380; 28 daily schools in the parish had on their books 904 boys and 335 girls; and 40 daily schools in the union had 1,416 boys and 666 girls. One of the schools in the parish was salaried with £35 a-year and other advantages from the archbishop of Tuam; one, with £15 from the National Board, and £15 and other advantages from subscription; one, with £15 from the National Board, and £10 and other advantages from subscription; and one, with £10 from the National Board;—and one was the Roman Catholic college of St. Jarlath, situated in the town of Tuam, conducted by 6 professors, and supported by £2 a-year from each Roman Catholic parochial clergyman in the diocese, £26 5s. from each lay boarder, £18 11s from each ecclesiastical boarder, £4 from each lay day scholar, and £3 8s. from each ecclesiastical day scholar.

TUAM, one of two denominations of a bog, in the parishes of Tuam and Cummer, barony of Clare, co. Galway, Connought. The other denomination is Ballinderry. The bog extends from the western vicinity of the town of Tuam, to a point 3 miles south of the town, and comprises an area of 4,306 acres. Its altitude above high-water level in Galway bay is 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. "This bog," reported Mr. Jones in 1814, "is very firm, and one of the best circumstanced bogs in this district for improvement, having the Castlemoyle river running through it, and a lake or turlough on the west side, both of which would receive the waters of the bog. The islands that are in it nearly divide it into two parts, from north to south, near Tuam, and adjoining the road to Clonthrower-Derry. Mr. Morris has improved about 20 acres. The under strata are limestone, rock, gravel, and marl. The method taken to reclaim this bog was by spreading the gravel on the surface after it had been pretty well drained, and then planting potatoes on it; when these were dug out, more gravel was spread, and oats sown, and produced a most excellent and abundant crop. This improvement took place, as I was informed, in the space of about 3 years. On the reclaimed part there is a small plantation of alder, ash, and sycamore, which is in a very thriving state. The process of burning the surface of such bogs as are improved in this part of the country very frequently does not take place; the principal cause of which I conceive may be, that very little rape is cultivated, for which ashes are deemed more beneficial in the first instance than gravel or clay. The bog is averagely 25 feet deep." Estimated cost of reclamation, £5,980 10s.

TUAM,

An episcopal, market, and post town, the ecclesiastical metropolis of Connought, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of Tuam, and bar-

onies of Clare and Dunmore, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands on the river Clare, at the intersection of the road from Dunmore to Galway with the mail-road from Dublin to Westport, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of Dunmore, 9 east-north-east of Headford, $10\frac{1}{2}$ north-west by west of Monivae, $11\frac{1}{2}$ south-east of Hollymount, $14\frac{1}{2}$ east-south-east of Ballinrobe, 15 west-north-west of Castle-Blakeney, 16 north-north-east of Galway, $20\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Castlereagh, $20\frac{1}{2}$ west-north-west of Ahascragh, $23\frac{1}{2}$ south-east of Castlebar, 27 west-north-west of Ballinasloe, 34 south-west of Boyle, $34\frac{1}{2}$ south-east by south of Westport, and $99\frac{1}{2}$ west of Dublin.

Environns.—The general character of the environs of the town has already been indicated in our notice of the parish. The country immediately adjoining the Dublin and Westport mail-road exhibits some amenities; yet even this is totally destitute of picturesqueness, and not a little encumbered with bog and morass; and the country for miles distant in all other directions is such a dismal series of swamps, turloughs, bogs, and dripping corn-fields, as no man of idealism can gaze upon without feeling as if he were suddenly seized with ague. "Neither Tuam nor its environs," says the graphic writer of the Tour in Connaught, "are attractive for a day's sojourn, not to speak of a life's residence. Here is a town, once a borough, and in all likelihood to be a borough again, an archiepiscopal see, the residence of two most reverend lords, with a population of 15,000, and yet there is no public walk, no library, either circulating or stationary, but (and I use the words of Dutton, the author of the Statistical Survey of Galway) 'there is a billiard-room, and over it a reading-room, (that is, I suppose, a room where there may be one or two Dublin papers, one or two provincial, an almanack, and a racing calendar,) which is a great relief to many shopkeepers, as it takes away from them that great nuisance in country towns, idle loungers, who fill their shops, and frighten away many timid country people, especially women. Valuable use this for a library! The country, as you leave Tuam on the way to Headford, is exceedingly ugly; on your left you see a low flat with a desolate lake, whose waters flow towards Galway. I scarcely could bring myself to believe that a lake could be an ugly thing until I saw some of those in Galway and Mayo, surrounded by the dreary rockiness of the uncovered limestone wastes, or by the brown desolation of the bog; and a turlough is still worse; that is, a depressed basin of the limestone district, which in winter is covered with water, but which, as there is no outlet, becomes dry in summer by evaporation, or by a swallow (as it is called) in the centre, leaving a whitish clayey soil, covered with a coarse weedy herbage, on which depasture a flock of ragged mangy sheep, or of plucked uncomfortable geese. I do not know which would be the greater purgatory to me,—to draw out life in a town like Tuam, or sigh it away by the side of a turlough in its vicinity: I believe I would prefer the latter.'"

Interior of the Town.—Tuam, as to at once site, alignment, and architecture, is but too much in harmony with the character of its environs. Its site possesses one or two undulations, which relieve it from absolute monotony; yet, in a general view, it is low, flat, and altogether insipid. Its alignment compresses a portion of the best houses into a compact town-centre, and admits of their disposition, partially at least, into rather spacious street-line; but, with these exceptions, it is at once straggling, sinuous, and irregular, to a degree utterly incompatible with comfort, neatness, or even ordinary convenience. Its architecture—if public buildings, the principal private residences, and a few business and

central tenements be excepted—is literally horrible.

Tuam, in fact—if its magnitude, pretensions, and ecclesiastical importance be taken into account—is by far the worst built town in Ireland. Of 1,056 inhabited houses which it contained in 1841, no fewer than 825 were mere mud cabins, and each of so many of these mud cabins as 511 had only one apartment! We can state also, on the authority of accurate, though not official enumeration, that, in the year 1834, about one-third of all the inhabited houses were either totally destitute of windows, or possessed only little apertures, stuffed with old hats, straw, or other materials, not less indicative of poverty than incapable of transmitting light. The town, indeed, has recently experienced considerable improvement, in the partial widening of streets, the accession of a few good houses, and the sweeping away of a portion of the grosser features of its filth and penury; yet, even in spite of this improvement, it continues to be most emphatically a poverty-stricken town,—a chaos of horrid huts radiating out in streams from a nucleus of orderly and tolerable dwellings. The compact part of the town measures about 350 yards from south to north, and from 130 to 350 from east to west; it is bounded, on the south, by Mary's-Abbey and the police barrack,—on the west, by the cathedral, the old church, and the old Roman Catholic chapel,—on the north, by the river Clare,—and, on the east, by the episcopal demesne, the archiepiscopal residence of the Roman Catholic archbishop, and the grounds adjacent to the Roman Catholic cathedral; it consists of a small, central, open area, around the market-house, and five streets radiating from that area toward the south-east, the south-west, the west, the north, and the east; and it may, in a general view, be pronounced pretty well edified, or comparatively free from the squalid and mere cabin character of the rest of the town. The south-eastward street leads out the thoroughfare to Ballinasloe and Dublin; but, immediately on leaving the compact town, subsides into open road, overlooked only by the gaol, the court-house, the glebe-house, and one or two other buildings. The south-westward street leads out the thoroughfare to Athenry; and, on leaving the compact town, it describes a curvature of 300 yards toward the west,—is partially edified over that curvature with cabins,—is winged on the south with the barrack, and with a group of lanes measuring about 150 yards by 100,—sends off a street of cabins 250 yards in length, curving north-westward, to communicate with the thoroughfare to Galway,—and suddenly deflects to the south-south-west, and carries along a street of cabins 300 yards in that direction upon the thoroughfare to Athenry. The westward street, after leaving the compact town, is nearly unedified over a distance of 280 yards, or till it falls upon the communicating street of cabins from the preceding outlet; and it then sends a street of cabins about 900 yards west-south-westward, along the thoroughfare to Galway. The northward street leads out the thoroughfare to the county of Mayo, and is connected by a stone-bridge with a suburb on the north bank of the river Clare; and this suburb consists principally of a street about 140 yards in length, and somewhat parallel with the river,—a one-sided street, 450 yards in length, extending north-north-eastward, close to the bishop of Tuam's demesne, and along the road to Ballingaddy,—and a curving street of 280 yards in length, northward and north-westward, along the road to Hollymount and Castlebar, and continuing to be partially or stragglingly edified over a further distance of 900 yards. The eastward street leads out the thoroughfare to Dunmore; and, after passing on the north side the entrance to the bishop of Tuam's demesne, and on

the south side the Roman Catholic archbishop's residence, the Roman Catholic college of St. Jarlath, and the end of the lane which leads up to the Roman Catholic cathedral, it sends eastward, but not strictly in a straight line, a street of cabins, about 1,000 yards in length. The town, on to every extremity which we have specified, is wholly situated within the municipal boundaries; and then, as represented upon a map, it appears to consist of a small nucleus or main body, and of long, sprawling, straggling, miserable outlets, which look as if wandering away to hide their misery in the surrounding bogs and turloughs.

Public Buildings.—Monastic writers say that an abbey was founded at Tuam so early as the year 487, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; that the church of this abbey was made a cathedral or the seat of a diocese, by St. Jarlath, in the beginning of the 6th century; that the nucleus of the city of Tuam was built around the cathedral, or adjacent to it, in honour of St. Jarlath; and that the remains of the saint were preserved, at the city in a chapel called 'Temple-na-serin,' the Church of the Shrine.' In 1140, the priory of St. John the Baptist was founded at Tuam, by Tirdelvac O'Connor, king of Ireland; and on the general dissolution of monasteries, it was granted to Richard, Earl of Clare, but to what order of monks or friars it belonged cannot now be ascertained. Either in the reign of John, or in the beginning of the reign of Henry III., an abbey for Premonstratensian canons was founded at Tuam by one of the family of De Burgh. The stone cross of Tuam, now a neglected and dilapidated monument, is one of the finest specimens of the structures of its class any where to be found in Ireland. The castle of Tuam was one of the most remarkable of the various great and magnificent edifices erected during the stormy reign of Roderick O'Connor; and it popularly bore the name of the Wonderful-castle,—not, as has been generally supposed, because it was the first edifice of its class erected in Ireland,—but because it displayed a novel style, and possessed very great strength. It was built in the Norman fashion of the period, and consisted of a strong keep, with an extensive court-yard, surrounded by outworks, with towers at the angles, and protected by a deep fosse, into which the water of the river Clare was forced to flow. The cathedral of St. Jarlath was also re-edified by the founder of the castle. But all the ancient ecclesiastical edifices of Tuam, together with a portion of the city, were destroyed by fire in 1244. The present cathedral of the Protestant diocese of Tuam is only part of the original structure, designed on a comparatively extensive scale; and it is an ancient and neat, but somewhat small structure, adorned externally with a tower and spire, and fitted up internally, and in a neat but not showy manner, with the usual appliances of a cathedral. The old Roman Catholic chapel is a very plain building. The present Roman Catholic cathedral is one of the costliest, best designed, best executed, and most magnificent modern Gothic ecclesiastical edifices in the three kingdoms; it was long in the course of erection under the late archbishop Kelly, and was brought to completion by the present archbishop MacHale; it was the product not alone of Roman Catholic zeal and liberality throughout the diocese of Tuam, and partially throughout Ireland, but of large and opulent donations by many wealthy professing Protestants, including one or two members of the royal family; it was constructed and embellished with the most durable and ornamental materials, inclusive of some blocks of choice marble from Italy; it exhibits, both externally and internally, all the principal and many of the minute or accessory features of the old

pointed or Saracenic style of architecture; and it displays, to the surrounding landscape, an imposing cruciform mass, pierced with multilined windows, ribbed with graduated buttresses, bristled with carved pinnacles, and surmounted from the intersection of its nave and transept with a parapet, pinnacled, and arch-pierced quadrangular tower. "Archbishop MacHale," remarked the author of the *Tour in Connaught*, in allusion to the Wonderful-castle or *Castrum mirificum* of King Roderick O'Connor, "Archbishop MacHale is determined to have his 'Basilica Mirifica.' The whole Established church, with all its tithes and church-lands, with all the machinery of its ecclesiastical boards, may more, with all the private and public influence of its valuable clergy, could not raise such a splendid edifice as this." The magnificent pile stands on the summit of a long swell or undulation of ground, on the south-eastern outskirts of the town; it commands an extensive prospect of the circumjacent flat country, and is itself seen on all sides from a considerable distance; and when beheld from the east in such grouping that the town is hid from the view, it has a most noble and picturesque effect; but when seen, or even thought of, in association with the streets and gatherings of squalid hovels in its vicinity, its very brilliance does not more dazzle the imagination than astonish and disgust the moral feelings.—The palace or diocesan house of the bishop of Tuam is situated in the immediate north-eastern vicinity of the compact portion of the town, and is a commodious but quite plain structure; and the demesne, which surrounds it, and spreads away from behind it, is bisected by the Clare river, possesses a pleasant aggregation and disposition of wood, and contributes a very agreeable feature to the scenery of both the town itself, and its environs. The residence of the Roman Catholic archbishop is in the near neighbourhood of the entrance to the Protestant bishop's demesne, but on the opposite side of the street; and it is a neat and sufficiently capacious, yet comparatively unpretending house, immediately overlooking the thoroughfare, and without any attached demesne. The college of St. Jarlath, or Roman Catholic boarding and day school, principally for the training of young men for official situations in the Roman Catholic church, is a large plain building, adjacent to the archbishop's residence. See TUAM (PARISH OF). The market-house is a plain and rather ricketty building in the centre of the town, and serves the purposes of reading-room, assembly-room, and civil miscellanea. The bridewell contains the usual accommodation of temporary prisons, sufficient for the separate imprisonment of the sexes; and it is in good order, and has always been correctly kept. The cost of maintaining the bridewell during 1843 was £18 9s. 3d. for salary to the keeper, and £38 3s. 4d. for subsistence, fuel, and incidents. The other public buildings are a Presentation nunnery, a court-house, a barrack, a bridge, several schools, and a work-house,—the last of which will be noticed in next section.

Poor-law Union.—The Tuam Poor-law union ranks as the 75th, and was declared on Sept. 19, 1839. It lies wholly within the county of Galway, and comprehends an area of 135,233 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 74,153. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop. in 1831, are Tuam, 14,381; Cummer, 3,695; Amaghdown, 2,851; Headford, 7,400; Downpatrick, 6,308; Clare-Tuam, 3,199; Kilbannon, 5,416; Lisgeevy, 6,424; Dunmore, 6,240; Cloonbern, 6,414; Killerran, 4,643; Abbey, 4,693; and Monivea, 2,418. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 10 and 31; and of the latter, 6 are elected

by the division of Tuam, 3 by each of the divisions of Headford, Downpatrick, Lisgeevy, Dunmore, and Cloonbern, 2 by each of the divisions of Kilbannon, Killreran, and Abbey, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The barony of Ballymoe contains the whole of the division of Cloonbern, and part of that of Tuam; the barony of Dunmore contains the whole of the divisions of Lisgeevy and Dunmore, and part of the divisions of Tuam, Kilbannon, and Killreran; the barony of Clare contains the whole of the divisions of Cummer, Annaghdown, Headford, Downpatrick, and Clare-Tuam, and part of the divisions of Tuam, Kilbannon, Killreran, Abbey, and Monivea; and the barony of Tyaquin contains part of the divisions of Killreran, Abbey, and Monivea. The number of valued tenements in the Ballymoe districts is 991,—in the Clare districts, 4,430,—in the Dunmore districts, 4,059,—in the Tyaquin districts, 968,—in the entire union, 10,448; and of this total, 7,074 are valued under £5,—1,952, under £10,—503, under £15,—234, under £20,—105, under £25,—62, under £30,—97, under £40,—74, under £50,—and 287, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £86,286 0s. 5½d.; the total number of persons rated is 10,448; and of these, 1,643 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,692, not exceeding £2,—1,597, not exceeding £3,—1,207, not exceeding £4,—and 968, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on July 2, 1840,—to be completed in June 1841,—to cost £6,700 for building and completion, and £1,400 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 7 acres, 1 rood, 3 perches, obtained for £300 of purchase-money and an annual rent of £10 1s. 11½d.,—and to contain accommodation for 800 paupers. The total expenditure up to Feb. 6, 1843, was £1,112 19s. 5½d.; and at that date, the workhouse was not opened for the admission of paupers. The medical dispensaries within the union are dispensaries at Tuam, Dunmore, Headford, Milltown, and Monivea; and, in 1840-41, they received £546 0s. 6d. from subscription, £546 0s. 6d. from public grants, and £16 7s. 7d. from other sources, expended £617 10s. in salaries to medical officers, £303 12s. 5½d. for medicines, and £161 4s. 10½d. for contingencies, and administered to 19,873 patients. The Tuam dispensary serves for a district of 110,000 acres, with a pop. of 39,450; and, in 1840-41, it expended £342 7s. 11½d., and administered to 7,912 patients.

Trade.—Tuam, as a seat of trade, has made more improvement during the last few years than any other inland town of Connaught; and, in fact, it required to make very large improvement in order to shake off the lethargy which appeared long to characterize it. Its weekly markets are the scene of very extensive traffic, in the disposal and purchase of agricultural produce; and its daily retail business is extensive in the supply of a great and populous circumjacent country. The operation of the Church Reform Act, in enabling the townspeople to obtain long tenures from the sec of Tuam, appears to have been very beneficial. So vast a thoroughfare pours through the town from the west of Connaught to the centre and the east of Ireland as to have occasioned Tuam to be termed 'the Gate of Mayo.' The town has an extensive brewery, several tan-yards, several flour-mills, some manufactures of linen and coarse canvass, two inns and posting establishments, a loan fund, and a branch-office of the National Bank of Ireland. The weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs are held on May 10, July 4, Oct. 19 and 20, and Dec. 15. A weekly newspaper, called the Tuam Herald, is published on Saturday. The public conveyances in 1838 were a car to Ballinasloe, a coach to the terminus of the Grand Canal at Balina-

sloe, a car to Ballinrobe, a mail-car to Dunmore, a mail-car to Headford, a car to Westport, a car and a mail-coach to Galway, and a mail-coach in transit between Westport and Ballinasloe. In 1843, the Tuam loan fund had a capital of £746, circulated £2,998 in 1,323 loans, realized a nett profit of £4 13s. 9½d., and belonged to 15 proprietors.

Municipal Affairs.—Tuam was incorporated by charter of 11 James I.; and it has also a charter of 4 James II. The old limits of the borough were neither defined by charter nor ascertained by perambulations, yet were understood to extend about 2 miles around the town; and the limits proposed for the new arrangement include all the straggling outskirts of the town, and all the intervening open spaces, yet pass in straight lines from point to point at the extremities of the outskirts. The corporation, according to charter, is called, "The Sovereign, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Tuam," and consists of a sovereign, 12 free burgesses, and a commonalty. The officers named in the charters are the sovereign, the burgesses, and 2 sergeants-at-mace; and other officers, stately or occasionally appointed, are a town-clerk, a recorder, a treasurer, constables, scavengers, inspectors of markets, a bellman, and a weigh-master. The sovereign, at the commencement of last century, appears to have received the entire corporation revenues, subject to certain payments to the other officers, and to the expenses of an entertainment to the corporation; and, in 1833, he continued to receive a salary of £50 a-year. In 1833, the number of free burgesses continued to be complete; but no freemen were regularly admitted as such, excepting one honorary freeman, the Marquis of Anglesea. "At the period of the Legislative Union," said the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in 1833, "the borough of Tuam was under the patronage of the Hon. Walter Yelverton, and John, Lord Clanmorris; and the sum of £1,000 was paid to the former, and £14,000 to the trustee in the marriage settlement of the latter, as compensation for the loss of the privilege of sending members to parliament. The corporation has since become independent; and, in the year 1811, the entire body of the burgesses was voluntarily changed. On the 30th September in that year, seven burgesses having resigned, their places were filled by persons elected by the remaining 5 then present, and the new burgesses being sworn, those 5 then immediately resigned, and the number was soon afterwards completed by new elections. It was resolved by the sovereign and burgesses, in 1818, that no second member of the same family or connection should be elected a Burgess; but the resolution was rescinded in 1822. Of the present burgesses, it was stated to us that there are two families, of each of which there are two burgesses; that four of the burgesses are nearly related; and that there is a family connection through them all. The office is sometimes canvassed for. The sovereign and burgesses of Tuam are all, with one exception, of the Roman Catholic religion, which is that of the majority of the inhabitants and persons in trade. It was stated to us that there are not now any religious or political prejudices in the election of burgesses, but that within the last few years great efforts have been made by individual burgesses to have their own friends elected, in order to have a majority. The free burgesses have not any emoluments; they are exempt from the tolls and customs claimed by the corporation; some take advantage of the privilege, others do not. They have not individually any functions or duties to perform, but, with the sovereign, they constitute the select or governing body of the corporation. * * No par-

ticular individual can be pointed out as exercising paramount influence in the corporation since the change of its members in 1811, and the proceedings of the sovereign and free burgesses are of a more popular character than those of any other corporate body which we have visited. The admission of the commonalty to some share in the corporate proceedings, and the perfect freedom from religious distinction between the free burgesses and the great majority of the community, are strongly calculated to prevent the dissension which too commonly prevails in other places between the corporation so called and the inhabitants. But without evincing that marked hostility to be found elsewhere, the inhabitants of Tuam are far from being satisfied with the present constitution of the municipal body; and they naturally object to the power of self-election vested in the free burgesses, which in practice leads to the exclusion of the commonalty from all control over the details of corporate business, and the application of the corporate revenues. It seems to be considered that the number of free burgesses is too small, and it has been suggested as an improvement, that they should be increased to 24. We found no objection on the part of any member of the corporation to its being constituted on more popular principles; and one of the free burgesses stated that the general feeling of the inhabitants was to share in corporate privileges, and of the burgesses to extend those privileges to them. The present legal condition of the corporation is doubtful. Repeated instances occur of elections of free burgesses and sovereigns by less than a majority of the entire number of free burgesses. The resignation of 7 free burgesses in 1811 left but 5 remaining, thereby in fact dissolving the corporation, if the minority was legally competent to accept those resignations. The subsequent elections were by those 5, and afterwards by the persons whom they had elected. The proceedings to disfranchise the non-resident free burgesses in 1817, do not appear to have been conducted with much regularity; in one instance only 5, in others only 6 were present, including the sovereign, until the numbers were increased by those elected in room of the disfranchised members. The giving to the inhabitants as the commonalty, without any form of actual admission to the freedom of the borough, the right of voting at elections, on vacancies happening in the sovereign's year of office, does not seem warranted, even by the liberal interpretation of the charter, which gives to such persons an inchoate title to their freedom, and there are not, in fact, any other freemen to represent the commonalty on such occasions." "The revenues of the corporation are derived solely from tolls and customs at markets and fairs; but no regular accounts of either them or the expenditure appear to have been latterly kept. The corporation does not exercise any criminal jurisdiction. A borough-court was formerly held every Wednesday, but was discontinued in 1826. No manor-court is held within the borough. A court of quarter-sessions is held twice a-year; and a court of petty-sessions, every Wednesday. Tuam is the head-quarters of one of the 7 districts of the constabulary of the west riding of the county of Galway. The streets of the town are repaired by county presentment.

Statistics.—Pop. of the town, in 1831, 6,883; in 1841, 6,034. Houses 1,056. Area of the barony of Dunmore section, 311 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,111; in 1841, 2,433. Houses 444. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 142; in manufactures and trade, 235; in other pursuits, 116. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 18; on the directing of labour, 205; on their own manual labour, 200; on means not specified, 70. Males at

and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 321; who could read but not write, 150; who could neither read nor write, 533. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 188; who could read but not write, 190; who could neither read nor write, 784.—Area of the barony of Clare section, 456 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,772; in 1841, 3,601. Houses 612. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 201; in manufactures and trade, 246; in other pursuits, 268. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 56; on the directing of labour, 265; on their own manual labour, 233; on means not specified, 161. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 626; who could read but not write, 159; who could neither read nor write, 690. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 435; who could read but not write, 214; who could neither read nor write, 1,085.

Episcopal History.—The bishopric of Tuam is usually said to have been founded in the 6th century by St. Jarlath, and to have been under the incumbency of a regular series of Milesian prelates, who rejoiced in the names of Ferdomnach, Eugene Mac-Clerig, Muschad O'Niac, and others equally wild and unpronounceable. The see, however, is little if at all known to authentic record till the middle of the 12th century; and then it bursts distinctly and permanently into view. In 1150, Maurice or Muredach O'Dubhai, bishop of Tuam, died; and he bore so high a reputation that the annalists say, "in him Ireland died." Edan O'Hoisin became bishop in 1150, and died in 1161. "Cardinal Paparo invested him with the pall in the year 1152, at the synod of Kells, when the following 7 suffragan bishops were assigned to him, viz., the bishops of Mayo, Killalla, Clonsfert, Achonry, Cluan, and Duach [Kilmaeduaigh]; of which number the see of Mayo was afterwards united to Tuam, as was also the see of Enagh-dune [Annaghdown]. This last see is omitted in the distribution made at that time; the union of it to Tuam, or the converting of it into a parish-church, being probably then in contemplation. The see of Roscommon also was afterwards translated to that of Elphin; while the see of Cluan or Clonmacnoise was annexed to that of Armagh, after a very protracted suit upon the matter at the court of Rome." Catholicus or Cadla O'Dubhai became archbishop in 1161, assisted at the second council of Lateran in 1179, and died in 1201. Felix O'Ruadan, a Cistercian monk, and uncle to Roderick O'Connor, became archbishop in 1201, and resigned in 1235. Marian O'Lagnan, dean of Tuam, became archbishop in 1235, went to Rome for confirmation of his dignity, made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and died in 1249, at Athlone. Florence MacFlin, chancellor of Tuam, and sub-deacon of the Pope, became archbishop in 1250, took possession of both the office and the emoluments of the see of Annaghdown, and died in 1256. "There is extant a remarkable petition of this archbishop to King Henry III., wherein he suggests, 'that the church of Enachlune was but a parish-church belonging to the archbishopric of Tuam, but was made a bishopric by the king's presenting two bishops to it.' The petition goes on to say, 'that the archbishop had procured a bull from the Pope to reduce it to a parish-church as before.' And the prayer of the petition was for the king's confirmation of the Pope's bull. The king granted what he had desired, on condition that he would yield a parcel of land within the town, whereon to build a castle, by way of exchange for other lands of equal value, to be settled on the church in lieu of it. This was in the year 1252. And yet we shall see that controversies were carried on for 76 years after,

concerning the bishopric of Enaghduane, during which time the king's assent frequently occurs to elections for that see. About the year 1255, he took a journey to England, accompanied by the bishop of Killalla, on the behalf of himself and his suffragans, together with other bishops and clergy of Ireland, to complain to the king of many grievances. Whereupon the king issued a writ to his son, prince Edward, to whom he had made a donation of Ireland, commanding him to call together the archbishops, bishops, abbots, the barons, judges, and all the great men, and by the advice of Sir John Fitz-Jeffry, Lord-justice of Ireland, and other discreet men of the council, to apply a remedy to the grievances complained of. Our author adds, 'what remedy the bishop met with I know not; nor any one else I believe.' Walter De Salern was made archbishop in 1257, by papal provision, and in spite of the election of another by both the chapter and the king; but he died so soon after that he never beheld his see. Thomas O'Connor, bishop of Elphin, was made archbishop in 1259, and died in 1279. Stephen of Fulburn, a native of Cambridgeshire, and bishop of Waterford, was made archbishop of Tuam in 1286, by papal provision, and in defiance of two other elections, and died in 1288. 'Fulburn was of the order of Knights Hospitallers. This knight had a sharp conflict with, and gained a victory over, John De Ufford, who had been elected bishop of Enaghduane, and had obtained the royal assent, on March 16, 1282. While he was bishop of Waterford, he was made Lord-justice of Ireland; and though removed in the year following, he again entered upon that office in 1282, upon the resignation of Robert De Ufford.' William De Birningham, son of the dynast or petty prince of Athenry, became archbishop in 1289, and died in 1311. 'He was obliged, however, to submit contentedly to one Gilbert, a Franciscan friar, who was quartered upon his sees as bishop of Enaghduane; while Gilbert himself was fined, and made to pay £300, because he had been elected to the remaining one without the king's previous license, and had not had his subsequent assent.' Malachy Mac-Eda, bishop of Elphin, became archbishop in 1313; he recovered the see of Enaghduane or Annaghdown, and governed it during 20 years after it had been held by Gilbert and three successors during about as long a period; and he died in 1348. Thomas O'Carrol, archdeacon of Cashel, and canon of Ardfer, was made archbishop of Tuam in 1349, by papal provision and in defiance of the previous election of Robert De Birmingham; he was appointed to one or two other sees, but would not accept them because the appointments were unaccompanied by papal provision; and, in 1365, he was translated by the Pope to the archbishopric of Cashel. John O'Graila, archdeacon of Cashel, became archbishop of Tuam in 1365, and died at Limerick in 1371. Gregory, bishop of Elphin, became archbishop in 1372, and died in 1384. Gregory O'Moghan was appointed to the archbishopric by the anti-Pope Clement VII., in 1385, but was deprived by Pope Urban VI. in 1386. William O'Connacain was made archbishop by papal provision in 1386; he suffered much from his deprived predecessor, Gregory O'Moghan; he was forcibly translated to the see of Clonfert by Boniface IX., to make room for his successor in 1394; but he sank into great depression, neglected to accept his bull of translation, and speedily died. Maurice O'Kelly, bishop of Clonfert, was made archbishop in 1394, and died in 1407; and during his incumbency, the bishopric of Annaghdown was once more detached from Tuam, to continue separate during two or three incumbencies. John Babynghe, a Dominican friar, became arch-

bishop by papal provision in 1410, and died in 1411. Cornelius, a Franciscan friar, became archbishop by papal provision in 1411. John Baterley or Barley became archbishop by papal provision in 1427; and he is said to have published many works, which all perished. Thomas O'Kelly, bishop of Clonfert, became archbishop by papal provision in 1438, and died in 1441. John De Burgo became archbishop in 1441, and died in 1450. Donat O'Murphy or Imurphy, an Augustinian canon, became archbishop by papal provision in 1458, founded the wardenship of Galway, with its college of a warden and vicars, and died about 1484. William Shivy or Joy became archbishop by papal provision in 1485, and died in 1501. Philip Pinson, an English Franciscan friar, was appointed to the archbishopric at the instance of Henry VII. in 1503, and died of the plague at Rome three days after his appointment. Maurice De Portn or O'Fihely, a Franciscan friar, who had been educated at Padua, and had assisted at the first and second sessions of the council of Lateran in 1512, was made archbishop of Tuam by papal provision in 1506, died in 1513, and was surnamed Flos-Mundi, 'the flower of the world.' Thomas O'Mullaly or Laly became archbishop in 1513, presided at a synod at Galway the canons of which are lost, and died in 1536. Christopher Bodekine, bishop of Kilmacduagh, became archbishop of Tuam in 1536, and died in 1572. William Laly or Mullaly, dean of Tuam, became archbishop in 1573, held also the see of Annaghdown with his archbishopric, made a nearly successful effort to hold also in commendam the sees of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, and died in 1585. Nehemiah Donellan became archbishop in 1595, and voluntarily resigned in 1609. William Daniel, treasurer of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, was made archbishop of Tuam in 1609, translated into the Irish language the Greek New Testament and the Book of Common Prayer, was also a good Hebrew scholar, and died in 1628. Randolph Barlow, dean of Christ-church, Dublin, and archdeacon of Meath, was made archbishop of Tuam in 1629, and died in 1637. Richard Boyle, who had been archdeacon of Limerick, dean of Waterford, and bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, and was brother to Michael, bishop of Waterford, became archbishop of Tuam in 1638, and died in 1644. John Maxwell, bishop of Killalla and Achonry, and previously bishop of Ross in Scotland, was made archbishop of Tuam in 1645, and died in 1646. 'He died of vexation and disappointment from the confusion of the times. Burnet gives him the character of a man of eminent parts, also that of an excellent preacher. But he adds, that by his forwardness and too great aspiring, he had been the instrument of that which brought on all the disorders of Scotland.' Samuel Pullen, chancellor of Cashel and dean of Clonfert, became archbishop in 1660, was the first of a series of archbishops who held the see of Killeenora in commendam with that of Tuam, and died in 1667. John Parker, bishop of Elphin, became archbishop of Tuam in 1667, and was translated to the see of Dublin in 1678. John Vesey, bishop of Limerick, was made archbishop of Tuam in 1678, and died in 1716. 'With his archbishopric he held also the *quarta pars archiepiscopalis*, which is the fourth part of the revenues of every clergyman in the diocese, payable to the archbishop. On being driven from his see and country by the rigours of Tyrconnel's government, Vesey found refuge in London, where he served a lectureship at the salary of £40 a-year. While in the former possession of his see, he had been called into the privy council. He lived afterwards to be three times one of the Lords-Justices of Ireland, being joined in commission, in 1712, with

Sir Constantine Phips, lord-chancellor,—in 1714, with the primate Lindsay and the same Phips,—and in the same year, with Robert Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, in conjunction with Archbishop King." Edward Synge, bishop of Raphoe, was made archbishop of Tuam in 1716; he resigned the *quarta pars archiepiscopalis*, which his predecessors had for a long period enjoyed; and he also procured an act of parliament for permanently alienating the *quarta pars* from the see. Dr. Josiah Hort, bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh, was appointed to the see of Tuam in 1742; Dr. John Ryder, bishop of Down and Connor, was appointed in 1752; Dr. Jemmot Browne was appointed in 1775; Dr. Joseph Dean Bourke, bishop of Leighlin, was appointed in 1782; Dr. William Beresford, bishop of Ossory, was appointed in 1794; the Hon. William Le Poer Trench, D.D., a pious and learned man, and bishop of Elphin, was appointed in 1819; and the Hon. Thomas Plunket, D.D., son of Lord Plunket, was appointed in 1839.

The Diocese.—The see of Ardagh, suffragan to the archbishopric of Armagh, was held in commendam with the see of Tuam by Dr. Hort in 1744, and by his successors down to the recently deceased Dr. Le Poer Trench. The Church Reform act dissolved the connection between Tuam and Ardagh, annihilated the archiepiscopal dignity of Tuam, and annexed to the diocese of Tuam the dioceses of Killalla and Achonry. Dr. Trench, therefore, was the last Protestant archbishop of Tuam; and Dr. Plunket is bishop of Tuam, Killalla, and Achonry. The gross and the nett episcopal income of Tuam, upon the average of 3 years ending in 1831, was respectively £5,020 1s. 3½d., and £4,018 17s. 9½d.; the gross and the nett episcopal income of Ardagh, held in commendam with Tuam, was respectively £3,186 2s. 6½d., and £2,977 11s. 3d.; and the episcopal income of the united sees of Tuam, Killalla, and Achonry, under the new arrangement, is £5,000. The economy estate of the cathedral is the only property belonging to the dean and chapter in their corporate capacity; and the annual average income from it, in 1831, was £174 10s. 10½d. The dean, in 1831, derived a gross income of £680 15s. 2d. from his corps of 9 sinecure rectories or part-rectories; and held also the prebendal benefice of Ballymore, in the dio. of Armagh. The provost derived a gross income of £426 4s. 7½d. from his corps of 7 sinecure rectories; and held also the benefice of Monaminy, in the dio. of Clogher, and the benefice of Feonagh, in the dio. of Ardagh. By order of the lord-lieutenant and privy council, dated Nov. 23, 1843, the revenues of the provostship, which were suspended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, have been disappropriated, and distributed to the amount of £182 8s. 2½d. amongst the vicarages of the parishes, within which the rent-charges arose, and the residue transferred to the general fund of the Commissioners. The archdeacon received an income of £240 from his corps of 4 sinecure rectories; and held also the benefices, forming the corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of Limerick, and the benefices of Clonmel and Templerobin, in the dio. of Cloyne. The prebendary of Kilmeen received £75 from his corps of Kilmeen prebend; and held also the benefice of Oranmore, in the dio. of Tuam, and a vicar choralship, and a minor-canony of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. The prebendary of Killybegs received £144 6s. from his corps of 11 sinecure rectories or part-rectories. The prebendary of Taghsaxon received £7 10s. from his corps of Taghsaxon prebend; and held also the chaplaincies of the Foundling Hospital, and of one of the garrison chapels in the city of Dublin, and the office of catechist to the school of the Incorporated Society in Dublin.

The prebendary of Kilmoylan received £154 from his corps of the sinecure rectory of Kilmoylan; and held also the benefices of Kilmoylan vicarage, Moylough, Agharti, and Kilmacraean, in the dio. of Tuam. The prebendary of Kilmainmore received £410 from the corps of his prebend; and held also the benefices of Kilmainbeg and Moorgara, in the dio. of Tuam. The prebendary of Balla received £190 from the corps of his prebend; and held also the benefices of Roslee and Minola, in the dio. of Tuam. The prebendary of Faldoun received £102 11s. 8d. from the corps of his prebend; and held also the sinecure prebend of Ballinoulter, in the dio. of Clonfert, the sinecure archdeaconry of Ardagh, the benefice of Athenry, in the dio. of Tuam, the united benefices of Dunlir, Moylavy, Dysert, Kippock, Drumcar, and Monasterboice, in the dio. of Armagh, and the office of vicar-general of the united dioceses of Clonfert and Kilmacdagh. The prebendary of Lackagh received £100 from the corps of his prebend; and held also the benefice of Cloon, in the dio. of Ardagh.

The diocese of Tuam is the largest in Ireland; and comprises a great portion of co. Galway, a great portion of co. Mayo, and a considerable portion of co. Roscommon. It extends from Achill-Head and Slyne-Head on the west, to the river Shannon below Athlone on the east; and from the Nephin mountains and Lough Conn on the north, to the bay of Galway on the south; yet it becomes comparatively narrow as it approaches the east, and it makes its terminating approach to the confines of Leinster, by means of a small district which lies slightly detached beyond an intersecting sweep of the diocese of Clonfert. Its length is 60 Irish or 77 statute miles; its breadth is 50 Irish or 63 statute miles; its area is 974,879 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches; and its population in 1831 was 446,703. Dr. Beaufort—estimating its superficial extent at 1,135,750 acres, and the number of its parishes and churches at respectively 89 and 24—assigns 675,250 acres, 49 parishes, and 12 churches to the county of Galway, 424,700 acres, 37 parishes, and 11 churches to the county of Mayo, and 35,700 acres, 3 parishes, and 1 church to the county of Roscommon. The number of parishes in the diocese is 91; of benefices, 33; of resident incumbents, 22; of non-resident incumbents, 11. Tithe compositions belonging to the benefices, £16,464 16s. 7½d.; glebes, £723 7s. 5½d. Gross incomes, £17,637 2s. 2d.; nett, £15,296 6s. 6½d. Patron of 1 benefice, the Crown; of 28, the diocesan; of 2, incumbents; of 1, lay parties; of 1, alternate parties. Appropriate tithes, £1,777 4s. 0½d.; impropriate tithes, £713 10s. 7d. Number of stipendiary curates, 21; aggregate amount of their salaries, £1,503 1s. 6½d. Number of churches, 31; sittings 7,130. Cost of building 18, building and enlarging or repairing 2, enlarging 3, and repairing 1 of the churches, £17,847 15s. 4½d.—of which £8,040 13s. 9½d. were gifts from the late Board of First Fruits, £7,976 6s. 2d. were lent by that Board, £553 16s. 11d. were private donations, and £1,000 were raised by parochial assessment. Number of churches, according to the reports of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, 31; of other places of worship belonging to the Establishment, 18; of Presbyterian meeting-houses, 4; of meeting-houses belonging to other bodies of Protestant dissenters, 6; of Roman Catholic chapels, 134. In 1834, the population consisted of 9,619 Churchmen, 367 Presbyterians, 65 other Protestant dissenters, and 467,970 Roman Catholics; 1 benefice contained no member of the Established church, 1 contained not more than 20 members of the Established church, each of 2 not more than 50, each of 5 not more than 100,

each of 13 not more than 200, each of 6 not more than 500, each of 3 not more than 1,000, and each of 3 between 1,000 and 2,000. In the same year, 370 daily schools, which made returns of their attendance, had on their books 16,247 boys, 8,020 girls, and 476 children whose sex was not specified; 83 daily schools, which made no returns of their attendance, were computed to be attended by 5,561 scholars; 308 of the total number of schools were supported wholly by fees; and of 145 which were supported or aided by endowment or subscription, 51 were in connection with the National Board, 1 with the Association for Discountenancing Vice, 2 with the Board of Erasmus Smith, 7 with the Kildare Place Society, and 16 with the London Hibernian Society.

The Province.—Though the Protestant province or archbishopric of Tuam has ceased to exist, yet it still figures prominently in history, it contributes its limits to recent ecclesiastical statistics of comparatively great value, and it was identical in extent with the existing Roman Catholic province of Tuam; and on all these accounts, but especially for sake of the second, it claims separate and distinct notice. The bishoprics suffragan to Tuam at the date of the Church Reform act were Killalla, Achonry, Elphin, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh; but Achonry was annexed to Killalla, and Kilmacduagh was annexed to Clonfert, so that there were only 3 suffragan bishoprics. The wardenship of Galway was, and continues to be, in most respects, a jurisdiction of a character nearly akin to episcopal; and hence the warden of Galway was, in a sense, a fourth suffragan; but, in all general or cumulative statistics, this wardenship is usually treated as simply one of the benefices of the diocese of Tuam.—Area of the province, 2,431,806 acres, 1 rood, 91 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,169,685. Number of parishes, 278; of benefices, 102; of resident incumbents, 76. Tithe compositions belonging to the benefices, £39,160 19s.; glebes, £2,816 5s. 4d. Gross income, £42,738 19s. 3d.; nett, £36,892 2s. 1½d. Patron of 5 benefices, the Crown; of 83, diocesan; of 4, incumbents; of 6, laymen and corporations; of 4, alternate parties. Appropriate tithes, £7,827 13s. 0½d.; inappropriate tithes, £9,183 7s. 6½d. Number of stipendiary curates, 63; aggregate amount of their salaries, £4,615 12s. 4d. Benefices with churches, 93; without churches, 9. Total of churches, 104; sittings 27,401. Cost of building 60, building, enlarging, or repairing 5, enlarging 8, and repairing 3, of the churches, £81,714 11s. 1½d.; of which £25,133 6s. were gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £46,170 15s. 5d. were lent by that Board, £1,654 3s. 0½d. were proceeds of private donations, and £7,914 17s. 3½d. were raised by parochial assessment. Number of churches, according to the report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, 110; of other places of worship belonging to the Establishment, 25; of Presbyterian meeting-houses, 7; of meeting-houses belonging to other bodies of Protestant dissenters, 27; of Roman Catholic chapels, 340. In 1834, the population consisted of 44,509 Churchmen, 800 Presbyterians, 369 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,188,568 Roman Catholics; 1 benefice contained no member of the Established church, each of 3 benefices contained not more than 20 members of the Established church, each of 5 not more than 50, each of 14 not more than 100, each of 32 not more than 200, each of 19 not more than 500, each of 16 not more than 1,000, each of 9 not more than 2,000, and each of 4 between 2,000 and 5,000. In the same year, 1,122 daily schools, which made returns of their attendance, had on their books 47,212 boys, 25,599 girls, and 610 children whose sex was not specified; 119 daily schools,

which made no returns of their attendance, were computed to be attended by 7,735 scholars; 850 of the schools were supported wholly by fees; and of the 391 which were supported wholly or partially by subscription, 90 were in connection with the National Board, 6 with the Association for Discountenancing Vice, 7 with the Board of Erasmus Smith, 8 with the Kildare Place Society, and 95 with the London Hibernian Society.

The Roman Catholic Diocese.—The Roman Catholic province of Tuam continues to be fully recognised in the Roman Catholic hierarchical arrangements; its dioceses of Tuam, Killalla, Achonry, Elphin, and Clonfert, are severally unannexed, or have each a bishop for itself; its quondam wardenship of Galway was recently constituted a diocese, and also has a bishop for itself; and its diocese of Kilmacduagh is annexed to the diocese of Kilfenora in the province of Cashel, and, jointly with that diocese, is suffragan alternately to Cashel and to Tuam. The dignitaries of the Roman Catholic diocese of Tuam are the archbishop, the dean, the chancellor, the archdeacon, and the prebendaries of Taghsaxon, Faldown, Lackagh, Kilmainmore, Kilmoylean, Kilmeen, Balla, and Killybegs. The archbishop's parish is Tuam. The number of parochial clergy is 50; and the number of coadjutors or curates is 66. The following are the names of the parishes, together with the sites of their respective chapel or chapels:—1. Tuam,—Tuam and Cartoon; 2. Kilmeena,—Kilmeena and Kilmeacassar; 3. Kilmain,—Kilmain; 4. Balla,—Balla and Bulcarra; 5. Westport,—Westport, Lecanvy, and Drum; 6. Glenamadda,—Glenamadda and Kilmelag; 7. Spiddal,—Mimma; 8. Clare Tuam,—Corrofin and Abbeyville; 9. Annagh,—Tulrahan and Ballyhaunis; 10. Athenry,—Athenry and Newcastle; 11. Roundstone,—Roundstone and Ballinacadd; 12. Becan,—Ballyhaunis and Becan; 13. Achill,—Achill; 14. Killtulla,—Garane, Leathan, and Clonfad; 15. Clifden,—Clifden and Derrygimle; 16. Mount-Bellew,—Mount-Bellew, Menlough, and Moylough; 17. Milltown,—Milltown and Ballyglass; 18. Crossboyne,—Crossboyne and Carranore; 19. Arran Islands,—Arran North; 20. Louisborough,—Louisborough, Gowlan, and Bundarra; 21. Castlebar and Keaveny,—Castlebar and Ballyheane; 22. Knock,—Knock and Aughamore; 23. Ballinakill,—Ballinakill, Coilnoire, and Boffin; 24. Clare and Flanelly,—Clare, Barna, and Carrol; 25. Pheara,—Ross and Finney; 26. Killeen,—Killeen, Tairnee, and Lettermore; 27. Newport,—Newport and Tirenair; 28. Partry,—Partry and Ballybannin; 29. Kilconly,—Kilconly and Kilbannin; 30. Lackagh,—Lackagh and Carranomean; 31. Kilcurrin,—Kilcurrin, Serin, and Makana; 32. Ballintubber,—Carraracan and Coilavalla; 33. Dunmore,—Dunmore; 34. Annaghdown,—Annaghdown; 35. Ballinrobe,—Ballinrobe, Corandola, and Woodpark; 36. Ballycolgan,—Callistrane and Bunanrane; 37. Ballindangan,—Mayo; 38. Neale,—Neale; 39. Moore,—Moore and Clonfad; 40. Turlough,—Keelogue, Park, and Crumlin; 41. Kilcommin,—Kilcommin, Roundfort, and Rabin; 42. Killebran,—Tulla; 43. Islandeady,—Islandeady and Glenisland; 44. Abbey,—Abbey, Monivea, and Brooklodge; 45. Fair Isle,—Kilanon; 46. Mayo,—Mayo; 47. Cong,—Cong; 48. Headford,—Headford and Cloughanour, Claran; 49. Aughawower,—Aughawower and Errive; and 50. Clareisland,—Clareisland.

TUBBER. See TOBBER.

TUBBERAHEENA. See TOBBERAHEENA.

TUBBERMORE. See TOBBERMORE.

TUBBERSDONVNEY. See TOBBERSDONY.

TUBBERSKANAWAN. See TOBBERSCANAVAN.

TUBBERVILLE. See TRUBLY.

TUBBRID, a parish in the barony of Iverk, 3½ miles east-south-east of Piltown, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, south-south-westward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1; area, 1,004 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches. Pop., in 1831, 213; in 1841, 241. Houses 36. The land is of inferior quality. The chief objects claiming notice are the hamlet of Barabally, a cromlech, a 'holy well,' a Roman Catholic chapel, and the ruins of Tubbrid-church.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of FIDDOWN [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £50. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated at Killanaspig, and has an attendance of 699; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Moineoin in the parish of Rathkyran, and the chapel of Carrigeen in the parish of Portnascully. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics; a Roman Catholic Sunday school was usually attended by from 100 to 150 scholars; and a pay daily school was attended by from 90 to 100 in summer, and from 10 to 12 in winter.

TUBBRID, a parish in the barony of West liffa and Offa, 3½ miles south-south-west of Cahir, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, south-south-eastward, 5½ miles; breadth, from 1½ to 4½; area, 12,572 acres, 3 roods, 37 perches,—of which 12 acres, 2 roods, 26 perches are in the river Suir. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 4,590, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 4,550; in 1841, 4,874. Houses 749. The outline of the parish is nearly that of two limbs of a cross; and the one extremity rests upon the summit-line of the Galtee mountains from 5 to 6½ miles west of Cahir, while the other comes in contact with the Suir at a point 2½ miles south by east of Cahir. The whole of the northern district is mountainous and pastoral; and most of the southern district is valley-ground, and good arable land. One summit on the northern boundary has an altitude above sea-level of 1,969 feet; and one in the interior, 2 miles south of the former, has an altitude of 856 feet. One stream runs down the whole of the western boundary, from an elevation of 1,702 to one of about 170 feet above sea-level; and another runs partly on the eastern boundary and partly in the interior, from an elevation of 1,553 feet to a confluence and a common level with the Suir. The seats are Kilroe-house, Burgess-cottage, Ballygarra-house, and Scart-house; the chief antiquities are the ruins of a castle, the ruins of two churches, the site of two castles, and the site of three churches; and the principal hamlet is Ballyhooley. Within the limits are two constabulary stations. Within the ruined old church of Tubbrid lie the ashes of the quaint and credulous old historian, Dr. Geoffrey Keating. The mail-road from Dublin to Cork by way of Cahir passes through the interior; and that from Dublin to Cork by way of Clonmel passes near the southern boundary.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition, £323 17s. 10d.; glebe, £54. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £458 10s. 1½d.; and are appropriated to the deanery of Lismore. The vicarages of Tubbrid, WHITECHURCH, and BALLYBAON [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Tubbrid. Length, 10½ miles; breadth, 4½. Pop., in 1831, 8,738. Gross income, £632 6s. 1d.; nett, £550 4s. 6½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1815, at the cost of £1,107 13s. 10½d.; of which £923 were borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, £92 6s. 2d. were a donation from the incumbent, and the remainder was a grant from the late diocesan out of the rectorial tithes of the parish of Cahir. Sittings 200; attendance 30. The Tubbrid Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of

2,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Tullaghorthon. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Ballybacon. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 88, and the Roman Catholics to 4,701; the Protestants of the union to 121, and the Roman Catholics to 9,075; one daily school in the parish was salaried with £8 a-year from the Association for Discourte-nancing Vice, and £10 a-year and other advantages from Lord Waterpark, and had on its books 102 boys and 100 girls; 3 other daily schools in the parish were supported wholly by fees, and had on their books 108 boys and 59 girls; and 9 daily schools in the union had on their books 423 boys and 284 girls.

TUBBRID, a demesne on the southern border of the barony of Clannaurice, 1 mile east of Ardfer, co. Kerry, Munster. It derives its name from an old well which superstition regards as "holy;" and it possesses great beauty of situation, much picturesqueness of natural feature, and a large aggregate of tasteful decoration. Dr. Smith takes prominent notice of it in pp. 207 and 208 of his work on Kerry.

TUBBRIDBRITTAIN, a parish in the barony of Cranagh, 3½ miles south-east of Urlingford, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, south-westward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 4,140 acres, 4 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,103; * in 1841, 1,293. Houses 212. Green-hill, the highest ground, has an altitude above sea-level of 528 feet; and a height at the Roman Catholic chapel has an altitude of 491 feet. The principal seat is Gore's-grove; and the principal antiquities are the ruins of a church, Tubbrid-castle, and another castle. The road from Urlingford to Tullaroan passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of ACHOUR [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £83 6s. 8d., and the rectorial for £166 13s. 4d.; and the latter are impropriate in the corporation of the city of Kilkenny. The reason of the great discrepancy between the statement of the pop. of 1831 by the Census and that by the Ecclesiastical Authorities, is that 10 townlands of Tubbridbrittain are included in the perpetual curacy of Clonantagh; and that these are treated by the Census as belonging to Tubbridbrittain, and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities as belonging to Clonantagh. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000. In 1834, the Protestants of the section of the parish unannexed to Clonantagh amounted to 26, and the Roman Catholics to 541; the Protestants of the section annexed to Clonantagh amounted to 42, and the Roman Catholics to 508; and 2 daily schools in the former section—one of which was salaried with £20 a-year from local contributions—had on their books 141 boys and 82 girls.

TUCKER (LOUGH), a lake on the mutual border of the parishes of Drungoon and Knockbride, 2½ miles north-west of Shercock, barony of Clonchee, co. Cavan, Ulster. It extends south-westward, and measures about ¾ of a mile in length. The road from Kingscourt to Cootchill passes its north-east end; and Knapagh-house stands near its north-west bank.

TULLA, or **TULLAGH (LOWER)**, a barony in the south-east of the county of Clare, Munster. It is bounded, on the north-west, by the barony of Upper Tulla; on the north, by the barony of Upper Tulla and the bay of Scariff; on the east, by Lough Derg and the river Shannon, which separates it from the counties of Tipperary and Limerick; on the south, by the county of Limerick, and the barony of Lower

* The Ecclesiastical Authorities exhibit the pop. of 1831 as only 550.

Bunnatty; on the south-west, by the barony of Lower Bunnatty; and on the west, by the baronies of Lower Bunnatty and Upper Bunnatty. Its greatest length, south-south-westward, is 14½ miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 10½; and its area is 78,381 acres, 19 perches,—of which 5,416 acres, 1 perch are water. A considerable portion of the surface, particularly in the middle part of the northern border and the middle part of the south-western district, is mountainous and moorish; but most of the remainder, particularly along the Shannon and in the southern district, is aggregately good land. A large proportion, especially on Scariff bay, along Lough Derg, around Killaloe, along the Shannon, and around Lough Doon, is highly picturesque. The principal mountain summits, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are Knocknalecka, on the northern boundary, 818 feet; another height on the northern boundary, 1½ mile east of Knocknalecka, 1,019 feet; Glennagallagh, in the parish of Killaloe, 1,746 feet; Glennagallagh, on the boundary between the parishes of Killokeneddy and O'Brien's-Brigge, 1,438 feet; a height 2 miles west-north-west of the city of Killaloe, 1,353 feet; Cragnamurragh, on the mutual border of the parishes of Killokeneddy and O'Brien's-Brigge, 1,729 feet; a height 1½ mile south-west of Kilbane, 1,181 feet; Knockaphunta, in the parish of Kilscealy, 843 feet; a height 1½ west by north of Knockaphunta, 1,018 feet; and a height on the mutual border of the parish of St. Munchin's and a detached district of O'Brien's-Brigge, 875 feet. Loughs Bridget, Derrynone, Kilgory, Cullauntheeda, and Castle lie on the boundaries; and Loughs Doon, Aroher, Clonlea, and Cloonbrick lie in the interior. The baronies of Lower Tulla and Upper Tulla constituted, till of late, only one barony, and are returned as one in the Census of 1831. The old castles within both are eleven in number, and are situated at Fortnamore, Tereadagh, Tomgraney, Ballinahinch, Cahir, Innismahon, Milltown, Coolreath, Lissefin, Ballykeely, Mountallion, Terenane, Kilkishen, Rosvoe, Mount-casheal, Cappagh, Truigh, Arrighnamore, Newtown, Rinnuagh, Coolistage, and Monegenagh. Pop. of the undivided barony of Tulla, in 1831, 61,063. Houses 9,585. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 7,950; in manufactures and trade, 1,117; in other pursuits, 1,112.—The barony of Lower Tulla contains the whole of the parishes of Clonlea, Killaloe, Killokeneddy, Killurin, Kilscealy, Kiltonanlea, O'Brien's-Brigge, and Ogonelloe. The towns and chief villages are Killaloe, O'Brien's-Brigge, Kilkishen, Kilbane, O'Callaghan's Mills, Broadford, Cloonlara, and Bridgetown. Pop., in 1841, 32,217. Houses 5,032. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,413; in manufactures and trade, 699; in other pursuits, 336. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 86; on the directing of labour, 1,295; on their own manual labour, 3,945; on means not specified, 122. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,465; who could read but not write, 2,114; who could neither read nor write, 6,513. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,051; who could read but not write, 2,900; who could neither read nor write, 8,905.—Lower Tulla is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Scariff, Ennis, and Limerick. The total number of valued tenements is 3,727; and of these, 1,882 are valued under £5,—891, under £10,—392, under £15,—194, under £20,—105, under £25,—56, under £30,—67, under £40,—38, under £50,—and 102, at and above £50.

TULLA, or TULLACH (UPPER), a barony in the north-east of the county of Clare, Munster. It is

bounded, on the north-west, the north, and the north-east, by the county of Galway; on the east, by the county of Galway, the bay of Scariff, and the barony of Lower Tulla; on the south-east and the south, by the barony of Lower Tulla; and on the south-west and the west, by the barony of Upper Bunnatty. Its greatest length, south-south-westward, is 14½ miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 11½; and its area is 96,730 acres, 1 rood, 11 perches,—of which 2,911 acres, 29 perches are water. A large proportion of the surface is mountainous and moorish upland, of small value in its present condition, but capable of being, at a moderate expense, well reclaimed and made very valuable by means of enclosing, draining, liming, top-burning, and irrigating. The principal summits in the north are seven of respectively 990, 1,312, 992, 724, 1,028, 448, and 589 feet of altitude above sea-level; the principal in the east are three of respectively 1,028, 944, and 765 feet of altitude; the principal in the south are four of respectively 541, 818, 1,019, and 308 feet of altitude; and the principal in the west are four of respectively 533, 1,064, 755, and 829 feet of altitude. Part of the water area is in a portion of Scariff bay; and most of the remainder is in Loughs O'Grady, Bridget, Anilloon, Kilgory, Cullauntheeda, Ea, and Graney. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred the whole of the parish of Kilmurry, and the whole of the parish of Kilfinaghta, with the exception of the townland of South Bunnabia, from Upper Tulla to Lower Bunnatty,—pop., in 1841, 4,433; and the townlands of Cappaghduff and Knockaphart, in the parish of Inniscultra, from Upper Tulla to the barony of Leitrim in co. Galway,—pop., in 1841, 182.—The barony of Upper Tulla, as at present constituted, contains part of the parish of Inniscultra, and the whole of the parishes of Feacle, Kilnoe, Moynoe, Tomgraney, and Tulla. The principal villages are Scariff, Tulla, Tomgraney, Feacle, and Baurroe. Pop., in 1841, 30,186. Houses 4,865. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,320; in manufactures and trade, 619; in other pursuits, 241. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 72; on the directing of labour, 1,015; on their own manual labour, 4,001; on means not specified, 92. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,476; who could read but not write, 1,859; who could neither read nor write, 6,892. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,600; who could read but not write, 2,437; who could neither read nor write, 8,710.—Upper Tulla is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Scariff, Limerick, and Ennis. The total number of valued tenements is 2,824; and of these, 1,482 are valued under £5,—515, under £10,—256, under £16,—188, under £20,—144, under £25,—67, under £30,—78, under £40,—44, under £50,—and 80, at and above £50.

TULLA, TULLACH, or TULLOH, a parish, containing a small town of the same name, in the barony of Upper Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. Length, southward, 7½ miles; extreme breadth, 4½; area, 24,531 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches,—of which 147 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches are in Lough Cullauntheeda, and 239 acres, 4 perches are in other lakes. Pop., in 1831, 7,514; in 1841, 8,748. Houses 1,361. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 6,640; in 1841, 7,531. Houses 1,173. The central district—which is the broadest and largest—consists, in general, of good land, and possesses a very fair amount of embellishment; but the southern district is hilly, and the northern district is almost wholly mountainous. Previous to the formation of the direct road from Killaloe to Ennis, and the new road from Limerick to Gort—

both of which traverse the interior—the parish was hardly accessible; but since the formation of these roads, it has become greatly improved, and has lost much of its former dreariness and wildness. The three loftiest summits in the north have altitudes of respectively 533, 800, and 1,004 feet of altitude above the level of the sea; and the highest ground in the south has an altitude of 308 feet. The Affick rivulet flows along the whole of the western district, and descends within the parish from an elevation of 516 feet above sea-level; and a rivulet which flows along the eastern boundary descends, while there, from an elevation of 755 feet. Lough Cullaunyeeda lies on the southern boundary, and has a surface-elevation above sea-level of 97 feet; Loughs Roslara and Cloondanagh lie in the interior, and have surface-elevations of respectively 141 and 177 feet; and the other principal lakes are Lough Ea on the northern boundary, and Loughs Cloondoonay, Clooncoose, and Liskenny in the interior. The principal seats are Nutgrove-cottage, Bunavory-house, Woodlawn-house, Newtown-Grove-house, Garreeragh-house, New-Lawn, Maryfort, Fortanmore, Fortanbeg, Castleview-cottage, and Kiltanun-house,—the last the handsome residence of J. Melloney, Esq., situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of the town of Tulla. “The Affick rivulet, one of the numerous tributaries to the Fergus, which here change their name every townland they pass through, runs through the demesne of Kiltanun, and, in its progress for a short distance and at a few feet under the surface, passes through a succession of limestone caverns, not an unusual occurrence in this limestone district. A path leads along the limpid stream; and through the chinks and apertures of the rocks the ivy and other trailing plants hang down. This subterraneous course of the stream forms an interesting and romantic appendage to the demesne, and is a place of considerable resort during the summer months.” The principal hamlets are Derrybeg, Drumhouniv, Liskenny, Ballinakill, and Mall; and the principal antiquities are several forts, five ruined castles, one ruined church, and a cromlech.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £184 12s. 3d.; glebe, £9. Gross income, £193 12s. 3d.; nett, £128 3s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure prebend of Tulla in Killaloe cathedral. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £92 6s. 1d.; and one moiety of them is appropriated to the prebend of Tulla, and the other moiety to the sinecure benefice of Ogashin. The church was built in 1817, by means of a loan of £646 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 70. The Roman Catholic chapels at Tulla and Drimsharley have an attendance of respectively 4,000 and 550; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 172, and the Roman Catholics to 7,848; and 4 pay daily schools—one of which was classical, and one wholly for females—had on their books 221 boys and 124 girls. In 1843, a boys' school and a girls' school at Tulla were salaried with respectively £15 and £18 10s. from the National Board, and had on their books 152 boys and 121 girls.

TULLA, TULLAGH, or TULLOH, a small market and post town in the parish of Tulla, barony of Upper Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. It stands at the intersection of the road from Ennis to Killaloe with the new road from Limerick to Gort, 3 miles north-west by west of O'Callaghan's Mills, $\frac{1}{2}$ north-west of Broadford, $\frac{1}{2}$ east by north of Ennis, and 1004 west-south-west of Dublin. The summit of the hill on which it is situated commands an extensive view

of the surrounding country, singularly diversified with rock, lake, bog, pasture, moorland, tillage-ground, and demesne, and displaying a confused epitome of the variform surfaces of the county. The town contains the parish-church, the glebe-house, a Roman Catholic chapel, a National school, a bride-well, a dispensary, a small court-house, a graveyard, and the ruins of a small and very ancient church. The dispensary is within the Scariff Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 10,014; and, in 1839-40, it received £96 4s., and expended £88. Fairs are held on March 25, May 13, Aug. 15, Sept. 30, and Dec. 7. The town is the seat of courts of quarter-sessions, and courts of petty-sessions,—the latter on the second Thursday of every month; and is the head-quarters of one of the 8 districts of the constabulary force of the county. Area of the town, 27 acres. Pop., in 1831, 874; in 1841, 1,217. Houses 188. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 91; in manufactures and trade, 125; in other pursuits, 50. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 11; on the directing of labour, 133; on their own manual labour, 102; on means not specified, 20.

TULLABRACKY. See TULLYBRACKY.

TULLAGH, co. Carlow. See TULLOW.

TULLAGH, a parish on the coast of the eastern division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of ARREYSTRAND, the small sea-port of BALTIMORE, and the island of INNISHERKIN: see these articles. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2; area, 5,349 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,422; in 1841, 3,690. Houses 682. Pop., in 1831, exclusive of Baltimore and Innisharkin, 1,937. Houses 331. Pop., in 1841, exclusive of Baltimore and Arreyststrand, 3,358. Houses 620. The mainland district comprises the southern or seaward part of the peninsula on the east side of Baltimore Harbour; and consists, in an aggregate view, of good land. Tullagh proper is situated a little north of Baltimore. The principal residences are Baltimore-castle, Lough-Hyne-house, and Baltimore-house. The ruins of Baltimore-castle, crowning the summit of a rock, and overlooking the pier of Baltimore, have a picturesque appearance.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ross. Tithe composition, £300; glebe, £37 10s. Gross income, £337 10s.; nett, £263 17s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1818 by means of a loan of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 65. The Rathmore Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to a chapel in the parish of Creagh. The Innisharkin Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Cape Clear Island. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 325, and the Roman Catholics to 3,171; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £4 a-year from a fund left by the late Roman Catholic bishop, Dr. Collins, and one with subscriptions collected by the Roman Catholic parochial clergyman for 16 poor children—had on their books 202 boys and 78 girls.

TULLAGHAGH, or TULLYHAW, a barony in the extreme north-west of the county of Cavan, Ulster. It forms the north-western wing of the county, and projects lengthwise, from the main body of the county, away between Fermanagh and Leitrim. It is bounded, on the north and the north-east, by the county of Fermanagh; on the east, by the baronies of Lower Loughree and Tullaghanohu; and, on the south, the south-west, and the west, by the county of Leitrim. Its length, south-eastward, is 19½ miles; its breadth is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; and its

area is 90,701 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches,—of which 2,605 acres, 34 perches are water. The south-eastern district, or that adjoining the main body of the county, contains much good land, and possesses many amenities of character, and a large amount of picturesque and very diversified scenery; but the central and the north-western districts are moorish and mountainous, and, in spite of containing some romantic, grand, and sublime scenes, are prevailingly wild, cold, savage, and dismal. The sources of the Shannon [see article SHANNON], occur in the north-west. Loughs Macnean, both Upper and Lower, lie on the western part of the northern boundary, and greatly relieve the scenery in their neighbourhood; and the lakes of Templeport, Ballymacgowran, Derycossa, Bunerky, Bellaboy, Lakelield, Brackley, Glebe, and Killyran, diversify, and, in some degree, beautify the south-eastern district. The principal mountain-summits, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are,—on the northern boundary, Tiltin-Bane, 1,949 feet,—Cuilcagh, 2,188 feet,—Cratty, 1,213 feet,—and Legavegra, 1,279 feet; on the southern boundary, Slievenakilla, 1,793 feet,—and Moneensauran, 1,533 feet; and, in the interior, Corneage, 736 feet,—and Benbrack, 1,648 feet.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Drumreilly, Kinawley, and Tomregan, and the whole of the parishes of Killinagh and Templeport. The principal villages are Swanlibar, Ballyconnel, and Bawnboy. Pop., in 1831, 22,467; in 1841, 24,992. Houses 4,163. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,414; in manufactures and trade, 698; in other pursuits, 174. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 57; on the directing of labour, 893; on their own manual labour, 3,281; on means not specified, 55. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,285; who could read but not write, 2,005; who could neither read nor write, 5,417. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,080; who could read but not write, 2,269; who could neither read nor write, 7,486.—Tullaghagh lies partly within the Poor-law union of Cavan, and partly within that of Eumiskillen. The total number of valued tenements is 3,221; and of these, 1,795 are valued under £5,—894, under £10,—291, under £15,—98, under £20,—45, under £25,—25, under £30,—32, under £40,—13, under £50, and 28, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £20,428 15s. 6d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1840 were £951 8s. 3d., and £855 17s.—and under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, £1,029 7s. 2d., and £970 2s. 10d.

TULLAGHALLEN. See TULLVALLEN.

TULLAGHAN, a village in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Roslogher, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It stands on the coast, half-a-mile west-south-west of the mouth of the Drowes river, 2½ miles west-south-west of Bundoran, and 12½ north-north-west of Manor-Hamilton. In its vicinity are Tynte-lodge, Lork-house, Fairview, Mount-Herbet, Star-lodge, Duncarbery-castle, Ward-house, and other villas. Pop. returned with the parish.

TULLAGHAN, or **TULLAGHAAN,** a bay in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It opens immediately east of the headland which screens the east side of Blacksod bay, has an entrance width of 2½ miles, penetrates the land north-north-eastward 5½ miles, has an intricately outlined interior, and, amid a series of contractions and expansions, possesses an extreme interior width of about 2 miles. It is shallow, encumbered with shoals, and of small economical importance. About the middle of its east shore is Croy-lodge, the scene

of the recently published work called 'The Wild Sports of the West'; and a little below that place is Tullaghan or Ballycroy ferry, carrying across the thoroughfare from Newportpratt to Belmullet. The ferry varies in width with the tide, and, at high water, is about 1½ mile in width; and, in good weather, it is always crossed with ease, and without much delay. The station for the boats, a coast-guard station, and the hamlet of Tullaghan, are on the west shore of the bay.

TULLAGHANBROGUE, or **GROVE,** a parish 4 miles south-west of Kilkenny, and partly in the barony of Cranagh, but chiefly in that of Shillelogher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, westward, 3¼ miles; extreme breadth, 2½. Area of the Cranagh section, 1,160 acres, 21 perches; of the Shillelogher section, 2,327 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 627, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 620; in 1841, 1,078. Houses 174. Pop. of the Shillelogher section, in 1841, 695. Houses 115. The surface, in a general view, consists of pretty good land, and displays a well-wooded and very ornate appearance. A principal feature is Desart-court, the demesne of the Earl of Desart. "This demesne, from its elevation and extensive plantations, is a remarkable feature in this district of country. The house is a handsome Grecian structure; and in the comparatively large extent of plantations which are in this demesne, is the largest and finest oak tree in Ireland. About two miles west from Desart, near the cross-road leading to Killenale, is Ballykeefe wood, a part of the demesne of Desart, and a feature in the country from its elevation on the sides of the hills." To the east of the demesne are the ruins of a church; and within the demesne are the ruins of a church and a castle. The principal hamlet is Coolapoge.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of *ISCHIOLOCHAN* [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £77 10s.; glebe, £4 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £154; and are appropriated to the vicars choral of Christ-church cathedral, Dublin. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 16, and the Roman Catholics to 623; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

TULLAGHANOGUE, a parish in the barony of Upper Navan, 2½ miles south-east of Athboy, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, east-south-eastward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,414 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches. Pop., in 1831, 112; in 1841, 178. Houses 36. The surface consists of good arable land, and is traversed by the road from Athboy to Trim. The principal residences are Sherborne-lodge, Shamrock-hill, and Clifton-lodge,—the last the seat of the Earl of Darnley. "The surrounding estates," remarks Mr. Fraser, "particularly the large tract of land possessed by the Earl of Darnley, as also the late estates of Lord Sherborne, have been highly improved; and the comfortable farm-houses and good husbandry cannot fail to attract the attention of the traveller, and make some amends for the flat and featureless country between this point and Trim." The hamlet of Tullaghanogue is situated on the north-east verge of the parish.—This parish is a curacy, and part of the benefice of *TAIN* [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition belonging to the incumbent £24 18s. 5½d. The rectorial tithes are of unknown value, and are inappropriate in James O'Reilly, Esq. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 7, and the

* This, however, includes only the Shillelogher section of the parish; and even in giving this section, the Census exhibits it as consisting of the three parishes or denominations of Tullehane, Lislane, and Dreen.

Roman Catholics to 108; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

TULLAGHENOG. See **TULLAGHANOG.**

TULLAGHER, or **TULLOCHER,** a village in the parish of Dysertmoore, barony of Ida, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the right bank of the river Nore, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Inistiogue, and 5 north-west of New Ross. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel and the site of an old castle. Area, 16 acres. Pop., in 1831, 170; in 1841, 187. Houses 30.

TULLAGHERIN, **TULLAHERIN,** or **TULLOWHERIN,** a parish in the barony of Gowran, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of the village of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, south-south-westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 5,052 acres, 6 perches. Pop., in 1831, 895; in 1841, 976. Houses 143. The surface consists, in general, of good land; and is traversed by the roads from Gowran to Bennet's Bridge and Stonyford. The principal residences are Castlefield-house, Blackwell-lodge, Kilbline-castle, and Summerhill-house. The chief antiquities are the ruins of Ballyholey church, on the north-eastern verge of the parish; the ruins of a castle, on the northern border of the parish; an old castle and the ruins of a church, at Kilbline; and a pillar-tower and the ruins of a church, at the hamlet of Tullagherin. The pillar-tower stands 8 feet from the north-west angle of the ruined church; its circumference, at 3 feet from the ground, is 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; its entrance is about 12 feet from the ground; round its top appear to have been 8 windows, 4 of which remain in the one undilapidated side; and the material of which the tower has been constructed is siliceous breccia,—while that of the church is limestone.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILFANE** [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £250; glebe, £9 4s. 7d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £210; and are appropriated to the precentorship of St. Canice cathedral. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated at the hamlet of Tullagherin, and has an attendance of from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Thomastown, the chapel of Mung in the parish of Columbkille, and the chapel of Kilminogue in Church-Jerpoint. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 29, and the Roman Catholics to 866; a Roman Catholic Sunday school was usually attended by about 200 scholars; and 3 pay daily schools had on their books 147 boys and 55 girls.

TULLAGHPONHAIR, the site of an old monastery, in the vicinity of the town of Naas, barony of North Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. Archdall alleges that the monastery was founded in the 7th century by St. Fechin, and endowed by the king of Leinster; but confesses that it figures obscurely in record.

TULLAGHGARVEY, a barony in the north-east of the county of Cavan, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by the counties of Fermanagh and Monaghan; on the east, by the county of Monaghan and the barony of Clonchee; on the south and the south-west, by the barony of Upper Loughree; and on the west, by the barony of Lower Loughree. Its greatest length, east by southward, is 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, in the opposite direction, is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 miles; and its area is 50,902 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches,—of which 1,027 acres, 3 roods, 10 perches are water. Its outline is nearly triangular, with the sides facing the north, the south-east, and the south-west. The eastern corner is occupied with the beautiful, ornate and lake-embellished district around Cootehill; a part of the western corner is occupied with the charming little tract around the seat of

Castle-Saunderson; and a small portion of the valley of the Annalee is pleasant and somewhat ornate ground; but nearly all the vast remainder of the surface is bleak, and presents the chilled and broken appearance which is so singularly characteristic of about two-thirds of the county. Mayo Hill seems to be the highest ground, and has an altitude of 602 feet above the level of the sea. The Annalee river, inclusive of its chief head-water or tributary of the Cootehill river, waters the interior from end to end. The principal lakes, additional to those in the vicinity of Cootehill, are Loughs Killyhandrick, Drumlany, Derryboon, Corsmottog, and Cornagall.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Annagh, Drumgoon, and Laragh, and the whole of the parishes of Drung and Kildrumsherdon. The towns and chief villages are Cootehill, Redhill, Bellanacargy, Clementstown, and Tullyvin. Pop., in 1831, 35,177; in 1841, 37,532. Houses 6,358. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,797; in manufactures and trade, 1,431; in other pursuits, 332. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 125; on the directing of labour, 1,814; on their own manual labour, 4,488; on means not specified, 133. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,747; who could read but not write, 3,533; who could neither read nor write, 6,882. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,142; who could read but not write, 4,911; who could neither read nor write, 9,563. Tullaghgarvey lies partly within the Poor-law union of Cootehill, and partly within that of Cavan. The total number of tenements valued is 4,708; and of these, 1,414 are valued under £5,—1,864, under £10,—810, under £15,—290, under £20,—138, under £25,—59, under £30,—69, under £40,—14, under £50,—and 00, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £37,664 12s. 7d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1840, were £2,998 5s. 10d., and £2,505 19s. 6d.,—and under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, £2,688 8s. 1d., and £2,245 6s. 10d.

TULLAGHIGORE, a parish in the barony of Upper Dunluc, co. Antrim, Ulster. Area, 432 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Pop., in 1841, 90. Houses 16. It has ceased to be recognised in the ecclesiastical divisions; and is usually regarded as forming part of the parish of **BALLYMONEY**; which see.

TULLAGHLEASE, or **TULLILEASE,** a parish, 7 miles north-north-east of Newmarket, and partly in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, partly in that of Duballow, co. Cork, Munster. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Orrery and Kilmore section, 1,287 acres; of the Duballow section, 7,005 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according to the Census, 2,308, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 2,155; in 1841, 3,278. Houses 484. Pop. of the Duballow section, in 1831, 2,155; in 1841, 2,933. Houses 429. The surface is part of the northern verge of the county, and part of the upland territory which forms the frontier toward the south-western part of co. Limerick; it consists principally of a portion of the glen and the hill-screens of the river Allua; it boasts little land except such as is of coarse quality; and it is traversed or impinged upon by the roads from Newmarket to Charleville, from Newmarket to Ballingarry, and from Kanturk to Newcastle.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £170; nett, £158 5s. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are estimated to be worth £85 a-year, and are impropriate in Mr. Hewston of Charleville, and rented by Mr. John Sullivan of Tullaghlease. There is no church;

and the curate of the adjoining parish performs the occasional duties for a salary of £50. A private house appears to be sometimes used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of about 16. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Knocktemple and Kilbolane. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 13, and the Roman Catholics to 2,222; and a pay daily school had on its books 30 boys and 22 girls. Fairs are held at Tullaghlease on Jan. 16, April 29, June 29, Oct. 24, and March 1.

TULLAGHLEASE, co. Down. See **TULLYLISH**.

TULLAGHMACJAMES, one of several denominations of a bog, situated at a mean distance of 34 miles north by west of Urrlingford, and round the junction-point of co. Tipperary, Munster, with co. Kilkenny and Queen's co., Leinster. The other denominations are Clonmeen, Bawnauaghy, Graigue, Bawnmore, Derryvella, Loug Orchard, and Cooleneey. The bog is bounded, on the north, by Clonmeen and Togher; on the east, by Bawnauaghy and Bawnmore; on the south, by the road from Bawnmore to Derryfadda; and on the west, by Loug Orchard, Killoran, and Cooleneey. Its area is 5,370 acres. Its highest ground lies 434 feet, and its lowest pass for the discharge of water 386 feet, above the level of the sea. Its interior consists principally of fluid peat or quagmire; but its margins are tolerably firm, and have been used as turbary. Its greatest depth is 30 feet; and its mean depth is 19 feet. The Blackwater rivulet runs westward, nearly through its centre, and effects the drainage of a large portion of it to the Suir; and the Templequane rivulet effects the drainage of a district of it on the east to the Nore. Estimated cost of reclamation, £4,868 2s. 6d.

TULLAGHMAIN. See **TULLAMAIN**.

TULLAGHMELAN, or **TULLOCHMELAN**, a parish in the barony of West Iffa and Offa, 44 miles south-west by west of Clonmel, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, northward, 24 miles; extreme breadth, 14; area, 2,695 acres, 2 roads, 35 perches,—of which 20 acres, 2 roads, 12 perches are in the river Suir. Pop., in 1831, 1,100; in 1841, 1,155. Houses 169. The Suir traces all the eastern boundary, and separates the parish from co. Waterford. The surface consists of good land, exhibits some agreeable natural diversities, possesses a comparative profusion of artificial embellishment, and is traversed by the mail-road from Dublin to Cork by way of Clonmel. Knocklofty-house, the seat of the Earl of Donoughmore, is a principal feature, charmingly situated on a lofty natural terrace which overlooks the Suir. The mansion itself is a plain structure; but the demesne attached to it is extensively beautiful, and both richly and venerably wooded. Newcastle, the principal hamlet in the parish, had, in 1831, a pop. of 54.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Lismore. Tithe composition, £206 15s. 4½d.; glebe, £14. The rectory of Tullaghmelan, and the parable of MOLOUGH [see that article], constitute the benefice of Tullaghmelan. For all practical purposes, however, the parable or parish of Molough is included in the benefice of NEWCASTLE: which see. Gross income of the benefice of Tullaghmelan, £220 15s. 4½d.; nett, £185 2s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. The benefice of Tullaghmelan and the sinecure rectory of Newcastle constitute the corps of the treasurership of Lismore cathedral. Gross income of the sinecure rectory of Newcastle and of lands belonging to the treasurership, £214 10s.; nett, £207 10s. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Shanrahan and Templetemny, in the

dio. of Lismore; and is non-resident in Tullaghmelan. A curate receives a salary of £75, and the use of the glebe-house. The ruins of an old church exist in the west. The present church stands in the east, near the Suir, and is in excellent repair. Sitings 100; attendance 30. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 600 to 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballybaron. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 35, and the Roman Catholics to 1,122; and a daily school was salaried with £5 a-year from the rector, and £16 17s. and other advantages from Lord Donoughmore, and had on its books 50 boys and 30 girls.

TULLAGHMHIN. See **TULLYVIN**.

TULLAGHNANAEVE. See **SAINTFIELD**.

TULLAGHNISKEN, **TULLANISKEN**, or **TULLYNISKEN**, a parish in the barony of Dunganon, 3 miles north-north-east of the town of Dunganon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It contains part of the village of COAL-ISLAND: which see. Length, south-eastward, 31 miles; breadth, from ½ to nearly 2; area, 4,461 acres, 1 road, 3 perches,—of which 26 acres, 9 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 4,102; in 1841, 4,106. Houses 731. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,936. Houses 701. The surface consists of middle-rate land, and presents a well-cultivated and somewhat ornamental appearance. The minerals appeared for a considerable period to be rich, comprised a principal portion of the coal-field of Ulster, and occasioned an influx of population and seeming promises of prosperity; but they have eventually been found of such comparatively small value as not to compensate the costs of being worked. The canal which was cut to connect the mineral-field, and particularly the village of Coal-Island, with the Blackwater and Lough Neagh, traverses the south-eastern district, and offers all its important facilities of conveyance to trade, but it has for some time been of comparatively little real use. One manufactory of spades is carried on at Coal-Island, and another in the interior of the parish. The principal country residences are Bloom-Hill-house and Lisbue-house. The road from Dunganon to Stewartstown, and that from Moy to Cookstown pass through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £200; glebe, £271 18s. 11d. Gross income, £471 18s. 11d.; nett, £380 18s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1792, at the cost of £553 16s. 11d.,—of which £461 10s. 9½d. were a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, £35 16s. 6½d. were raised by parochial assessment, and £56 9s. 7½d. were the proceeds of private subscription; and a gallery was erected in 1823, at the cost of £73 16s. 11d., of which £39 16s. 5½d. were raised by subscription, and the remainder was raised by parochial assessment. Sitings 300; attendance 300. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Drunglass and Killyman. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,171 Churchmen, 470 Presbyterians, 37 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,448 Roman Catholics; the parochial daily school was salaried with £8 a-year from the Association for Discourteasing Vice, and £5 from the rector, and had on its books 100 boys and 40 girls; a daily school at Greenagh was salaried with £2 a-year from Lord Castle-Stewart, and 10s. from the rector, and was usually attended by about 18 scholars; and a pay daily school at Edendock had on its books 78 boys and 46 girls. In 1843, a National school at Edendock was salaried with £12 a-year from the Board, and had on its books 100 boys and 43 girls.

TULLAGHOBIGLY, or **RYETULLAGHOBIGLY**,

a parish on the west coast of the barony of Kilmacrenan, 6 miles south-west of Dunfanaghy, co. Donegal, Ulster. It includes a number of islands, and comprehends a large district on the mainland. Length of the latter, in the direction of south by east, 11½ miles; extreme breadth, 8½. Area of the whole, 68,608 acres, 2 roads, 21 perches,—of which 785 acres, 1 road, 16 perches are in Tory Island, 1,720 acres, 2 roads, 18 perches are in lakes, and 92 acres, 2 roads, 11 perches are tideway of the Guidore. Pop., in 1831, 8,466; in 1841, 9,049. Houses 1,665. The coast extends from the small headland at the east side of the entrance of Ballyness bay, past that bay westward to Bloody-Foreland, and thence southward to the mouth of the Guidore estuary. See BLOODY-FORELAND and GUIDORE. The principal islands belonging to the parish are Tory-Island, Innishbeg, Innishdovey, Innishoblin, Innishirrer, Innismeen, Unfinn-Island, Go-Island, Bo-Island, and Gola-Island. See TORY, INNISHOBLIN, and GOLA. Most of the water area of the parish is comprised in the lakes of Via, Ania, Acarten, Lougha, Nahrack-baddy, Keel, Atirrive, Nannasheefroge, Agannive, Dunlewy, Sand, Trusk, Altan, Alluige, Muilt, and Nacung,—the last of large extent, a prominent feature in the landscape, and possessing a surface-elevation of 188 feet above the level of the sea. The river Guidore flows along the western boundary; and the rivulet Clady flows in the interior westward from Lough Nacung. About one-fourth of the parochial surface is arable land; and all the vast remainder is very mountainous, moorish, or boggy. The summit of Errigal, situated in the east, has an altitude above sea-level of 2,462 feet; the summit-ground of the peninsula which terminates in Bloody-Foreland, has an altitude of 1,035 feet; the summit of North Carn-treeua mountain, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, has an altitude of 1,396 feet; and the summit of West Dooish, situated a few perches beyond the eastern boundary, and within the adjoining parish of Gartan, has an altitude of 2,143 feet. The northern district of the mainland of the parish, and part of the central district, are identical with the greater portion of the little territory of Cloghanely. The village of Falcarragh and the parish-church are situated in the north-east corner of the parish, and at the head of Ballyness bay; a road leads southward thence to Lough Nacung, distant 6½ miles, and has upon it the hamlets and residences of Bedlam, Cashel-glebehouse, Lower Beltany, Upper Beltany, Lower Fawnahoy, and Upper Fawnahoy; a road circles round the coast from Falcarragh, and has upon it Derryconnor hamlet, Magheracourty hamlet, Bonier hamlet, a Roman Catholic chapel, Magheraclogher hamlet, and the hamlet of Clady-Bridge; and a road comes in from Millford, past West Dooish, proceeds westward down the vale of Lough Nacung and the Clady rivulet, and has on or near it Money-more hamlet, Dunlewy hamlet, and Dunlewy-house. Most of the objects and scenes of chief interest within the parish are noticed as follows in the excellent Hand-Book of Mr. Fraser:—"The glen through which the road winds from Muckish to Falcarragh, displays some very lofty and magnificent mountain scenery; and as we proceed, the ocean, Tory-Island, and the islets nearer the land, Horn-Head, the coast, and country along the shore, gradually open to view; and from parts of the descent to Falcarragh, many of the scenes connected with this part of the coast are exhibited in their most interesting points of view. The small town of Falcarragh, which is pleasantly situated in the centre of a flat and comparatively fertile part of the country, contains a small inn where a car can be hired, a post-office, and two good shops which supply necessities to the surround-

ing district. The coast-guard station is a short distance from the town; and about a mile to the west is the church of Tullaghobigly. * * The head of Ballyness bay is about a mile from Falcarragh. It runs about two and a half miles into the land, and is about a mile and a half in breadth. It branches out into several arms, along which there are considerable tracts of fertile lands. This part of the country is, in common with the whole line of coast, very bleak and much exposed to the influence of the storms, from whatever point they blow, but chiefly to the Atlantic winds. Ballyness bay is completely barred with sand, and long tracts of dreary arid dunes, partially covered with sea-bent, lie along the sea-beaten shores. * * There is a good road from Falcarragh to Dunfanaghy on the one hand, and another is carried along the coast by Clady and Gweebarra bridges to Dunlough. The summit of Bloody-Foreland, which is a tame and softly-rounded heath-clad hill, is about eight miles west from Falcarragh. Its altitude is 1,035 feet; and it commands an extensive view of the coast and of the bleak moorland, of which the greater part of the district called Cloghanely is composed. In proceeding, we pass the hamlets of Bedlam and Derryconnor at from one and a-half to three miles from Falcarragh, and in rounding the points of Ballyness bay, some beautifully romantic scenes are presented to view. Cashel-glebe-house, the residence of the rector of Tullaghobigly, is about a mile above the hamlet of Bedlam, and about two and a-half miles from Falcarragh; and a little above it are upper and lower Beltany. These places are situated near the foot of the beautiful mountain glen which runs from Ballyness bay to Dunlewy. * * At two miles from Glenbeg bridge we reach Calabarger bridge, and thence proceed along the new road by Dunlewy to the sea, passing through an interesting and reclaimable valley, which is bounded on the south by the mountain of Dooish, and on the north by Errigal and the mountain group which connects with it. Dunlewy-house, the occasional residence of J. Dombain, Esq., is situated near a small lough of that name which connects with the larger Lough Nacung. The two are about two miles long, and a third of a mile broad, and from the source of the Clady; they stretch along the southern base of Errigal, and add much to the splendid scenery around that fine mountain. Errigal, which is the great feature of the district, and the highest mountain in Donegal, raises its conical summit to the height of 2,462 feet. The ascent to it is easy by commencing by about a mile to the eastward, where the sides of the mountain gently blend with the high adjoining moorlands. From the summit of Errigal, which is very narrow under favourable circumstances, a magnificent view is obtained of a great part of the mountainous district of Donegal, and of a long range of coast." See ARRIGAL.—Tullaghobigly is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Tithe composition, £220; glebe, £30. Gross income, £250; nett, £220 8s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1792 by means of a gift of £369 4s. 7½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 25.* The Roman Catholic chapel at Gortaburk has an attendance of 2,000; and that at Gorteen has an attendance of 1,200. In 1854, the parishioners consisted of 241 Churchmen, 61 Presbyterians, and 8,569 Roman Catholics; and 6 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £11 1s. 6d. and other advantages from Robinson's Fund, and the others were pay schools at Ardes, Cross-Roads,

* Just at the date of the report, the church was unroofed, and many of the parishioners were attending Raymunder's church.

Derrybeg, Bedlam, and Magheraorty—had on their books 94 boys and 37 girls. In 1843, one National school at Derrybeg was salaried with £12 a-year from the Board, and had on its books 69 boys and 44 girls; one at Tory Island, with £8, and had 40 boys and 19 girls; one at Gortahurk, with £12, and had 58 boys and 23 girls; one at Meenacaddy, with £8, and had 30 boys and 10 girls; one at Dunlo, with £6 13s. 4d., and had 25 boys and 10 girls; one at Buninaver, with £8, and had 53 boys and 25 girls; and one at Dore, with £8, and had 50 boys and 36 girls. Tullaghobigley is divided for civil purposes into two districts, East and West. Pop., in 1831, of East Tullaghobigley, 5,203; of West Tullaghobigley, 3,263.

TULLAGHOG, or TULLYHOG, a village in the parish of Desertrcright, barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the road from Cookstown to Stewartstown, 3 furlongs east of the village of Desertrcright, 2 miles south-south-east of Cookstown, and 2½ north-west by west of Stewartstown. Adjoining it is the glebe-house of Desertrcright. Area of the village, 8 acres. Pop., in 1831, 137; in 1841, 103. Houses 21.

TULLAGHONOH, or TULLYHUNCO, a barony in the west of the county of Cavan, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by the baronies of Tullaghagh and Lower Loughtee; on the east, by the baronies of Lower Loughtee, Upper Loughtee, and Clonmahon; on the south, by the county of Longford; and, on the west, by the counties of Longford and Leitrim, and the barony of Tullaghagh. Its length, southward, is 14 miles; its greatest breadth is 5; and its area is 40,891 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch,—of which 2,801 acres, 3 roods, 9 perches are water. The northern part of the central district consists of good land, and has a rich and ornate appearance; but some portions of the other districts are hills and moors of comparatively little value, and nearly all are bleak and disagreeable. Some good scenery, however, occurs in the extreme south, among the intricate shores and the singular screens of Lough Gowna. By far the greater part of the water area of the parish is comprised in parts of Loughs Gowna and Oughter; and most of the remainder is in the small lakes, Clonty, Lagheen, Town, Bawn, Derryskit, Dumb, Mill, Rockfield, Gorty, and Swan. The river Erne flows northward through the interior; and the Woodford river flows on the northern boundary.—This barony contains the whole of the parishes of Kildallon, Killeshandra, and Scrabby. The towns and chief villages are Killeshandra, Arragh, and Scrabby. Pop., in 1831, 18,722; in 1841, 19,808. Houses 3,394. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,551; in manufactures and trade, 753; in other pursuits, 284. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 96; on the directing of labour, 1,254; on their own manual labour, 2,144; on means not specified, 94. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,488; who could read but not write, 1,730; who could neither read nor write, 3,400. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,753; who could read but not write, 2,577; who could neither read nor write, 4,361.—Tullaghonoh lies partly within the Poor-law union of Cavan, and partly within that of Granard. The total number of tenements valued is 2,541; and of these, 848 are valued under £5,—897, under £10,—411, under £15,—153, under £20,—94, under £25,—40, under £30,—43, under £40,—18, under £50,—and 37, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £22,085 4s. 5d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1840 were £2,129 10s. 5d., and £1,508 11s. 6d.,—and under

the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, £1,697 5s. 6d., and £1,419 8s. 6d.

TULLAGHORTON, a parish 2 miles east by north of Clogheen, barony of West Liffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, southward, 3½ miles; breadth, from 1½ to 3½; area, 6,889 acres, 36 perches,—of which 7 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches are in Lough Bay. Pop., in 1831, 1,965; in 1841, 2,198. Houses 331. The surface is part of the southern verge of the county, and climbs to the summit-line of the Knockmeledown mountains; and it consists of a section of these mountains, and a section of the valley of the Tar. About one-half is mountainous ground, in two moieties respectively waste and reclaimed; and about the other half is limestone land, well adapted to either tillage or pasturage. The Sugarloaf mountain, on the southern boundary, attains an altitude of 2,144 feet above sea-level; a streamlet, which tumbles down along the western boundary, descends while there from an elevation of 1,460 feet to a confluence with the Tar, at an elevation of about 160 feet; and the Tar, while running eastward through the interior, descends to an elevation of 124 feet. The little lake Bay lies in the southern district among the mountains. The principal residence is Ballybay-house; the principal hamlet is Ballybay; and the principal antiquities are the ruins of a church, the ruins of a castle, and the site of a castle. The mail-road from Dublin to Cork, by way of Clonmel, passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial title composition, £138 9s. 3d.; glebe, £1 10s. Gross income, £139 19s. 3d.; nett, £132 7s. 4½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the stipendiary curacy of Clonmel, in the dio. of Lismore, and is non-resident in Tullaghorton. A curate performs the occasional duties for a salary of £10. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £250; and are appropriated to the sinecure prebend of Tullaghorton, held by a separate incumbent. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Tubbrid. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 31, and the Roman Catholics to 2,036; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 126 boys and 56 girls.

TULLAGHOUGHT, TULLAGHOUGHT, TULLAGHTHOUGHT, or TULLOGAUGHT, a parish in the barony of Kells, 2½ miles south-south-west of Kilmaganny, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, southward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 4,601 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,563; in 1841, 1,750. Houses 269. The parish lies at the southern extremity of the barony, and on the western verge of the county; and is traversed by the road from Knocktopher to Carrick-on-Suir. The pop. of 1831 is not returned by the Census, and, as exhibited in the report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, is inclusive of 25 in the district of Brown-mountain, which is alleged to be extra-parochial on account of never having paid tithes or church rates. One height on the southern boundary of the parish has an altitude above sea-level of 788 feet; and one in the northern district has an altitude of 484 feet. The principal hamlets are Tullaghought, Cassan, Carragh, Barnathasoma, and Ellenmount; and the principal antiquities are the ruins of a castle, and the ruins of two churches. Near the hamlet of Tullaghought is Kilmacoliver, the seat of Mr. Osborne; and near that seat is the Ormond slate-quarry.—This parish is an entirely inappropriate rectory and vicarage, in the dio. of Ossory. "Tullaghought," say the Commissioners of Public Instruction, "is wholly inappropriate, and no curate is paid by the proprietor. The spiritual

duties are performed by the perpetual curate of Kilmaganny, and it is doubtful whether Tullaghought is not joined to this parish in respect of cure of souls, as it once paid church rates to Kilmaganny, though the payment was disputed." In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 17, and the Roman Catholics to 1,578; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 80 boys and 46 girls.

TULLALEASE. See **TULLAGHLEASE**.

TULLAMACJAMES. See **TULLAGHMACJAMES**.

TULLAMAIN, a parish in the barony of Shillelogher, 2 miles north-east of Callan, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, southward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,171 acres, 3 roods, 39 perches. Pop., in 1831, 416; in 1841, 294. Houses 45. The surface consists, in general, of very good land; and is drained southward, through the centre, by a small affluent of the King's river, and traversed south-westward by the mail-road from Dublin to Cork, by way of Clonmel. A graveyard marks the site of the ancient church.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **CALLAN** [which see], in the dio. of Osory. Tithe composition, £105. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 410; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

TULLAMAIN, a parish in the barony of Middlethird, 3 miles west of Fethard, co. Tipperary, Munster. It consists of a main body and a detached district, the latter situated 3 furlongs west of the nearest point of the former. Length of the main body, in the direction of west by south, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1½. Length of the detached district, southward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 7 furlongs. Area of the whole, 2,217 acres, 13 perches; of the detached district, 470 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according to the Census, 941, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 503; in 1841, 688. Houses 103. The surface consists, in general, of good land. The main body contains a very large aggregate of demesne-ground and woodland, belonging to the seats of Tullamain-castle and Tullamain-lodge,—the former the residence of John Meagher, Esq. The detached district contains the hamlet of Rosegreen, a National school, a constabulary barrack, and the ruins of a church. The road from Cashel to Clonmel crosses the south-west corner of the detached district; and the direct road from Fethard to Tipperary passes through both that district and the main body.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition and gross income, £140; nett, £125 7s. 4½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Red-City, in the dio. of Cashel, and the benefice of Enly, in the dio. of Enly; and is non-resident in Tullamain. There is no church; and a curate performs the occasional duties of Tullamain and Red-City for a stipend of £5. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 20 Churchmen, 6 Presbyterians, and 504 Roman Catholics; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 a-year from the National Board—had on their books 151 boys and 63 girls.

TULLAMORE, a parish. See **KILBRIDE-TULLAMORE**.

TULLAMORE,

A post and market town, and the capital of King's county, in the parish of Kilbride-Tullamore, barony of Ballycowan, King's county, Leinster. It stands on the Grand Canal, on a small affluent of the river Clodagh, on the road from Moate to Portllington, and on the north road from Birr to Dublin, 5½ miles south of Kilbeggan, 5½ south-east of Clara, 7½ west-

south-west of Philipstown, 9½ north-east by east of Frankford, 11 south-east of Moate, 11½ north-west by west of Mountmellick, 12½ north-west of Portllington, 17 west-south-west of Edenderry, 17½ north-east by east of Birr, and 46½ west by south of Dublin.

Environs.—The site and the immediate environs of Tullamore are a sort of oasis in the vast tract of morass which bears the name of the Bog of Allen, and constitutes a prominent portion of central Leinster. See **ALLEN** (BOG OF). Most of the approaches to the town conduct through scenes of bleakness, sterility, and dreariness, peculiarly repulsive and depressing; yet the immediate environs, though quite destitute of any very striking natural feature, possess a comparative profusion of artificial decoration, and compose a general picture of a decidedly pleasing and even softly beautiful character. The noble, extensive, and richly-wooded demesne of Lord Charleville, adjoining the south-west side of the town, not only contributes a great and charming feature to the general landscape, but also contains within itself a series of very fine close views. See **CHARLEVILLE**. Durrow-Abbey demesne, situated nearly 3 miles to the north-north-west, and long the residence of the Stepney family, possesses interest as the site of one or two singular objects of antiquarian curiosity, but particularly as the scene of the mysterious murder of the late unfortunate Lord Norbury. See **DUNNOW**. Slagh or Sraghkearne-castle, situated on the banks of the canal, within a few minutes' walk of the west side of the town, is an old fortalice, built in 1588 by John Briscoe, an Elizabethan officer. The upper windows of this old tower are accessible by a spiral stone stair, and command a pleasing view of Lord Charleville's deerpark. The estate of Slagh, on which the fortalice stands, originally belonged to a family of the name of Kearney; and a part of their old mansion, inhabited by them prior to 1588, still stands adjacent to the tower. Other objects of chief interest within about 3 miles of the town, are the seats or villas of Brookfield-house, Clonad-house, Ross-house, Castlevue, Sereggan, Coleraine-house, and Silverbrook, the woods of Derryclare, Derrygonan, Scrob, Clonad, Bracklin, and Oe, and the ruins of Killurin church, of Ballycowan-castle, of Ballykilnurry-castle, and of five other churches and three other castles. A stone with date and armorial bearings in the castle of Ballycowan, was picked out of the wall by an enthusiastic local antiquary, and conveyed to his residence in Tullamore.

Progress of the Town.—“About 14 years ago,” said Sir Charles Coote in 1801, “Tullamore was but a very mean village, with scarce any better houses than thatched cabins, which were almost destroyed by accidental fire, occasioned by the launching of a balloon, and has since risen, phoenix-like, from its ashes to its present pre-eminence. It is certainly the best town in the county, and bids fair to be little inferior to any town in Ireland. The houses are all slated, built mostly two stories in height, and ornamented with window-stools and top-courses of a fine hewn stone. * * * Lord Charleville gives the utmost encouragement for building. He has hitherto invariably let leases for ever of the town plots, at 1s. per foot in front, and the tenant gets three lives of a reasonable proportion of the adjoining parks from 16s. to 20s. per acre. So rapidly has this town increased in wealth and consequence within these few years, that these parks now set for six guineas per acre, and are sought for with avidity at a still more enormous rent.” The improvement of the town previous to 1800 was probably more rapid than that of any other town in Ireland, and seems to have

been occasioned partly by the reaction which followed its calamity, but chiefly by the judicious, liberal, and stimulating encouragement of Lord Charleville; and though it has not been proportionally rapid till the present period, it has continued, on the whole, to be progressive and decided. First the opening of the Grand Canal, next the extension of that rock, next the introduction upon it of light passage-boats, and next the increase of its traffic by the introduction of steam navigation upon the Shannon, have successively exerted a beneficial effect upon Tullamore; and finally, the accomplishment of the project—so long desiderated, so often proposed, and so unaccountably delayed—of removing hither the county business from the miserable bog-environment village of Philipstown, has given a powerful and permanent acceleration to the town's prosperity. A curious fact, however, is that the best private residences in the town were built before the commencement of the present century.

Streets and Buildings.—The streets are regular, wide, and well-aligned; many of the shops and the private dwellings display a neatness, an amplitude, and a pretension, which would do credit to a place of much greater population and importance; and the general appearance of the town, not only as seen groupedly from without, but as examined street by street from within, is cleanly, modern, and respectable. The parish-church stands on a rising ground, and among some fine old trees, in the vicinity of the town; and is a highly creditable structure, built in 1818 after designs by the architect, Mr. F. Johnston. The old parish-church is now a ruin, and stands at Kilbride, about a mile from the town. Protestant religious service was long conducted in a chapel-of-ease built in 1726. The Roman Catholic chapel is a large and somewhat pretending edifice, but has a lumpy appearance, and produces an effect upon the fancy more striking than agreeable. The two Methodist meeting-houses are plain buildings. The principal schools are a free school, supported by Lord Charleville; a school in connection with the National Board; and a school in connection with the Baptist Society. An old horse barrack at the end of Barrack-street, is spacious, and—as appears from an inscription on the right pier of the entrance-gate—was erected in 1716. Within the upper rooms of the barrack, in 1761, a splendid entertainment was given to the townspeople, by the then Earl of Charleville, in honour of the coronation of George III. The gaol and the court-house—usually the most conspicuous objects in an Irish county town—are a singularly arresting and pleasing feature in Tullamore, standing adjacent to each other on a raised platform at the west end of the town, and displaying with great effect their respective styles of architecture, the one castellated and the other Grecian. The gaol is, of course, a new structure; it has from its first occupation, been kept in good order, and under sound regulations; and it contains 124 single cells, 5 solitary cells, 8 day-rooms and 2 for females, 8 work-rooms, 7 yards and 2 for females, 1 excellent steam-kitchen, 1 chapel of 8 divisions, 2 hospitals with each 6 wards, and 2 laundries. During 1843, the average number of prisoners was 121²/₃; the maximum number 160; the total number, inclusive of debtors, 950; the number of recommitments 26; and the total expenditure, £1,678 17s. 5¹/₂d. The Poor-law union workhouse is a conspicuous object in the vicinity of the town. The only other noticeable public building is the county hospital.

Poor-law Union.—The Poor-law union of Tullamore ranks as the 74th, and was declared on Sept. 16, 1839. It lies partly in co. Westmeath, but chiefly in King's co., and comprehends an area of

137,908 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 52,852. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop. in 1831, are, in co. Westmeath Rahugh, 1,736, and Kilbeggan, 4,759; and in King's co., Durrow, 2,484, Tullamore, 11,519, Killough, 4,019, Raham, 4,032, Ballycommon, 1,266, Killelconfert, 1,187, Philipstown, 3,409, Kilmonaghan, 3,358, Clara, 5,416, Rathfeston, 1,559, Killeagh, 2,399, Cappincor, 3,070, and Genshill, 2,609. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 8 and 24; and 5 of the latter are elected by the division of Tullamore, 2 by each of the divisions of Kilbeggan, Killough, Raham, Philipstown, and Clara, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The divisions of Rahugh and Kilbeggan lie within the barony of Moycashel; the division of Durrow lies partly in the barony of Moycashel, but chiefly in that of Ballycowan; * the divisions of Tullamore and Raham lie in the barony of Ballycowan; the division of Killough lies in the barony of Ballyboy; the divisions of Ballycommon, Killelconfert, and Philipstown, lie in the barony of Lower Philipstown; the divisions of Kilmonaghan and Clara lie in the barony of Kilcoursey; the division of Rathfeston lies in the barony of Upper Philipstown; and the divisions of Killeagh, Cappincor, and Genshill, lie in the barony of Genshill. The number of valued tenements in the Moycashel districts is 1,330, in the Ballyboy district, 789, in the Ballycowan districts, 3,207, in the Genshill districts, 1,407, in the Kilcoursey districts, 1,673, in the Lower Philipstown districts, 1,028, in the Upper Philipstown district, 224, in the whole union, 9,757; and of this total, 6,166 are valued under £5, 1,596, under £10, 702, under £15, 390, under £20, 256, under £25, 132, under £30, 166, under £40, 94, under £50, 25, and 255 at and above £50. The total net annual value of the property rated is £87,818 8s.; the total number of persons rated is 9,757; and of these, 2,137 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1, 1,851, not exceeding £2, 956, not exceeding £3, 673, not exceeding £4, and 583, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on April 13, 1840,—to be completed in June 1841,—to cost £5,950 for building and completion, and £1,265 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches, obtained for £585 of purchase-money, and £100 of compensation to occupying tenant,—and to contain accommodation for 700 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was June 9, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £2,651 1s. 1d.; and the total previous expenditure was £827 0s. 4d. The number of pauper inmates in Dec. 1842 was 291. The medical charities within the union are an infirmary at Tullamore, and dispensaries at Clara, Genshill, Kilbeggan, and Philipstown; and, in 1839-40, they received £214 7s. 9d. from subscription, £846 17s. 5d. from public grants, and £59 9s. 8¹/₂d. from other sources, expended £488 2s. 3¹/₂d. in salaries to medical officers, £160 7s. 5¹/₂d. for medicines, and £494 6s. 11¹/₂d. for contingencies, admitted 475 intern patients, and administered to 4,654 external patients. The infirmary at Tullamore serves for the whole of King's county;

* The portion of this division within Moycashel, says an official report of 1843, "is the small townland of Raheenbeg isolated in the barony of Ballycowan, King's county, to which it has been annexed by a proclamation of the Lord-lieutenant and council, dated 9th February, 1842, in pursuance of the General Valuation Act, 6 and 7 William IV.; but as this transfer does not affect the present registered electors, except that the period of registry shall expire in each case, it has been considered advisable to require the clerk of the union to distinguish the number, however few, of the tenements transferred."

and, in 1839-40, it received £711 17s. 4^dl., expended £748 8s. 1^dl., and admitted 475 patients.

Trade, &c.—Tullamore, in consequence both of its position on the Grand Canal, and its central situation in reference to the surrounding country, is a place of considerable business. It is the principal town and chief shipping station on the entire line of the canal, and besides being touched by all the boats in transit to Dublin from both Ballinasloe and the Shannon, it has swift iron passage-boats of its own in communication with the metropolis. Fairs are held on March 19, May 10, July 10, Oct. 21, and Dec. 13. All the usual handicrafts, stores, and other appliances exist for the accommodation of a great inland agricultural market, and for the supply of an extensive rural district with the miscellaneous goods of a general retail trade. The average annual amount of the sales of grain during the 10 years ending in 1836, consisted of 45,000 barrels of wheat of 26 stones per barrel, 35,000 barrels of oats of 16 stones per barrel, and 20,000 barrels of barley of 16 stones per barrel. A brewery and a large distillery have long been at work; and the linen manufacture was long ago introduced. The town has a savings' bank, and a branch office of the Bank of Ireland. In 1843, the Tullamore Loan Fund had a capital of £920, circulated £3,331 in 1,618 loans, realized a nett profit of £58 14s. 1^dl., and expended for charitable purposes £24. At the principal inn, post-horses and carriages can be hired; and at some other inns, cars may be had. A public car passes through the town, in transit between Birr and Mullingar. Tullamore is the head-quarters of the constabulary of King's county, and of one of the 5 districts of that force; the residence of a stipendiary magistrate; and the seat of the courts of assize for the county, of courts of quarter-sessions, and of courts of petty-sessions—the last on every Saturday.

Statistics.—Area of the town, 223 acres. Pop., in 1831, 6,342; in 1841, 6,342. Houses 1,061. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 43; in manufactures and trade, 565; in other pursuits, 754. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 159; on the directing of labour, 540; on their own manual labour, 579; on means not specified, 84. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,201; who could read but not write, 358; who could neither read nor write, 958. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 872; who could read but not write, 688; who could neither read nor write, 1,515.—Tullamore gives the subordinate title of Baron to the Earl of Charleville.

TULLAMORE-PARK. See TOLLYMORE.

TULLAMOY. See TULLOWMOY.

TULLANISKEN. See TULLAGHNISKEN.

TULLAROAN, a parish in the barony of Craughagh, 44 miles south-south-west of Freshford, and on the western border of the county of Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, 4; area, 12,359 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 3,962, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 3,631; in 1841, 3,490. Houses 535. Pop. of the village of Tullaroan, in 1831, 182. Houses 31. The original or uncorrupted name is Tullaghrohan; it is formed of two Irish words which signify a hill and a rivulet; and it aptly designates a district of hilly and much diversified surface, enlivened by the silver lines of numerous streams. Tullaroan lies within the extensive cantred of Grace's country, which belonged for centuries to the family of Grace; it gave the family one of their titles, and, on account of its central situation, was adopted as their principal residence; and, in this connection, it has often

borne the alias name of Grace's parish. It comprises 29 townlands; and is divided into two sections, called First Tullaroan, and Second Tullaroan. It consists of a series of hills round the borders, and of a large interior valley, in which a number of subordinate vales meet; and though not remarkably wet, is oftener washed by showers than the great central plain of the county. A rivulet rises on the northern boundary, runs southward through the interior, receives little tributaries from all the hills which surround the valley, and pursues its way southward, to fall eventually into the King's river. The Munster river runs along the western boundary, and separates the parish of Tullaroan from the county of Tipperary. One summit on the north-western boundary has an altitude above sea-level of 1,081 feet; one on the south-eastern boundary has an altitude of 700 feet; and four in the interior have altitudes of respectively 809, 942, 957, and 971 feet. Three-fourths of the surface "consist of hills, which enclose an uncommon fine vale of rich pasturable and meadow ground, opening to the south on the rich and well-planted country that lies between it and the southern mountains of the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, with Slievenaman rising majestically to the view, at about seven miles' distance. The landscape of the parish is as good as it is possible for a piece of ground without wood and water to be. There is a great diversity of surface in the vale; round these the hills beautifully undulate; between these, a number of small valleys run into a great vale, and which, if planted, would make a very fine appearance. The hills are all capable of cultivation to the top, and are part of a branch of hills which run in a western direction from this parish into the county of Tipperary for several miles. The vale consists of a fine aluminous soil, capable of the highest improvement, especially from the number of streams that run through calcareous beds. The calcareous earth that is to be found in many parts of it, must necessarily cause a great mixture of carbonate of lime, which is the most productive soil that can be found in this country. The soil of the hills consists of argillaceous clay and peat, every acre of which lime and marl could reclaim." A comparatively small aggregate of boggy and moorish ground lies dispersed in pedicles, and is all of a kind which can be easily reclaimed. There are no woods. Culin is almost everywhere found; and thin seams of coal occur. Limestone is not known to occur *in situ* within the great interior valley, but abounds in boulders along the course of the streams. Ferruginous argillite is the prevailing rock of the hills; and siliceous schist is raised in a few quarries.

Tullaroan being comprehended in the territory of Leinster, became, on the demise of King Dermot MacMurrough, the property of Richard, Earl of Pembroke, surnamed Strongbow, by whom the district subsequently termed Grace's Country, was, with other lands, bestowed on Raymond le Gros in marriage with Basilia de Clare, his only sister. It would appear that various small portions of this great territory were granted in fee, at an early period, though probably the paramount jurisdiction of the Grace family continued to be acknowledged. That powerful family had, for their principal seat, Courtstown-castle, in which noble building they continued to reside, with possession of the extensive tract emphatically denominated Grace's Country, until the year 1701, at which time was carried into effect an act of forfeiture, incurred by a zealous adherence to the disastrous fortunes of the second James. The history of this unexpected and ruinous forfeiture, unfolds one of the most sordid and malevolent acts of treachery presented by the annals of Irish topography, even in pages relating to the bitter animosities of the seven-

teenth century. Baron John Grace, of Courtstown, was a minor at the time the manor of Tullaroan was seized by the commonwealth, after the temporary triumph of the popular party, in the expulsion of the Stuart family. By a special ordinance of the lord-protector, however, he recovered that manor and other large estates; and these were specifically confirmed to him by the act of settlement on the Restoration. Steadfast in his principle of adherence to the Stuart family, he afterwards raised and equipped, at his own expense, a regiment of foot in the service of James II., and shared in the misfortunes of his party, on the utter discomfiture of that prince's hopes at the battle of the Boyne. Baron John Grace died in 1690, leaving, among other issue, Robert Grace, the next proprietor of Tullaroan. This Robert was lieutenant-colonel of his father's regiment of foot, in the service of King James; but the Courtstown estates were for some time secured to his family by the articles of Limerick, in which himself and his second son, John, were included. He died in 1691, leaving issue two sons, Oliver and John. Baron Oliver Grace, of Courtstown, survived his father only nine days, dying unmarried in 1691. He held, for a short period, the rank of major in the army of King James, when severe indisposition obliged him to retire to the south of France, after which he never saw his father, or even knew of his decease, having returned in exhausted health, a very short time preceding that event, and consequently subsequent to the ratification of the treaty of Limerick. In this treaty his father and his younger brother, as we have already seen, were included, though his fatal absence from Ireland necessarily precluded him from participating in its benefits. These circumstances were known only to his immediate family, and the utmost secrecy was observed respecting them, as certain ruin was evidently involved in the disclosure. Their marked and efficient exertions for King James against the prevailing government, and their great possessions were no ordinary incentives to confiscation. On his death the manor of Tullaroan, and his other estates, which, as he was ignorant of his father's death, he never even knew he had inherited, immediately passed to his next brother, John Grace, then of Courtstown-castle. In his undisturbed possession they remained till the year 1701, when a bill of discovery was maliciously filed against him by the Dowager Viscountess Dillon (the relict of his uncle, Sheffield Grace), upon his refusing to comply with her demand of £500, which she had endeavoured to extort from him by threat of this base disclosure. He was necessarily obliged, by this most infamous act, to set forth his title before the court of claims, where the treacherous informer had previously discovered the concealed circumstance of Oliver's survivorship. His estates were soon pronounced to have been forfeited by his elder brother Oliver, the presumed proprietor of them for nine days, who was found (under the general act of attainder against King James's adherents), to have been indicted and outlawed in the county of Meath, for bearing arms under that prince; which outlawry, owing to his absence from Ireland, on the surrender of Limerick, had never been reversed. Tullaroan and his other estates, thus forfeited, produced at that time an annual rent exceeding £9,000, and had been in the possession of the Grace family 530 years. The village of Tullaroan at present consists of a few cabins, and the neighbourhood entirely depends for interest with the traveller on the ruins of ancient buildings, and the tales of other times. To those who derive pleasure from traditional story, Grace's Country affords an almost exhaustless source of amusement. The various contests between the

Graces, the Fitzpatricks, the MacMurroughs, and other rival sects in the days of black rent and coigne and livery, before the power of the laws efficiently interfered in the adjustment of party quarrels, are still locally mentioned as events of importance to the feelings of the existing generation."

Courtstown-castle, the magnificent residence of the barons of Grace's Country, is separately noticed. See COURTSTOWN. A tradition prevails that the original pile, or Tullaroan-castle, occupied a different site from Courtstown-castle, and was destroyed in a hostile irruption of the Irish. Almost every townland contains a rath, a moat, a lis, a Druid's chair, or some other pagan remain of religion or defence. The most perfect one of the raths is situated in the townland of Courtstown, and consists of a central citadel of nearly half-an-acre in area, surrounded by a very deep fosse, and concentric exterior intrichments, enclosing an area of about 6 acres. Two other raths, supposed to have been "talk-moats" or places of assembly, are situated within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile of the large rath; and they are about 50 yards in diameter, and have burrows or mounds in the middle, and a step or swell in the ground along the side banks,—the whole enclosed with fosses. Another large rath occurs on the lands of Rathely-Grace, on the northern border of the parish; it is situated in the midst of fine undulating pasture hills, overlooking the valley of Clomanta on the north, and the valley of Tullaroan on the south; and it comprises a fosse-enclosed citadel of nearly two acres in area, and may still be traced, as to its exterior rampart, in very large banks and dykes across the adjoining fields. A moat or place of assembly, consisting of an artificial mound, 20 feet in height, and cut round with a tier of seats or steps, occurs within 50 yards of the old church of Tullaroan. The interesting ruins of Tullaroan church and Grace's chapel, forming one group of masonry, and both founded by the Grace family, are situated about $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile to the east of Courtstown-castle. "The architecture of the church exhibits nothing curious or uncommon, though many circumstances mark its antiquity. Its smallness, its semicircular as well as pointed arches and narrow oblong windows, seem to indicate that its construction was in the 12th century. The east and south exterior walls are still standing, but most of the north wall has been thrown down, and the high gable to the west is nodding to its ruin. The eastern window, consisting of two narrow oblong divisions, is still entire. An entrance through a pointed arch, and 3 windows, are to the south. The interior consists of a choir 35 feet by 18, and a nave 37 feet long, divided by a wall, through which is a pierced high pointed arch, supporting a belfry. In the choir there are two seats erected in the wall, which must have been constructed long after the church was built,—as the arches of them are beautifully turned, in the order of Henry VII.'s chapel, which Dr. Milner calls the second order of the pointed arch. Had the person who got these erected, also got the east window altered, and its arch made of the same order, Tullaroan church would have presented a singularly handsome appearance even in decay. There is a niche in the south wall near the eastern window terminating with a pointed arch at top, and at bottom with a concave stone for the purpose probably of containing the holy water. Beyond this niche is a small arched doorway leading from the church into Grace's chapel, which forms the southern wing of Tullaroan church, and produces in the general outline of the building the figure of a Greek gamma Γ , or two sides of an oblong. The dimensions of this chapel are about 27 feet by 17, and the workmanship of it is so excellent, that the exterior walls

are to this day almost uninjured, though for more than two centuries exposed to every vicissitude of weather. It has two narrow windows of pointed arches, adorned with labels to the east, a large window consisting of three similar divisions to the south, and to the west a window like those to the east, and a very richly ornamented entrance through a pointed arch. This doorway is profusely decorated with sculpture in bold alto-relievo. The exterior mouldings of a very deep architrave meet in a high point, surmounted with a large trefoil leaf, on either side of which are smaller trefoil leaves, that terminate an exceeding rich catenation work, formed from the interwoven stocks of the bearded corn-ears and trefoil leaves which project alternately from this vegetable chain. At the turn of the arch on each exterior side of the architrave, is a knot of four leaves curiously entwined, somewhat similar to a Stafford knot; and lower down, another description of knot with two leaves, and at bottom a large single rose. The intricate moulding of these flowers in Kilkenny marble, exhibits an astonishing degree of accuracy and delicate precision. A rose is also on each side of the large trefoil leaf already mentioned, as surmounting the architrave, and over this trefoil leaf stand the armorial bearings of the founder." In the village of Tullaroan, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile north of the church, are two handsome stone crosses, erected by the Grace family; and at a place about 2 miles distant, on the road to Kilkenny, is another stone cross.—Tullaroan parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CALLAN [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £513 4s. 4d. The Roman Catholic chapel is a well built structure, situated in the village of Tullaroan, and has an attendance of from 1,600 to 1,700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Freshford and Three-Castles. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 25, and the Roman Catholics to 3,685; and 4 pay daily schools had on their books 150 boys and 78 girls. A small portion of the quoad civilia portion—that portion, apparently, which contained the surplus population in the Census returns of 1831 over the returns of the Ecclesiastical Authorities—is included in the quoad sacra parish of Clomanta; and, in 1834, a pay daily school in this district was usually attended by about 45 girls in summer, and about 12 in winter. In 1843, a school for boys and a school for girls in the village of Tullaroan were salaried with respectively £15 and £8 a-year from the National Board, and had on their books 267 boys and 180 girls.

TULLAVIN. See TULLYVIN.

TULLIG, a village in the parish of Kilhallyowen, barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. It is situated amidst a bleak district of country, about a mile from the nearest part of the coast, 3 miles west-north-west of Carrigaholt, and 6½ south-west of Killee. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 269. Houses 50.

TULLIG-POINT, a small headland on the north coast of the parish of Kilhallyowen, barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. It is situated $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west by south of the village of Tullig, and 5½ north-east by east of Loop Head. Its altitude above sea-level is 189 feet.

TULLILEASE. See TULLAGHLEASE.

TULLIVIN. See TULLYVIN.

TULLOE. See TULLA.

TULLOGHAUGHT. See TULLAGHOUGHT.

TULLOGE (St.). See KILLALOGUE.

TULLOGHAAN. See TULLAGHAN.

TULLOGHALLEN. See TULLYALLEN.

TULLOGBIGLEY. See TULLAGHOBIGLEY.

TULLOGER. See TULLAGHER.

TULLOGERIN. See TULLAGHERIN.

TULLOGHMEELAN. See TULLAGHMEELAN.

TULLOHANBROGE. See TULLAGHANBROGE.

TULLOHERIN. See TULLAGHERIN.

TULLOW, or **TULLOPHELIN,** a parish in the barony of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, Leinster. It contains, on its western margin, a part of the town of Tullow; see next article. Length, southward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 7,889 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,688; in 1841, 4,478. Houses 730. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,459. Houses 398. The surface, in a general view, is pleasantly diversified, and consists of very good land. The highest ground is in the north-west, and has an altitude above sea-level of 386 feet. The river Slaney waters all the northern and the western boundaries, and descends while there from an elevation of upwards of 276 feet to one of 108 feet; and the rivulet Derreen flows along the western boundary, and has, about the middle point of its progress there, an elevation of 248 feet. The principal country residences are Ballymurphy-house, Coppenghous, Rathglass-house, Paulville-house, and Tullow-cottage,—the last the occasional seat of Robert Doyne, Esq.; and the principal antiquities are the ruins of Templemore church, the ruins of Coppengh-castle, the site of another castle, and the fort of Moatadower. The road from Dublin to Newtownbarry passes through the interior. Within the limits of Tullow, as we have stated them, lies the townland or quondam parish of Tankardstown.—Tullow parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £600; glebe, £32. Gross income, £632; nett, £581 18s. Patron, the Marquis of Ormond. The church was built in 1831, by means of a loan of £1,689 4s. 7½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; attendance 355. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Pubbledrum and Grange. In 1834, the inhabitants of Tullow, exclusive of Tankardstown, consisted of 500 Churchmen, 14 Protestant dissenters, and 2,092 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of Tankardstown consisted of 42 Churchmen, and 1,059 Roman Catholics; 4 daily schools in Tullow-proper,—one of which was supported by subscription, and one salaried with £20 a-year from the National Board—had on their books 378 boys and 68 girls; and 2 pay daily schools in Tankardstown had on their books 101 boys and 72 girls.

TULLOW, a market and post town, partly in the parish of Fennagh, but chiefly in that of Tullow, barony of Rathvilly, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the river Slaney, and on the road from Dublin to Wexford by way of Newtownbarry, 4½ miles south-south-west of Rathvilly, 7½ west by south of Carlow, 7½ south-west by west of Hacketstown, 8½ south by west of Balinglass, 10 north by west of Newtownbarry, 10½ west of Tinehelly, and 38 south-south-west of Dublin. The surrounding country is, on all sides, pleasantly diversified; and towards the south and the east, blends in noble perspective with the mountains of Wicklow. The land, over all the environs to a considerable distance, has a rich soil, is in a state of good cultivation, and displays the agreeable accompaniment of neat and comfortable, though small farm-houses. The Slaney is spanned at the town by an elegant stone bridge. The public buildings are a parish-church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a small monastery, a small convent, a fever hospital, a sessions-house, and several schools. The church and the Roman Catholic chapel are handsome modern structures, the former adorned with a

tower and the latter with a spire; and these shoot so aloft from the general mass of the town's architecture as to form striking features in the landscape, and to draw the attention to the town from a great distance in the surrounding country. The inmates of the monastery and the nunnery superintend three of the schools in the town. The fever hospital is within the Carlow Poor-law union, and serves principally for the mere town of Tullow; and, in 1839-40, it expended £198 19s. 1d., and admitted 228 patients. A dispensary attached to the fever hospital, serves for a district of 27,710 acres, with a pop. of 9,861; and, in 1839-40, it expended £76 10s., and administered to 1,705 patients. An old monastic establishment stood at Tullow; but hardly anything is known respecting it, except that its inmates followed the rule of St. Augustine, and that its possessions were granted, at some time subsequent to the general dissolution, to Thomas, Earl of Ormonde. "The castle of Tullow was erected late in the 12th century, by order of the Anglo-Norman government, under the inspection of Hugh De Lacy, Earl of Meath. This was held by Colonel Butler, in 1650, against Oliver Cromwell, but after a valiant resistance, was taken by the parliament forces under Colonels Hewson and Reynolds. As was usual in the ferocious wars of the 17th century, the reduction of the castle was followed by the infliction of detestable cruelties on the subdued garrison." The town has, for some time past, been in a prosperous condition. An extensive retail trade is carried on with the surrounding country. A considerable quantity of flour is made at the mills of Messrs. Doyle & Pinn. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on Jan. 20, April 21, July 10, Sept. 8, and Oct. 29. Post-horses can be hired at the inn. In 1843, the Tullow Loan Fund had a capital of £750, circulated £2,350 in 775 loans, realized a net profit of £7 1s. 2d., and belonged to 10 proprietors. Tullow is the head-quarters of one of the 4 districts of the constabulary force of the county; and it is the seat of courts of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions,—the latter held on every Saturday. The public conveyances in 1838 were a mail-car in transit between Newtownbarry and Goresbridge, a coach in transit between Dublin and Newtownbarry, and a coach in transit between Dublin and Wexford. Pop. of the town, in 1831, 1,929; in 1841, 3,007. Houses 530. Area of the parish of Tullow section, 58 acres. Pop., in 1841, 2,019. Houses 332. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 95; in manufactures and trade, 210; in other pursuits, 76. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 15; on the directing of labour, 216; on their own manual labour, 126; on means not specified, 24. Area of the Fennagh section, 38 acres. Pop., in 1841, 1,078. Houses 198. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 84; in manufactures and trade, 102; in other pursuits, 35. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 7; on the directing of labour, 95; on their own manual labour, 112; on means not specified, 7. "Theobald, the grandson and heir of Sir Edmund Butler of Rosera and Cloughrenan-castles, was created, in 1603, Viscount Tullowphelin. The titles of Ormonde and Ossory were likewise secured to him; but his lordship dying in 1613, without issue by his wife, the Lady Elizabeth Butler, only child of Thomas, tenth Earl of Ormonde, K.G., his line became extinct. Richard, the fifth son of the first Duke of Ormonde, was in 1639 created Baron of Cloughrenan, Viscount Tullow, and Earl of Arran, but died without issue male in 1685. These titles were in 1693 again revived in the person of Charles, the second and youngest son of the justly celebrated Thomas, Earl of Ossory, and

brother of the unfortunate Duke of Ormonde, who was attained in 1716. This Earl of Arran also died without issue male in 1738, when these titles became a second time extinct."

TULLOW, co. Dublin. See TULLY.

TULLOWBEG, a chapelry in the parish of Fennagh, counties Carlow and Wicklow, Leinster. See FENNAGH.

TULLOWGREEN, or TULLOWCRINE, a parish in the barony of West Idrome, 2 miles north of Leighlin-Brigge, co. Carlow, Leinster. Length, eastward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 5,899 acres, 33 perches,—of which 18 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches are in the river Barrow. Pop., in 1831, 1,344; in 1841, 1,492. Houses 224. The rivulet Dinane flows along the western boundary, separating the parish from Queen's county and the county of Kilkenny; over the whole of its connection with the parish, it runs upon lofty moorlands; and, at about mid-distance of its run along the boundary, it has an elevation above sea-level of 608 feet. The river Barrow traces the whole of the eastern boundary; and takes leave of the parish at an elevation above sea-level of 133 feet. A stream, formed by the confluence of three rivulets from the interior of the parish, falls into the Barrow, at the point where that river takes leave of Tullowgreen. The eastern district of the parish is part of the beautiful valley of the Barrow; but the central and the western districts are a prominent part of the great congeries of moorish and mountainous upland which lies round the junction-point of the counties of Carlow, Queen's, and Kilkenny. Gailows-Hill, in the interior, has an altitude of 974 feet above sea-level; and the summit of Cloughgrenan, a little beyond the northern boundary, has an altitude of 1,038 feet. The chief residence is Coolnakisha-house; and the principal antiquity is the ruin of St. Bridget's church. The roads from Leighlin-Brigge and Old Leighlin to Carlow and Dublin pass through the interior.—This parish is an appropriate rectory, in the dio. of Leighlin. The tithes belong to the dean and chapter of Leighlin cathedral. The perpetual curate of Old Leighlin is employed by the appropriators as stipendiary curate of Tullowgreen. The church was quite recently built by means altogether independent of any public fund. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 159, and the Roman Catholics to 1,199.

TULLOWHERIN. See TULLACHERIN.

TULLOWMAGRIMAH, or TULLOWMAGINNA, a parish, 3½ miles south-south-east of Carlow, and partly in the barony of Forth, but chiefly in that of Carlow, co. Carlow, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 2½. Area of the Forth section, 703 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches; of the barony of Carlow section, 3,360 acres, 20 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,111; in 1841, 1,125. Houses 178. Pop. of the barony of Carlow section, in 1841, 764. Houses 118. The surface consists of arable and pasture land of various qualities; it possesses a considerable amount of wood and other embellishments; and it is traversed by the road from Tullow to Leighlin-Brigge. The principal residences are Castletown-house, Rathcrogue-house, Green-house, Castle-lodge, Kilballyhue-house, Tinriland-house, and Linkardstown-house; the principal hamlet is Tinriland; and the principal antiquities are the ruins of a church, and of the castles of Ballyloo, Graigueahig, and Graigueaspiddoge.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of STAPLESTOWN [which see], in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £320 15s. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 350; and in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to chapels in the adjoining parishes. In 1834, the Pro-

testants amounted to 82, and the Roman Catholics to about 1,014; and 2 daily schools were supported partly by subscription and partly by aid from the National Board, and had on their books 161 boys and 176 girls.

TULLOWMOY, a parish, 3½ miles south-south-east of Stradbally, and partly in the barony of Ballyadams, but chiefly in that of Stradbally, Queen's co., Leinster. Length, southward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½. Area of the Ballyadams section, 677 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches; of the Stradbally section, 5,330 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 1,627, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 1,527; in 1841, 1,675. Houses 264. Pop. of the Stradbally section, in 1831, 1,491; in 1841, 1,499. Houses 235. The southern district and part of the central district are a portion of the Slievemary mountains; and the other districts are, in a general view, ornate champaign ground. The land varies in rental or annual value from 4s. to £3 per plantation acre. The highest ground is in the south, and has an altitude above sea-level of 1,079 feet. The rivulet Strid rises among the mountains near the southern boundary, and runs northward through the interior. The road from Stradbally to Carlow passes across the eastern wing. The principal residences are Raheen-alboun-house, Tullowmoy-house, Cloppook-house, and Fallow-cottage; and the other principal objects of interest are the ruins of two churches, a Druidical altar, a large cave near a burying-ground, the Piper's Pit, the Ass's Manger, the hamlet of Luggacurren, a Roman Catholic chapel, a dispensary, and a National school.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition and gross income, £300; nett, £283. Patron, the diocesan. There is no church; the incumbent is non-resident; and a curate receives a salary of £10 for performing the occasional duties. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Ballyadams and Rathaspeck. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 1,494; and a day daily school had on its books 27 boys and 3 girls.

TULLOWPIELIM. See **TULLOW**.

TULLOWROAN. See **TULLAROAN**.

TULLY, or **TULLYFERNE**, a parish in the barony of Kilmacrennan, co. Donegal, Ulster. Its west side contains the village of **MILLFORD**; and its east side contains some outskirts of the town of **RAMELTON**: see these articles. Length, south-south-westward, 7½ miles; breadth, from 1 to 5½; area, 16,612 acres, 10 perches,—of which 383 acres, 39 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 6,096; in 1841, 6,141. Houses 1,159. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 5,735. Houses 993. The surface extends from near the south base of Knockalla mountain, to a point about a mile south of Ballyyarr wood; it is bounded, over part of the south-east, by the small ramification of Lough Swilly, which goes up to the vicinity of Ramelton; and it has, on the western boundary, Lough Fern, a small part of the run of the river Lennan, and a long sweep of the upper portion of Mulroy bay. The northern district is bleak; the central district is dappled with cold and naked loughlets; and the southern district is pleasant, and possesses a considerable quantity of wood. Lough Fern has a surface-elevation above sea-level of 69 feet. The chief of the loughlets in the interior are Loughs Columbkil, Doo, and Nakey. The greater portion of the woods in the south is clustered into the groves of Ballyyarr and Drummonganah. The principal country residence is Ballyyarr-house. The roads from Letterkenny and Ramelton to Carrickart, Ros-

guil, and Rathmullen, pass through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **TULLYAGHNISH** [which see], in the dio. of Raphoe. Tithe composition, £500 12s. 8d.; glebe, £256. The Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 365. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 550; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killygarvan. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 296 Churchmen, 3,327 Presbyterians, and 2,755 Roman Catholics; 5 Sunday schools at Ballygay, Cairne, Millford, Brownow, and Tyrhoman, were usually attended by about 229 scholars; and 9 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £20 a-year, and occasionally £10 additional from the fund of Erasmus Smith, and two with graduated allowances from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 332 boys and 194 girls.

TULLY, **TULLOW**, or **BULLOCK**, a parish in the barony of Rathdown, 3 miles south of Kingstown, co. Dublin, Leinster. It contains part of the village of **CABINTERTY**: which see. Length, south-eastward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 3,285 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,385; in 1841, 1,207. Houses 192. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,181. Houses 178. The surface, in a general view, is a beautifully broken and tumulated tract of country, extending eastward from the base of the Three-Rock mountain, and profusely decorated with demesnes, groves, and villa-grounds. The road from Dublin to Enniskerry, by way of the Scalp, passes along part of the western boundary; the road from Dublin to Bray, by way of Cabinterty, touches the eastern boundary in the vicinity of Cabinterty; and much of the exquisite scenery commanded by vantage-grounds along these romantic roads lies within Tully. One very fine feature, extending across the centre of the parish, is the small and verdant vale called Glen-Druid, deriving its name from a cromlech or Druidical altar, and watered by a merry brook which brings down the drainage of the neighbouring hills, and carries it off to the sea by way of Loughlinstown. "Glen-Druid," remarks Mr. Fraser, "is also remarkable, as the commencement on this line of road (that from Dublin to Bray, by Cabinterty), of that lovely combination of grassy slope and fertile mead—of swelling knoll and verdant lea—of pastoral hill and fruitful dale—of smiling vale and gloomy dell—of rugged rock and wild ravine—of bleak mountain and copsed glen—of wood and water, which pervade the greater part of the county of Wicklow." Glen-Druid-house, adjacent to the glen, is the villa of Mr. Barrington. Cabinterty-house, adjoining the eastern boundary, is the residence of Miss Byrne, a descendant of the powerful sept of the O'Byrnes of Wicklow, who for centuries held large possessions and bore extensive sway within that county. Brenanstown-house, a little north of Glen-Druid-house, is the modern mansion of George Pim, Esq. Leopardstown-house, situated in a beautifully wooded and comparatively extensive demesne near the north-western extremity of the parish, was formerly the seat of Lords Castlereagh. "Adjoining the grounds of Waltersland, the residence of W. H. Smith, Esq., is a field called Silver-park, from the great number of silver coins and ornaments found there. On clearing the rocky ground, more than one hundred graves were discovered, together with numerous spear-heads, and other warlike instruments, confirming that a battle had been fought there; there were also discovered some urns of baked clay, containing ashes and burnt bones; and a small chamber, about a foot and a-half square, formed of four upright stones, with one on the top and one at the bottom." The principal seats, additional to those

we have named, are Murphystown, Lilliput, Sandyford, Burton-hall, Rockland, Glen-Druid-cottage, Meredith-lodge, Kingstown-house, Rockville, and Glenamuck-house. In the centre of the parish, and near the head of Glen-Druid, are the hamlet and the ruined castle of Carrickmines; and on the south-eastern border are the ruined church, the churchyard, the carns, and the two crosses of Tully. The original church is alleged to have been built by the Danes, and dedicated to their king and patron, St. Olave.—This parish is nominally an appropriate curacy, but practically a vicarage, and part of the benefice of MOSKSTOWN [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition belonging to the incumbent, £97 6s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £194 12s.; and are appropriate to the deanery of the cathedral of Christ-church. The Roman Catholic chapel at Cabintee has an attendance of 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Kingstown and Bray. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 213 Churchmen, 17 Protestant dissenters, and 1,156 Roman Catholics; and 2 daily schools at Clonkeen and Cabintee—the former of which was partially supported by subscription—had on their books 62 boys and 52 girls.

TULLY, or COGLANSTOWN, a parish, partly in the barony of Kilcullen, but chiefly in that of East Ophaly, co. Kildare, Leinster. It consists of four mutually detached districts, the most easterly or south-easterly of which is in the barony of Kilcullen, while all the others are in the barony of East Ophaly. Distance of the first district from the town of Kildare, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south by east; length, south-south-westward, $2\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$. Distance of the second district from Kildare, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north-west; length, northward, $\frac{3}{4}$; extreme breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$. Distance of the third district from Kildare, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east; length, west-north-westward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$. Distance of the fourth or Kilcullen district, 3 miles south-east; length, north-eastward, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; extreme breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$. Area of the Ophaly districts, 4,017 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches; of the Kilcullen district, 1,147 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,065; in 1841, 1,279. Houses 197. Pop. of the Ophaly districts, in 1831, 811; in 1841, 975. Houses 146. The first district contains Tully-house, the ruins of a church, and a considerable portion of Maddenstown bog. The second district consists of a main portion of the group of trappean uplands called the Redhills. The third district contains Rathbride-house, Erindale, Rosmore-lodge, and a graveyard. The fourth district contains Newpark-house, a graveyard, and an old castle.—This parish is a wholly appropriate rectory and vicarage, in the dio. of Kildare. The tithes belong to the see of Kildare. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 36, and the Roman Catholics to 1,053; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

TULLY, a small bay and an old castle in the parish of Innismacsaigh, barony of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. The bay projects half-a-mile westward from Lower Lough Erne, with a breadth which gradually diminishes from $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong; and its head is situated scarcely a mile east of the village of Church-hill. The castle stands on a broad promontory which invades the shore-line of Lough Erne immediately north of the bay; but it is distant about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile north-north-west from the head of the bay, and about the same distance north-east of Church-hill. The breadth of Lough Erne from the shore at the castle is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, $5\frac{1}{2}$ north-eastward, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ northward; and as it here spreads out its greatest expanse of water,

and displays its greatest profusion of islands, and is overhung by the richest portion of its hill-screens, the view of it from the castle is surpassingly brilliant and beautiful. "In its general character, as exhibited in its ruins," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "Tully-castle appears to have been a fortified residence of the usual class erected by the first Scottish settlers in the country—a keep or castle turreted at the angles, and surrounded by a bawn or outer wall, enclosing a court-yard. It is thus described by Pinnar in 1618, 'Sir John Hume hath 2,000 acres called Carrynroe. Upon this proportion there is a bawne of lime and stone, 100 feet square, 14 feet high, having four flankers for the defence. There is also a fair strong castle 50 feet long and 21 feet broad. He hath made a village near unto the bawne, in which is dwelling 24 families.' The castle was founded by Sir John Hume, who received an ample grant of land at the settlement of Ulster. It remained with his male descendants until the year 1731, when it passed through the female line into the possession of the Loftus family. It is now the property of the Marquis of Ely, who has a beautiful seat—Ely Lodge—in the immediate neighbourhood. The castle was destroyed during the rebellion of 1641, and was never afterwards rebuilt. At that terrible period, it became the refuge of a considerable number of the English and Scotch settlers in the country. The discontented Irish of the county having, however, collected themselves together under the command of Rory, the brother of the Lord Maguire, they proceeded to the castle on the 24th of December; and having commanded the Lady Hume and the other persons within it to surrender, it was given up to them on a promise of quarter for their lives, protection for their goods, and free liberty and safe conduct to proceed either to Monea or Enniskillen, as they might choose. With the exception of the Lady Hume, and the individuals immediately belonging to her family, the whole of the persons who had so surrendered, amounting to fifteen men, and, as it is said, sixty women and children, were on the following day stripped and deprived of their goods, and inhumanly massacred, when also the castle was pillaged, burnt, and left in ruins.

TULLY, a hamlet in the parish of Ballinakill, barony of Ballinabinech, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands in a singularly secluded situation, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Renvyle-house, $1\frac{1}{2}$ north of the upper part of Ballinakill Harbour, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-east of Clifden. A road leads direct to Tully and Renvyle from Galway and Oughterard, through one of the wildest and most sublime portions of Connemara, disclosing some of the most magnificent scenery of the western highlands of the kingdom, and, in particular, sweeping round the eastern and northern bases of Binabola or the Twelve Pins, and commanding close views of the ravines, the stupendous fissures, the glens, the impending cliffs, the frowning escarpments, and the soaring pinnacles of that grandly alpine group of mountains. A clean little inn has been fitted up at Tully by Mr. Blake, for the accommodation of tourists. The hamlet stands on the summit of a bill, whence a prolonged slope of land, which might easily be made arable, falls gradually off to the sea; it contains a National school, and a constabulary barrack; a little to the south of it stands a Roman Catholic chapel; and adjacent to it on the west lies Tully lake, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in length. The character of the surrounding scenery, or of that which occurs in the approaches to Tully, is noticed in the articles on RENVYLE, SALRUC, LEENANE, KILLERY, BINABOLA, and CONNEMARA; which see. Pop. of the hamlet returned with the parish

TULLYAGHNISH, or **TULLYAUGHNISH**, a benefice or parochial union, in the barony of Kilmacrennan, and dio. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. It lies on Lough Swilly and Mulroy bay, and consists of the rectories of **TULLY** and **AGHNISH**: see these articles. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 11,033. Gross income, £1,550 17s. 6d.; nett, £1,291 9s. 1d. Patrons, the provost, fellows, and scholars of Trinity college, Dublin. The incumbent holds also the benefice and prebend of Clondelhorky, in the dio. of Raphoe, but resides in Tullyaghnish. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church is in Agnish; and the other places of worship are two Presbyterian meeting-houses of the General Assembly in Agnish, one Presbyterian meeting-house of the General Assembly in Tully, two Reformed Presbyterian meeting-houses in Agnish, a Methodist meeting-house in Agnish, a Roman Catholic chapel in Tully, and a Roman Catholic chapel in Agnish. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 820 Churchmen, 5,225 Presbyterians, and 5,524 Roman Catholics; 25 daily schools had on their books 718 boys and 497 girls; and there were 5 Sunday schools in Tully and 1 in Agnish.

TULLYALLEN, a parish, partly in the barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath, but chiefly in the barony of Ferrard, co. Louth, Leinster. The Louth section contains part of the town of **DROGHEDA**: which see. Length of the Meath section, south-south-westward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 949 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches. Length of the main body of the Louth section, east-south-eastward, 4 miles; breadth, from ¾ to 3¼ miles; area, 7,344 acres, 22 perches,—of which 953 acres, 11 perches form the detached townland of Newtown-Stalaban, situated a little to the east of Drogheda, and 84 acres, 2 perches are tide-way of the river Boyne. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,399;* in 1841, 4,642. Houses 873. Pop. of the Meath section, in 1841, 130. Houses 23. Pop. of the rural districts of the Louth section, in 1841, 3,473. Houses 648. The narrowest part of the main body of the Louth section is at the east end, and contains the portion of the town of Drogheda; and the broadest part is very nearly at the west end. The rivulet Mattock separates the Louth section from the Meath section, and afterwards traces the western and the southern boundary of the former down to its confluence with the river Boyne; and that noble and majestic stream thence traces all the remainder of the southern boundary of both the main body and the detached district. The surface of the parish is pleasantly though not boldly diversified, and presents a large aggregate of beauty, both in natural feature, and in artificial decoration. Louth-Hill, overlooking the east bank of the Mattock, has an altitude above sea-level of 399 feet. The banks of the Boyne are charmingly featured; and boast here the possession of the ground on which the celebrated battle of the Boyne was commenced, and of the obelisk which was erected to commemorate that great event, and which indicates the place where the army of King William crossed the river. See **BOYNE**. In the vicinity of the obelisk are the spot where Duke Schomberg was killed, a spot called King William's glen, and various minute localities identified in record or by tradition with some memorable scenes or incidents of the battle of European liberty. On the east bank of the Mattock are the interesting ruins of the abbey of Mellifont and the chapel of St. Bernard. See **MELLIFONT**. The village of Tullyallen stands 2½ miles north-west by west of Drogheda, on the road thence to Kells; and the church stands about 7 furlongs west of the vil-

lage. Pop., in 1831, of the village of Tullyallen, 181; of the hamlet of Beg-of-Rath, 128. Houses in these, respectively 40 and 26. The principal country residences are Mattock-lodge, in the Meath section; Newtown-house, in the detached district; and Townley-hall, the fine seat of B. T. Balfour, Esq., in the main body.—This parish has incorporated with it the quondam parish of Mellifont, and is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Glebe, £8 6s. 8d. Gross income, £100 12s. 9d.; nett, £98 11s. 3d. Patron, the Marquis of Drogheda. The parish belongs to the Marquis of Drogheda; and is reported to be tithe-free. The church was built in 1817, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance, from 45 to 100. The Tullyallen and the Newtown Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively from 476 to 600 and 200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 186, and the Roman Catholics to 3,783; and 4 daily schools had on their books 196 boys and 122 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £12 a-year from the National Board; one, with £40 from Mr. Balfour of Townley-Hall; one, with £10 from the National Board; and one at Townley-Hall was supported by Lady Florence Balfour.

TULLYBRACKKEY, or **TULLABRACCA**, a parish in the baronies of Cosma and Small County, 2½ miles north by east of Bruff, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½. Area of the Cosma section, 2,045 acres; of the Small County section, 1,164 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according to the Census, 1,437, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 1,774; in 1841, 1,473. Houses 248. Pop. of the Cosma section, in 1831, 784; in 1841, 963. Houses 165. About one-fourth of the surface consists, in the aggregate, of rather indifferent land; but all the remainder consists of prime land. The road from Bruff to Limerick passes through the interior. On the west side of that road is Cahir-house; and adjoining Cahir is Rockbarton, the fine seat of Viscount Guilmamore. The grounds of Cahir contain some interesting ruins; its vicinity contains the ruins of Glenogra-castle; and the whole parish is a prominent southern portion of the circular section of rich plain, profusely sprinkled with rare and curious objects of antiquarian interest, and surrounding the romantic waters of Lough Gur. See **GUR**.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £280 10s. 6d.; glebe, £159 5s. Gross income, £439 15s. 6d.; nett, £375 1s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1819, by means partly of a gift of £1,107 13s. 10d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and partly of a donation of £1,107 13s. 10d. from Lord Guilmamore. Sittings 120; attendance 25. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 48, and the Roman Catholics to 1,803; and a pay daily school had on its books 58 boys and 22 girls.

TULLYCANNA, a village in the parish of Ambrosstown, barony of Barrie, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on the road from Duncormuck to Taghmon, 3 miles north by west of Duncormuck, and 9 south-west by west of Wexford. In its vicinity are a constabulary barrack and the ruins of a castle. Area of the village, 7 acres. Pop., in 1841, 123. Houses 28.

TULLYCORBET, a parish 3 miles north of Ballybay, and partly in the barony of Cremorne, but chiefly in that of Monaghan, co. Monaghan, Ulster. Length, south-south-eastward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 3. Area of the Cremorne section, 1,588

* The Census of 1831 does not notice the Meath section.

acres, 3 roods, 22 perches,—of the barony of Monaghan section, 6,324 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches,—of which 120 acres, 13 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,833; in 1841, 5,096. Houses 913. Pop. of the barony of Monaghan section, in 1831, 4,000; in 1841, 4,232. Houses 760. Some tracts of bog occur in the north, and an extensive tract occurs in the east; yet most of the parochial surface consists of very good land. Most of the water area lies in Loughs Corfin, Coohy, and Coogans; but the total number of lakes is nine. The principal residence is Mullan-house. The roads from Ballybay to Monaghan and Armagh pass through the interior. —This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £400; glebe, £63. Gross income, £463; nett, £425 15s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1831, by means of a loan of £850 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 50. The Presbyterian meeting-house at Bradox is attended by 370; the Presbyterian meeting-house at Cahans, by 430; the Scotch Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house, by 200; and the Roman Catholic chapel, by 1,200;—and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the last is united to the Roman Catholic chapel of Ballybay. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 244 Churchmen, 1,578 Presbyterians, and 3,178 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools at Corboy, Drumrock, Leon, Creagh, Tullycorbet, Corravally, and Drumlongfield, had on their books 422 boys and 236 girls. The school at Creagh was salaried with a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society; and that at Tullycorbet, with £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice. In 1843, a school at Corboy was salaried with £12 a-year from the National Board, and had on its books 55 boys and 47 girls.

TULLYCLEA, or BALLINAMALLARD (THE), a rivulet of the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, Ulster. It rises in the barony of Omagh; and runs about 10 miles south-westward through that barony, through the co. Fermanagh district of Magheracross, past the village of Ballinamallard, and along the boundary between the parishes of Torry and Derryvillane, to Lower Lough Erne at a point about 4 miles north by west of Enniskillen.

TULLYCRINE, a bog on the northern border of the barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. Area, 1,035 acres. "This bog," says the official report of Mr. Colbourne, "is bounded on the north and east by the Dunbeg river, on the west by Brislike bog, and on the south by high lands of Tullycrine; it is extensive and very irregular in its shape, producing but little in quantity, being narrow; it is mostly a firm bog, the wide parts only are wet, its greatest depth only 16 feet." Estimated cost of reclamation, £734 5s.

TULLYGOLINE, an estate of the Irish Waste Land Society, in co. Limerick, Munster. It is held under a different arrangement from that of the Society's other estates. The Society simply lent upon it the sum of £3,000,—to be laid out in improvements, according to their rules, and under their superintendence,—and to yield them, from the trustees of the estate, an interest of 7 per cent. As we omitted to notice, in their proper place, the other and more important estates of the Irish Waste Land Society, we may here insert a brief notice of them, and of the Society itself, from the work of Mr. and Mrs. Hall:—"This Society was established in the year 1836. It is incorporated by charter. During the first three or four years of its existence it made very little way; the directors knew comparatively nothing of the country; they had most unmanageable materials to deal with; a people averse to improve-

ments; and, above all, landlords whose apathy or distrust, whose unreasonable demands or expectations, formed an almost impassable barrier. Such disadvantages, although they operated largely in disheartening the shareholders generally, inducing many of them to withdraw, and threatening the Society with sudden death, are beginning to be overcome; and a certainty is now secured that at no distant period the parties interested will not only receive a fair return for the capital invested, but will enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that they have essentially promoted the welfare of Ireland,—not alone by the results they may exhibit, but as setting an example that will encourage others, by manifesting the importance to all parties of rendering available the abundant resources of the country. The Society have now four estates in hand under leases of 99 years, comprising in the whole 18,365 statute acres. Of these estates two (Ballinakill and Kilkerrin) are in the county Galway; one (Glensake) is in the county of Sligo; and the other (Tullygoline) is in the county of Limerick. Ballinakill is held under lease from Sir John Burke, Bart., of Marble Hill, Galway—a gentleman who has been described to us as a true patriot, who cordially co-operates with the Society in their plans of improvement. It comprises 1,366 acres; and is situated 7 miles from Loughrea, and 9 from Portumna. When the Society took it, in 1836, it contained only five tenants, occupying as many miserable hovels; and whose rental amounted in the aggregate to 50s. per annum—this being generally in arrear. Under the company the number of tenants has been increased to 40, having 32 acres now reclaimed—19 under crop, and increasing the quantity of reclaimed land every year, occupying 32 neat cottages, and paying a rental of £84 per annum. The number of tenants is rapidly increasing, and the houses are daily improving in conveniences and comforts. This was the first estate taken by the Society. The next was Glensake, in the county of Sligo, situate 8 miles from Ballina, and 9 from Töbercurry, and comprising 5,698 statute acres. In 1837, the number of tenants was no more than 7 holding small farms of from 6 to 8 acres each; paying, or rather being liable to pay, an aggregate rental of about £30. The tenants now amount to 44, occupying comfortable cottages, many of them holding farms of forty Irish acres, and paying altogether an annual rent of £230, with the prospect of a considerable increase as additional land is brought into cultivation. Kilkerrin, the third estate, is a very large tract of land (consisting of 9,562 statute acres), on the borders of the bay of Galway, and came into the hands of the company in August 1841, at which time there was not a foot of road on the property, and it was consequently almost impossible for any but a native to climb over the rocks, wade through the bogs, or traverse the dense fields of oats and potatoes growing along the coast. There were about 116 tenants holding under the landlord, and as many more under-tenants, the total population amounting to 1,100 souls, possessing cottages, boats, cattle, and other property, but the land was divided into the smallest patches, all intermingled with each other, so that none but the owner could know the right proprietor of each field. The rent agreed to be paid by the Society for this property was nearly covered by that paid by the tenants. The whole estate has since it has been in the company's possession, been accurately surveyed, valued, and divided into farms, consisting of a due portion of each kind of land, and is now re-let to the tenants on the estate, in farms proportionate to the number of acres they before held, and at such increased rent as suffices to insure a very fair return to the Society for the out-

lay and rental. Six miles of very good road have already been made by the Society. The Society and their managing director, Colonel Robinson, are very sanguine as to the results of their operations upon these three estates; and they appear—of late years at least—to be conducting them upon safe and sound principles; obtaining the assistance of rational and zealous agents; cultivating the good-will and not exciting the suspicions of the tenants; encouraging them to exertions by rewards and prizes for the best cattle, houses, and crops, establishing model schools in connection with the farms, and employing skilful practical teachers of agriculture. They have met with no obstacles which they could not overcome, and bear testimony first to the security with which capital may be invested in Ireland; next to the certainty of its yielding a fair return; and next to the vast advantages that must result to that country from its employment."

TULLYFERNE. See TULLY, co. Donegal.

TULLYGARVEY. See TULLAGHGARVEY.

TULLYHANOGUE. See TULLAGHANOGUE.

TULLYHAW. See TULLAGHAGH.

TULLYHOG. See TULLAGHOG.

TULLYHUNCO. See TULLAGHONHO.

TULLYLEASE. See TULLAGHLEASE.

TULLYLISH. a parish in the barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It lies on the western border of the county, and contains the village of GILFORD: which see. Length, southward, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$; area, 11,707 acres, 1 perch,—of which 43 acres, 32 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 10,501; in 1841, 12,600. Houses 2,142. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 12,017. Houses 2,038. The surface is beautifully diversified with undulations, hills, and winding dells, and vales; consists, in a general view, of good land, in a comparatively excellent state of cultivation; abounds in close scenes of a gently beautiful and truly romantic character; and presents a general joyous appearance of ornament, industry, prosperity, and comfort in the reciprocal connections of its own condition with that of the people. The river Bann passes westward through nearly the centre, in a capriciously sinuous course, along a valley of charming features, and between banks which are everywhere powdered, spangled, and brilliant with villas, gardens, groves, and bleaching-grounds. Three principal localities, both of beauty and of manufacture, along the course of the river, are the hamlet of Hall's Mills, in the east, noted so far back as a century ago, for a very extensive bleaching-green; the village of Gilford, in the centre, whose linen, flax-spinning, and bleaching trade may be regarded as a department or branch of the prosperous and interesting trade of Banbridge; and the delightful little village of Moyallen, in the west, whose environs, now exquisite for their ornament, and noted for their bleachfields and their vitriol-works, were formerly noted for the existence of a large, fallen, soil-covered forest of oak, ash, alder, and other trees. The Newry Canal traces the southern part of the western boundary, to the vicinity of the Bann, lends to the inhabitants its valuable advantages of communication, and passes away into the county of Armagh. Most of the canal's connection with Tullylish is between the 14th and the 15th locks. The Ulster railway likewise offers to the parishioners its rich facilities of conveyance. The church of Tullylish stands high over the river Bann, less than a mile south-east of Gilford. The principal seats within the parish are Moyallen-house, Stranmore-house, Moyallenville, Tullylish-house, Kernan-house, Leanderg-house, Milltown, Bannville, and Gilford-castle,—the last the seat of Sir William Johnston, Bart. Two small lakes—Loughs Kernan

and Drumaragh—occur in the south; and the former of these—about $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile in length, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in breadth, and nearly 20 feet in depth—was the scene of a most savage and infamous murder of nearly 40 Protestants, in the rebellion of 1641. "The fact," says the old chorographer of Down, was thus:—"Some time after the breaking out of the rebellion, Sir Phelim O'Neill sent fourscore Protestants from the county of Armagh towards Claneboys in this county. The bridge of Portadown being then destroyed by the rebels, these unhappy sufferers in all probability took their way by Scarva-bridge, then a noted pass from one county to the other. They were met by Captain Phelim M'Art M'Brien and his company of rebels; who not having patience to conduct them as far as Claneboys in the eastern part of the county, forced them on Lough Kernan, then covered with ice, where they all miserably perished. Of this tragical scene, there is yet a current tradition remaining among some of the ancient people of the parish; and about twenty years ago, several human bones were taken out of the lake, of which some were locked together, and with them some brogues and shoes, with other pieces of leather. However, let the reader take the whole account of it, as it stands in the deposition of Peter Hill, Esq.; sworn by virtue of a commission from the government on the 29th of May, 1645, who says 'that, about the beginning of March, 1641, fourscore men, women, and children, English and Scottish, were sent by direction of Sir Phelim O'Neill from the county of Armagh to Claneboys in the county of Down, where they were met by Captain Phelim M'Art M'Brien, and his company of rebels, most of his own sept, who carried and forced all these Protestants to a lough called Lough Kernan in the same county, and forced them upon the ice, both men, women, and children; that finding the ice so frozen that they could not be drowned, they forced them as far as they could on the ice; but not daring to pursue them for fear of breaking the ice under their own feet, they took the sucking children from their parents, and with all their strength threw them as far as they were able towards the place where the ice was weak, whereupon their parents, nurses, and friends, striving to fetch off the children, went so far that they broke the ice, and both they and the children perished together by drowning, all save one man that escaped from them wounded, and one woman.'—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dromore. Vicarial tithe composition, £152 16s. 5d.; rectorial tithe composition of four townlands payable to the vicar, £73 15s. 5d.; glebe, £60. Gross income, £286 11s. 10d.; nett, £200 19s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes of the other townlands than the vicar's four, are compounded for £269 11s. 8d.; and are appropriated to the deanery of Dromore. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church was built about 110 years ago, at a cost now unknown; and enlarged in 1827, by means of a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 850; attendance 800. The Presbyterian meeting-house which formerly belonged to the Synod of Ulster has an attendance of 800. The Presbyterian meeting-house which formerly belonged to the Secession Synod has an attendance of from 300 to 400. The Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of 50. The Friends' meeting-house has an attendance of from 80 to 100. The Bann and the Clare Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,000 and from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 3,862 Churchmen, 3,555 Presbyterians, 108 other Protestant dissenters, and 3,205 Roman Catholics; and 16 daily

schools—each of two of which was salaried with £8 from the National Board, one with £8 from the National Board and £4 from subscription, one with £12 from the National Board and £8 from subscription, and one with £7 from the Association for Discourteous Vice and £8 from subscription—had on their books 530 boys and 402 girls. In 1843, a National school at Bann was salaried with £20 a year from the National Board, and had on its books 97 boys and 62 girls; one at Ballinacarrick, with £15, and had 49 boys and 28 girls; one at Ballylough, with £12, and had 59 boys and 40 girls; one at Clare, with £12, and had 45 boys and 33 girls; one at Lisaliffy, with £8, and had 24 boys and 29 girls; two at Moyallen, with respectively £15 and £18, and had 75 boys and 60 girls; and two at Gilford, with respectively £12 and £10, and had 83 boys and 96 girls.

TULLYMORE, a demesne in the parish of Skerry, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north-north-east of Broughshane, barony of Lower Antrim, co. Antrim, Ulster. The mansion is a seat of Earl O'Neill; it is built of cut stone, and is plain, yet handsome; and it contains some good paintings. The demesne is well ornamented with wood, particularly elms and oak trees; and the gardens are well laid out, and comparatively extensive. The sept of the MacQuillans formerly possessed the surrounding district, and are said to have had a castle at Tullymore.

TULLYNAKILL, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Lower Castlereagh, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east by south of Comber, co. Down, Ulster. It contains the village of ARDMILLAN: which see. Its length, south-south-eastward, is $\frac{2}{3}$ miles; its breadth, exclusive of its portion of Lough Strangford, is 2 miles; but its breadth, inclusive of its portion of Lough Strangford, becomes its length, and is 3 miles; and its area is 2,923 acres, 1 rood, 22 perches,—of which 7 acres, 7 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,386; in 1841, 1,416. Houses 253. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,308. Houses 232. The surface lies along the west shore of Lough Strangford; consists, in general, of prime land; and is traversed across the west wing by the road from Newtown-Ardes to Killyleagh. The breadth of the strand of Lough Strangford within Tullynakill, or of the portion of its bed which is alternately covered and forsaken by the tide, varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile to very nearly 2 miles; and the isles and islets either within this strand, or on its seaward margin, are Wood Island, Watson's Island, Gull Rock, Downey's Rock, Bird Island, Duck Rock, Long Island, Rolly Island, Beagh Island, Calf Rock, Horse Island, and Mahee Island,—the last inhabited and comparatively large. In the northern district, adjacent to the strand, are some limestone quarries.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Vicarial tithes composition and gross income, £110 10s. 1d.; nett, £102 13s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the united benefices which constitute the corps of Kilroot prebend in the cathedral of Connor; and is non-resident in Tullynakill. The rectorial tithes belong to the see of Down; but the whole parish being bishop's land, no composition for these tithes appears to have been made. A curate receives a salary of £69 4s. 7d. The church was built in 1825, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 70. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 67 Churchmen, 1,314 Presbyterians, and 21 Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 37 boys and 33 girls.

TULLYNAWOOD, a lake in the parish of Keady, barony and county of Armagh, Ulster. It

extends north and south, lies within $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile of the southern boundary of the county, and measures about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in length. In its vicinity are the seats of Mountain-lodge and Dalkey-house.

TULLYOBIGLEY. See TULLAGHOBIGLEY.

TULLYRATH. See TALLERATH.

TULLYROE AND DOUGH, a bog of two denominations in the parish of Killeearagh, barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. It measures nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ miles in length; and extends southward from the vicinity of Kilkee, or of the head of Moore bay, to the vicinity of the estuary of the Shannon a little east of the entrance of Poolnasherry Harbour. Its area is 1,992 acres. The two denominations of the bog are mutually separated by a small and slender isthmus of sound land; and Tullyroe is situated to the south, and Dough to the north. "Dough bog," said the official report of Mr. Colbourne in 1814, "can be effectually drained at a small expense, by deepening the present stream (which discharges into Moore bay), sufficiently to receive the water from the new drains, which are levelled across in the best direction for draining; and with the surface drains, will consolidate the bog, and render it fit for cultivation. The summit of Dough bog is 116 feet above high water, which gives ample fall; and there is no difficulty to encounter in the drainage, except the wetness of the bog; this, however, will only require more time to cut the drains, as they can only be proceeded in by small cuttings, giving time between each cutting for the edges of the drains to get tolerably firm. The depth of this bog averages about 16 feet; the main drains will average 9 feet in depth; the cross or surface drains 4 to 5 feet deep, divided into patches of from 5 to 10 acres, and may be afterwards increased by covering some of the drains. Tullyroe bog discharges its water partly by the Dunaha stream into the Shannon, and partly into Poolnasherry Harbour; the new drains are laid out in the best direction, and the surface drains must be numerous, as the bog is very wet. The summit of this bog is 131 feet above high water, and its average depth about 17 feet. The estimated expense of draining Tullyroe and Dough bogs is £2,271 6s. 5d."

TULLYRUSK, a parish in the barony of Upper Massarene, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-north-east of Glenavy, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, westward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 4,779 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,300; in 1841, 1,304. Houses 237. The surface is very diversified in character, but, in a general view, is upland and pastoral. The magnificent panorama-viewing mountain, Devis, whose summit overlooks the town of Belfast on the east, and has an altitude of 1,567 feet above the level of the sea, sends down its western skirts and offshoots within the eastern border of Tullyrusk. Various vantage-grounds within the parish command extensive and superb views of the broad waters and emerald shores of Lough Neagh. A bog of about 100 acres in extent lies within the parish, and is known as the Brown Moss. The parochial area is distributed among the 4 townlands of Budor, Dunkiltrod, Tullyrusk, and Knockern. The road from Lisburn to Antrim passes through the interior. The principal hamlets are Fourscore, Dundrod, and Knockern. The old church of Tullyrusk appears to have measured about 62 feet by 17, but is all removed except the foundations. Around its site is a burying-ground, still in use.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of GLENNAVY [which see], in the dio. of Connor. Vicarial tithes composition, £55 6s. 11d.; glebe, 18s. 5d. The rectorial tithes possess double the intrinsic value of the vicarial, yet are compounded for £15 15s.;

and they are inappropriate in the Marquis of Hertford. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,153 Churchmen, 659 Presbyterians, 60ther Protestant dissenters, and 662 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 105 scholars; and 4 pay daily schools were usually attended by about 121 scholars.

TULLYVERY, a village in the parish of Killyleagh, barony of Dufferin, co. Down, Ulster. Area, 15 acres. Pop., in 1841, 752. Houses 84. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 41; in manufactures and trade, 62; in other pursuits, 5. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2; on the directing of labour, 39; on their own manual labour, 67.

TULLYVIN, a village in the parish of Kildrumsherdin, barony of Tullaghgarvey, co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Cootehill, on the road thence to Cavan. Within about a mile of it are Tullyvin-house, the seat of M. J. Boyle, Esq.; Rakenny, the seat of T. L. Clements, Esq.; Retreat, the seat of C. J. Adams, Esq.; Ashfield-lodge, the seat of Col. Henry Clements; Fort-Henry; Wood-lodge; Laurel-lodge; Vicars-hill; Drumshiel-house; and Carrick-cottage. A fair is held at Tullyvin on May 4. Area of the village, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 112. Houses 20.

TULLYVIN, or **TULLAGHMIN**, the unknown site of an ancient monastic or ecclesiastical establishment, in the barony of Fermoy, co. Cork, Munster. Monastic annalists allege that the establishment was an abbey, founded in the 7th century by St. Molagga.

TULSK, a post village, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon, Connaught. It stands at the intersection of the road from Roscommon to Boyle, with the road from Longford to Ballaghaderreen and Swineford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Elphin, $5\frac{1}{2}$ west of Strokestown, 8 south-east of Frenchpark, $9\frac{1}{2}$ east of Castlereagh, $9\frac{1}{2}$ north by west of Roscommon, $15\frac{1}{2}$ west-north-west of Longford, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ west-north-west of Dublin. Adjacent to the village are the lodge of Fitzstephen French, Esq., the proprietor of the immediately surrounding lands,—and Cargin-house, the seat of D. Kelly, Esq.; within 2 miles are Foxborough-house, the seat of Mr. Taaffe,—Clonnyquin-house, the seat of William French, Esq.,—Toomona-house, the seat of another gentleman of the name of French,—and Rosmore-house; and at the distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-west are Rath-Croghan and Relickna Riagh,—places remarkable for caves, ancient burying-grounds, and some rude remains which tradition associates with the history of the kings of Connaught. An extensive tract of country around Tusk, and extending from the barony of Roscommon into the neighbouring baronies, is reputed to be one of the richest large tracts of land in Ireland; and the portion of it which immediately surrounds the village, is believed to be the most fertile and luxuriant. "The country is almost destitute of timber, or even thorn hedges, and the few seats appear as specks in the immense space, everywhere perceivable from the open nature of the country. The large grazing farms, stocked with the best description of sheep and cattle, the long and gentle swelling ridges into which the surface is thrown, with the intervening low flats of brown marsh and dark bog, while they show the sad apathy and carelessness of the farmers, serve to heighten the depth of the surrounding verdure." A small stream passes through the village; and is here spanned by a bridge. Tusk was formerly a place of importance, and possessed a somewhat celebrated abbey, and one of the strongest castles in Ireland; but it is now a decayed and poor village,

and contains nothing more remarkable than one shop, a schoolhouse, a constabulary barrack, and the ruins of its ancient abbey. "The castle," says Mr. Weld, "is reported to have been built about the year 1406, by O'Connor Roe. When the Earl of Kildare, in the year 1499, led his forces into Connaught, he threw garrisons into the four castles of Athlone, Roscommon, Tusk, and Castlereagh. In Moryson's Itinerary, the castle of Tusk is also mentioned as one of the strong places in the county of Roscommon, which were maintained at the charge of Queen Elizabeth. The five principal castles at that period were those of Roscommon, Athlone, Tusk, Boyle, and Ballinasloe.—The abbey, situated at a short distance from the bridge, is merely separated from it by a piece of low waste ground, over which there is a free passage; and on the opposite side of the building, an extensive cemetery spreads under the ruins, in which, though still in common use, the graves are few in proportion to the space assigned to them. Mr. Archdall, in his *Monasticon*, describes the abbey as still pretty entire, though in ruins. The walls of the church, and of some of the dependencies of the abbey, are indeed still standing; but the only part which attracts attention at first view, is that on the side next the bridge, where two pointed arches, inserted in a massive wall, and resting upon an intermediate round pillar, still remain in perfect preservation. Whether these arches were intended to open a communication with a small aisle, or with a chapel contiguous to the church, appears questionable; for openings into an aisle, of the length off the wall in which they are placed, it might have been supposed that a third arch, or even a fourth one, might have been found expedient; whilst a double portal, as a mere entrance to a chapel, appears to have been an unusual style of construction. Whatever might have been their purpose, the arches were admirably executed, as their complete preservation to the present day sufficiently testifies. The faces are bevelled and indented, but there were no sculptured ornaments; the pillar is built of stones laid in regular courses, much in the style of some in the abbey of Boyle. The capital is octagon, with rounded plain moldings, projecting considerably. These arches are not more than about 8 feet in span, yet their effect in the ruin is striking; the proportions appeared to me very pleasing. No other parts of the ruins are of a character to attract much notice, except it be the east window of the church, the stone casings of which were entire; but the mullions had either fallen out or been wilfully removed. Several tombs had been erected within the walls of the church, the most remarkable one amongst which belonged to the Plunket family, with an inscription dated 1670. Mr. Archdall says that little is known of the history of this abbey; but it is supposed to have been founded by M'Duill or O'Dowell, as late as the 15th century, and to have been given to the Dominican friars.—Tusk was incorporated by charter of 14 Charles II. The corporation was styled 'The Portreeve, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Tusk,' and consisted of a portreeve, 15 free burgesses, and a commonalty; but it became extinct at the Legislative Union,—it had no property,—and it does not seem to have ever performed any duty except the sending of members to the Irish parliament. The £15,000 of compensation for disfranchisement at the Legislative Union, was granted to James Caulfield, Esq., guardian of Sir George Caulfield, then a minor. Fairs are held at Tusk on March 31 and Nov. 18. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Saturday of every month. Area of the village, 7 acres. Pop., in 1841, 133. Houses 21.

TUMNA, TOOMNA, or TOEMONIA, a parish in the barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It extends along the right bank of the river Shannon, from a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Lough Allen, to the immediate vicinity of Carrick-on-Shannon. It contains the village of **BATTLE-BRIDGE**: which see. Length, south-south-westward, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; area, 9,188 acres, 3 roods, 13 perches,—of which 77 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches are in small lakes, 730 acres, 27 perches are in the river Boyle and its lacustrine expansions, and 163 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches are in the river Shannon. Pop., in 1831, 4,451; in 1841, 4,180. Houses 738. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 4,033. Houses 714. The principal lacustrine expansion of the Boyle river within the parish is the comparatively large and intricate Lower Lough Oakport. The chief of the small lakes is Lough Shanballybaun, and lies north of Lough Oakport. The northern and narrow district of the parish is nearly all bog; and both this and the other districts are nearly all identical, in history, physical character, and georgic condition, with the estate of **COOTEHALL**: see that article. The surface, in a general view, consists of hills, chiefly of limestone gravel, and abounding with good soils, interspersed through bogs; and by lowering some of the water-courses, and opening a free passage for the pent-up stagnant pools in the bogs, several hundred acres of valuable surface were brought into use during the few years preceding 1830, and were then producing corn, potatoes, and meadow-grass, and sustaining the tread of cattle in places which, a brief period before, no man could traverse without the risk of sinking to the arm-pits. In 1830, the reclaimed bog and marsh land was worth from 10s. to 15s. per acre a-year; and the sound ground on the hills was chiefly under oats and potatoes. "Flax," said Mr. Weld in that year, "used to be grown here to a considerable extent, whilst the linen manufacture flourished, but the cultivation at present is very limited. Wheat is raised only in small quantities. The pastures were, to all appearance, very poor, and overrun with rag-weeds, owing to the mistaken practice which is so prevalent amongst the small farmers here, as well as in other parts of the country, of taking the utmost from the soil in successive crops of potatoes and grain, and then leaving it to throw up grasses naturally." A considerable detached district of the parish of Ardcarne lies isolated in the centre of the parish of Tumna. The road from Carrick-on-Shannon to Boyle, and the roads from Battle-Bridge to Boyle and to Sligo, traverse the interior. A monastery for Dominican friars was founded at Tumna by O'Connor; and, by an inquisition in the 28th year of Queen Elizabeth, it was found to have passed into the possession of the friars of the third order of St. Francis, and to be endowed with a church, a cemetery, a quarter of arable and pasture land, and the appurtenances and tithes adjacent to the friary, valued at 10s. a-year.—Tumna is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **ARDCLEAR** [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £70; and the latter are inappropriate in Viscount Lorton. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated at Cootehall; but the attendance upon it is not distinctly enough returned. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 247, and the Roman Catholics to 4,475; and, in spite of the populousness of the parish, there was no school.

TUMORE, or TOOMOUR, a parish in the barony of Corran, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Ballymote, co. Sligo, Connaught. Length, in the direction of north-west by north, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from 1 to $\frac{3}{4}$; area, 10,834 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches,—of which 101 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches are water. Pop., in

1831, 3,388; in 1841, 3,319. Houses 576. The surface extends from the boundary with co. Roscommon to the immediate vicinity of Ballymote; and it is prevalently bleak, yet has some warm spots, and presents great variety of character. The southern district comprises part of the Carlow mountains; but does not possess any of their loftier summits; yet a summit 1,062 feet of altitude above sea-level, is situated only about 5 furlongs beyond the eastern boundary. The principal of the small lakes containing the water area of the parish are Loughs Feenagh, Davena, Templevane, Corrado, Drumskeagh, and Ballinacurrow. The chief residences are Mount-Dodwell and Battlefield-house. The principal hamlet is Kesh; and this contains a Roman Catholic chapel and a constabulary barrack. The road from Ballymote to Boyle passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **ENLACHFAD** [which see], in the dio. of Achonry. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £170, and the rectorial for £124 5s.; and the latter are inappropriate in Sir Henry Montgomery. The Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 30. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Drinnart. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 102 Churchmen, 36 Presbyterians, and 3,367 Roman Catholics; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 a-year from the London Hibernian Society, and the other with £12 from the National Board, and advantages worth about £3 from Lord Kingstown—had on their books 141 boys and 65 girls. In 1843, a National school at Templevane was salaried with £12 from the Board, and had on its books 67 boys and 35 girls; and one at Kesh was salaried with £15, and had 86 boys and 60 girls.

TUMORE, co. Mayo. See **TOWNMORE**.

TUNNYQUIN, a hamlet in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon, Connaught.

TUNS (THE), a cluster of rocks in the barony of Bargie, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-east of the Great Saltee Island, and $\frac{1}{2}$ west-south-west of Carnore Point, co. Wexford, Leinster.

TUOUGH. See **TOWOCH**.

TUOMORE. See **TOWNMORE** and **TUMORE**.

TUOSIST, KILMACALOGUE, or KILNICHAELOGUE, a parish in the barony of Glanerought, 11 miles south-west by west of Kenmare, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, south-westward, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$. Area, 39,341 acres. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 6,208; but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 6,376; in 1841, 7,485. Houses 1,254. The surface includes very nearly all the portion of the south-western screen of the Kenmare estuary, which belongs to co. Kerry; and is bounded, on the north-east, by the glen of the rivulet Sheeny,—along the south-east, by the summit-line of the Caha mountains,—on the south-west, by the artificial boundary-line with co. Cork,—and, along the north-west, by the Kenmare estuary. It is extremely rugged, surpassingly wild, and both crowdedly and loftily upland; and may be summarily described as a chief and dense portion of a vast congeries of savage mountains, intersected by short glens, and skirted along the Kenmare estuary by a narrow band of practicable ground. Its scenery is prevalently grand and mighty, and occasionally romantic or boldly beautiful. The summit of Hungry Hill is at the southern extremity of the south-eastern boundary, and has an altitude above sea-level of 2,249 feet. See **HUNGRY**. The summit-line of the Caha mountains extends along the whole of the south-eastern boundary, northward from Hungry Hill; and is pierced at one place by a recently-formed

tunnel, which conducts into Kerry the new road from Glengarriff to Kenmare. The principal mountain-summits in the interior are those of Drum, Knockgarron, and Glenkeagh. The principal hamlets are ARDGROOM and ARDEA: see these articles. Ardgroom harbour projects from the Kenmare estuary on the boundary between Tuosist and co. Cork; and is noticed conjointly with the hamlet of Ardgroom. Kilmacalogue harbour opens nearly a mile north-east of the north side of the entrance of Ardgroom harbour, penetrates the parish east-south-eastward to the extent of 2½ miles, and possesses excellent anchoring-ground in 3 or 6 fathoms, and with a complete circuit of shelter. "When you are in the mouth of this harbour," says Dr. Smith, "you may run holdly up, keeping a south-east by east course, which carries you clear of a sunk rock, which is known by the sea breaking over it, facing a point about half-a-mile distant, and opposite the church of Kilmackeloge. The western point, called Calaris, may be kept as close aboard as you please; after doubling which, you may anchor in 8 or 10 fathoms water, clean ground, or may run up as far as a small high island, fronting the harbour's mouth, called Dutch Island, where there is good anchorage, and safe riding on either side of it. But just abreast of this island, the bottom is not very clean; but in all other places round it, and between it and the mainland on either side, there is clean holding-ground, in 6 or 7 fathoms water. From the said island, as far up as the tide flows, you may safely anchor in the middle of the channel, in from 8 to 3 fathoms, or run aground on banks of ooze, slab, and gravel, and be safe without anchor or cable. This is also a very proper place to greave or careen a ship in, if occasion requires. In the entrance on the larboard, as you sail in, you will observe a high earthen cliff, from the lower point of which is a rock, uncovered at low water, but visible during the flood, by the sea breaking over it; to avoid which, the opposite shore is to be kept nearest on board. There are several fine creeks and nooks in this harbour, where even large ships may lie aground to their bends in slab, or may moor head and stern, or between all-fours." "The greatest part of the parish of Tuosist," says the same writer, "except some arable land near Ardea-castle, and some parts about Kilmackeloge, is almost one continued rock, terminated with bog, affording very indifferent food for cattle, and it is justly esteemed the least profitable and most irreclaimable land in the whole county. The greatest part of the parish was formerly the estate of the O'Sullivan's, whose residence in these parts was at the castle of Ardea, pleasantly and boldly situated in a romantic manner on an high cliff, inaccessible from the sea, commanding an extensive prospect of the river of Kenmare. Towards the bottom of the harbour of Kilmackeloge is also the residence of a branch of the O'Sullivan's, called MacFinnen Duff, near whom lives Mr. Silvester O'Sullivan, whose house is pleasantly situated between two rivulets, which joining soon after, form a considerable stream, that discharges itself into the above-mentioned harbour. Near this place is a considerable fresh-water lake, called Lough Quinlan, in which are some small floating islands, much admired by the country people. These islands swim from side to side of the lake, and are usually composed at first of a long kind of grass, which being blown off the adjacent grounds about the month of September, and floating about, collect slime and other stuff, and so yearly increase until they come to have grass and other vegetables grow upon them. This lake is the head of one of the above-mentioned rivulets, which afford fine trout, and salmon of a most excellent flavour."—This parish is a rectory, and part of

the benefice of KENMARE [which see], in the dio. of Ardref and Aghadoc. Tithe composition, £228 13s. 7½d.; glebe, £4 4s. The church is a ruin. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,200 and 350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapels of Kenmare and Templenoe. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 25, and the Roman Catholics to 6,673; and 3 pay daily schools had on their books 113 boys and 23 girls. In 1843, one National school at Daurus was salaried with £15 a-year from the Board, and had on its books 93 boys and 34 girls; and one at Laragh was salaried with £15, and had 105 boys and 33 girls.

TURANEY, or TIRANNY, a barony on the western border of the county of Armagh, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by the county of Tyrone; on the east, by the barony of Armagh; on the south, by the county of Monaghan; and, on the west, by the counties of Monaghan and Tyrone. Its length, in the direction of south by east, is 13½ miles; its breadth is from 2½ furlongs to 3½ miles; and its area is 27,397 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches,—of which 152 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches are water. The river Blackwater traces much of the western boundary and the whole of the northern boundary; so that the right side of the pretty valley of that river is almost strictly identical with all the northern half of the barony. The Ulster Canal extends southward along the western border, over nearly two-thirds of the entire length of the barony, and often in the very near vicinity of the Blackwater. The southern extremity of the barony is mountainous and wild; but the other districts bear a close resemblance, in at once configuration, soil, and culture, to the rich and fertile main body of the county. The land is fertile; the farms are tolerably well divided; and the agriculture is in an improved and comparatively good condition. A tract around Tynan, and thence toward Armagh, possesses a good limestone soil.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Derrynoose, Eglis, Keady, and Tynan. The principal villages are Tynan and Middleton. Pop., in 1831, 16,471; in 1841, 16,450. Houses 2,966. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,132; in manufactures and trade, 708; in other pursuits, 229. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 62; on the directing of labour, 771; on their own manual labour, 2,220; on means not specified, 16. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,547; who could read but not write, 1,720; who could neither read nor write, 2,790. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 980; who could read but not write, 2,603; who could neither read nor write, 3,861.—Turaney lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Armagh. The total number of valued tenements is 2,652; and of these, 1,032 are valued under £5,—892, under £10,—372, under £15,—151, under £20,—61, under £25,—31, under £30,—33, under £40,—17, under £50,—and 43, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £20,373 11s. 2d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1840 were £1,253 19s. 5d., and £1,073 6s. 2d.,—and under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, £1,379 8s. 5d., and £1,069 15s. 1d.

TURBOT-ISLAND. See TARBET.

TURBOTSTOWN, a hamlet in the parish of Mullingar, barony of Moyashel and Magheradenison, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands on the western verge of the parish, and near the road from Mullingar to Ballinacragh, 2½ miles west-north-west of Mullingar. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Meath takes designation from Turbotstown, and has chapels here and at Faughalstown.

TURGESIUS' FORT, a conspicuous artificial mound, on the summit of a hill near the head of Lough Derravaragh, barony of Demifore, co. Westmeath, Leinster. The traditions of the surrounding country assert it to have been constructed by a Danish chief of the name of Turgesius.

TURIN. See **RATHCONNEL**.

TURK, or **TOAC**, a lake, a mountain, a residence, and a waterfall, in the northern district of the barony of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, Munster. The lake is now better known as the middle one of the three celebrated lakes of Killarney. See **KILLARNEY (LAKES OF)**. The road from Killarney to Kenmare passes up the right bank of the lake, and under the north and the west skirts of the mountain, and commands excellent views of the scenery of both, particularly of the lake. The mountain is interposed between the lake and the lumpsish, lofty, and conspicuous mass of Mangerton, and it screens and even precipitously overhangs the lake's south shore. Though figuring somewhat diminutively when seen from a distance and grouped with its immediate and bulky neighbour, Mangerton, yet when seen from a boat on the bosom of the lake, it appears soaring, magnificent, and sublime,—its precipitous brow, its almost mural sides, and its steeply descending skirts appearing sheeted with wood, from the lofty sky-line down to the water's edge. The residence of Turk, or Turk-cottage, a private retreat of Mr. Herbert, is situated at the eastern extremity of the lake, amidst beautifully-disposed and well-kept pleasure-grounds, and contains a miscellaneous library, and several neat though small apartments. The waterfall occurs about a furlong south-east of the cottage, in a chasm between Turk mountain and Mangerton; it is formed by the rivulet which flows from the Devil's Punch Bowl, and bears the horrible name of the Devil's Stream; and it is a descent of about 60 feet, and, in rainy weather, exhibits a continuous sheet of foam from its platform sheer down to the basin. "This cataract, after falling into a deep and gloomy reservoir below, hurries impetuously along the bottom of a rocky glen, and passing beneath a small bridge of Gothic arches, mingles its waters with those of the lake. One side of the glen is completely perpendicular, and richly clothed with larch and fir, planted by Colonel Herbert. Owing to the extreme perpendicularity of the sides of the glen, immediately near the waterfall, the men employed in planting the firs were obliged to be lowered by ropes from the top, carrying the young trees with them, and seeking for a bed of earth of sufficient depth to protect their roots; and in this tedious, expensive, and dangerous manner, Turk Cascade has been so improved by human aid, that the majority of strangers would prefer it to O'Sullivan's Cascade on the Lower Lake, or Derry-Cunmyhly waterfall on the Upper." [Guide to Killarney.]

TURLOUGH, a parish in the barony of Carra, 3½ miles north-east by east of Castlebar, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, 8½ miles; extreme breadth, 5½; area, 24,506 acres, 3 roods, 6 perches,—of which 368 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches are in Lough Conn, 1,483 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches are in Lough Cullen, and 396 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 6,929; in 1841, 7,430. Houses 1,332. The northern district is mountainous; the north-eastern district, southward from the head of Lough Cullen, is an expanse of bog; and the central and southern districts are much diversified in both configuration and soil, but, on the whole, comprise a large proportion of good arable and pasture land. The Pontoon is on the northern boundary, at the isthmus between Loughs Conn and Cullen. See **PONTON**. The scenery of the northern district is

intricate, romantic, powerful, and replete with well-defined and imposing character. The summit of Bennevagh is the highest ground, and has an altitude of 1,208 feet above sea-level; but both this mountain and the other uplands of the north are only frontier portions of the great and lofty mountain congeries of north-western Mayo, and are overhung at a brief distance to the north by the monarch mass of Nephin. The chief islet in Lough Cullen belonging to Turlough is Llanee. The two principal of the small lakes lie in the centre of the parish, bear the names of Derrylick and Levallinee, and have surface-elevations above sea-level of respectively 84 and 95 feet. The height and appearance of Loughs Conn and Cullen are stated in the articles **CONN** and **CULLEN**: which see. The Castlebar or Clydagh river runs partly across the interior, and partly along the eastern boundary to Lough Cullen. The road from Castlebar to Swineford passes east-north-eastward through the interior; and the mail-road from Castlebar to Ballina and Sligo passes north-north-eastward, and departs from Turlough at the Pontoon. The scattered but pleasantly situated village of Turlough stands on the former of these roads, and on a low and broad-based hill, possessing the character more of a great swell than of an ordinary upland. This village contains the parish-church, a Presbyterian meeting-house, a Methodist meeting-house, a school, a dispensary, a police barrack, a pillar-tower, and some remains of an old abbey. The pillar-tower is in a state of complete preservation, has a conical cap, and appears to the eye remarkable tall and beautiful. The dispensary is within the Castlebar Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 32,120 acres, with a population of 10,471; and, in 1840-41, it expended £117 18s. 11½d., and made 5,879 dispensations of medicine to 2,032 patients. Fairs are held on June 13, and Aug. 23. Adjoining the village of Turlough are Charleville-house, and the beautiful demesne of Turlough,—the former the seat of Col. Fitzgerald, and the latter the quondam residence of the unfortunate George Robert Fitzgerald. The principal hamlets are Burren, Lack, Toor, and Viewmount. The chief antiquities, additional to the abbey and the ruined tower at Turlough, are the ruin of Moyheencastle, Carn-castle, and another castle. A Roman Catholic chapel and a school occur 1¼ mile north by west of the village of Turlough; another Roman Catholic chapel occurs in the western part of the central district; and a constabulary barrack occurs in the Castlebar and Ballina road near the Pontoon.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **CASTLEBAR** [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £207 13s. 10½d. The parish of Turlough, and about half of the parish of **KILDECAMOGUE** [see that article], constitute the perpetual curacy and the separate benefice of Turlough. Length, 15½ miles; breadth, 9½. Pop., in 1831, 10,591. Gross income, £98 2s.; nett, £76 14s. Patron, the incumbent of Castlebar. The church was built in 1820, at the cost of £830 15s. 4d., and enlarged in 1824, at the cost of £369 4s. 7½d.; and the former of these sums was a gift, and the latter a loan, from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250; attendance 150. The Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of from 40 to 50. The Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of from 40 to 50. The Roman Catholic chapels at Park, Crunlin, and Kildecamogue, have an attendance of respectively about 1,200, from 500 to 600, and about 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish of Turlough consisted of 662 Churchmen, 201 Presbyterians, and

6,595 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the portion of Kildcamogue included in the perpetual curacy of Turlough consisted of 98 Churchmen and 3,811 Roman Catholics; 2 pay daily schools were in operation in the chapel and at Arva in the portion of Kildcamogue; and 8 daily schools in the parish of Turlough had on their books 280 boys and 213 girls. One of the schools in Turlough was salaried with £8 a-year from the National Board, and £7 from the Presbyterian minister; one, with £6 and school requisites from the London Hibernian Society; one, with £8 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, and £3 10s. from the London Hibernian Society; one, with £15 and school requisites from the Tuam Diocesan Society; one at Meaghanny, with £12 and school requisites from the Baptist Society; one, with £10 from the parochial Roman Catholic clergyman; and the other two were pay schools at Crumlin and Drumdaif.

TURLOUGH, the general name of a periodical or seasonal lake, of a kind very common in the counties of Roscommon, Galway, and Mayo, Connaught. The usual bed of the lake is a valley or hollow in the midst of a limestone plain, either so shallow as to admit of the complete evaporation in spring of the waters which have accumulated and remained during winter, or pierced with apertures, provincially called swallow-holes, and communicating with natural subterranean tunnels which are choked up with back-water during winter, but continue open during summer. The beds of most of the turloughs are very verdant, and have in summer the appearance of rich meadows; but the turloughs themselves are in almost every instance cold, tame, shivering features in the landscape, and bear a close resemblance to the overflows of a river in a flat, low, country during a freshet.

TURLOUGHMORE, a large turlough, partly in the parishes of Lackagh, Atheury, and Cummer, but chiefly in that of Kilmoylan, barony of Clare, co. Galway, Connaught. It lies in the course of the Clare river,—remarkable for its occasional subterranean character; and is the most conspicuous turlough in Ireland. It measures 3 miles in length southward, and 1½ in extreme breadth westward; but it has a very intricate outline, and might be regarded as consisting of a group or string of small and mutually connected turloughs. At its north end is Corrofin-lodge; at its north-eastern extremity is Ardskeagh-house; and on its west bank is Corbally-house.

TURRYGLASS. See **TERRYGLASS**.

TURVEY, the demesne of Lord Trimelstown, in the parish of Donabate, barony of Nethercross, 2½ miles north-north-east of Swords, co. Dublin, Leinster. The mansion is a plain building, and has in front a terrace which commands an extensive prospect over sea and land; but it is now in a dilapidated condition. "The manor of Turvey or Much-Turvey," says Mr. Brewer, "belonged at an early period to the Butler family, and this manor or rather the seneschalship of it was granted in the third year of Queen Mary by Thomas, Earl of Ormond, to Sir Christopher Barnewall, a lawyer of great eminence, and high sheriff of the county of Dublin in 1500, who died at this place in 1575. Turvey has since constituted a principal seat of the Barnewall family; and in the year 1645, Nicholas Barnewall was created Baron of Turvey, and Viscount Barnewall of Kingsland."

TURVEY-BRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Lusk, barony of East Balthorey, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the road from Lusk to Swords, ¾ of a mile west of Turvey-house, 2½ miles south-west of Lusk, and 2½ north by east of Swords.

TUSCAN-PASS, LAMB'S-PASS, or PASS-TURRISHANE, an ancient fastness in the parish of Donaghmore, barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It was the most southerly of three passes affording a dangerous communication between the central district of the mutual borders of the counties of Down and Armagh, and it was commanded by a castle, the foundations of which were not long ago, and perhaps still are, capable of being traced. The other two passes were those of **POYNTZ** and **SCARVAUGH**: see these articles.

TUSCAR, or **TUSCAR ROCKS**, a group of rocks in the barony of Forth, 4½ miles south-east by east of Greenore Point, and 5½ east-north-east of Carnsore Point, co. Wexford, Leinster. It consists of 4 masses of rock, arranged in a line from north to south, bearing the names of Tuscar par excellence, the North Hen and Chickens, and the South Hen and Chickens, and all lying within a space of about 2 furlongs from extremity to extremity. A lighthouse on the Tuscar Rocks is one of the most valuable works ever constructed on the Irish coast, is seen at a great distance, and guides the mariner throughout the west side of the southern entrance of St. George's Channel. "The work was commenced in the summer of 1813, and on the evening of Sunday, June 4, 1815, the light, the mariner's guiding star to the Irish channel, was first exhibited. It consists of 21 Argand lamps, acting on reflectors, having seven lamps presenting one light every two minutes, and one seven of the 21 presents a deep red light each six minutes—the term of the revolution. The lights are 105 feet from the base, and the vane from high-water mark is 134 feet. The entire construction is a fine work of art; and though the furious billows have beaten to the height of fifty feet on the cone-shaped building, not the least effect or injury has been yet sustained."—[Hall's Ireland.] The cost of maintaining the lighthouse during 1840 was £1,229 8s. 1d.; and, during 1843, it was £604 14s. An appalling accident, which occurred during the erection of the lighthouse, is noticed as follows by Mr. and Mrs. Hall:—"On the evening of the 16th of October, a strong gale sprung up from the south-west, and increased in fury till the 18th. The condition of the unfortunate men on the rock became frightfully awful. The huge billows began to roll over the entire extent of the rock, exceeding a surface of more than three acres. The very summit of the building was far overtopped. The sheds and workhouses were swept away in an instant; the loss of human life at the moment was more than thirty, and those only who clung to chains and large blocks survived the following wave. Every succeeding wave swept away some poor wretch. Some bound themselves by ropes to the chains and blocks, and fortunately the tide began to lower, yet the fury of the elements abated not. The unfortunate survivors prepared against the horrors of the next full tide, which, if possible, was more dreadfully violent. In this condition they remained for 48 hours, never free from the running of the sea, and frequently buried at high tide many feet beneath the moving mountains of water. The building itself was demolished, and several poor creatures were hurled along with the mass of stones into the abyss. Others were torn from the chains, benumbed and exhausted, whilst several died lashed in the embrace of the iron chain, which had almost cut their bodies in two. Nineteen shattered and mutilated creatures were at length, with great difficulty, rescued from their horrid condition."

TWELVE-PINS. See **BINADOLA**.

TWO-MILE-BORRIS. See **BORRISOLEAGH**.

TWO-MILE-BRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish

of Kilgrant, 2½ miles east-north-east of Clonmel, barony of East Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, Munster.

TWO-MILE-BRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Dungarvan, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It is situated on the river Brickey, and has fairs on July 25 and Oct. 18.

TYAQUIN, a barony in the interior of the eastern division of the county of Galway, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north and north-east, by the barony of Ballymoe; on the east, by the baronies of Killian and Kilconnel; on the south, by the baronies of Kilconnel and Athenry; and, on the west, by the baronies of Clare, Dunmore, and Ballymoe. Its length, south-south-westward, is 18 miles; its breadth is from a few perches to 10½ miles; and its area is 110,135 acres, 3 roods, 10 perches,—of which 467 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches are water. The surface partakes of every variety of character which distinguishes the eastern section of the county, with the exception of mountain; it is now a series of flat, dismal, unprofitable, and almost impervious bogs,—now an expanse of low and slightly-featured tableland,—now a series of pleasant vales or hollows, screened with swelling knolls and ridges,—and now an agreeably diversified alternation of hill and dale, of woodland and of farm; but, in an aggregate view, it may be pronounced a comparatively tame and very boggy portion of the great bleak plain of Connaught. One chief height in the north has an altitude above sea-level of 333 feet; one, in the centre of the northern district, has an altitude of 427 feet; one, in the south-east, has an altitude of 362 feet; one, in the south, has an altitude of 418 feet; one, in the south-west, has an altitude of 298 feet; one, in the southern part of the western district, called Knockroe, has an altitude of 557 feet; and one, in the western part of the central district, has an altitude of 305 feet. The largest of the numerous lakes which contain the water area, is Lough Kiltullagh, having a surface-elevation above sea-level of 240 feet. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred the townland of South Cloonlara, in the parish of Boyounagh, from the barony of Tyquin to that of Ballymoe, and the townland of Cooldorragha, in the parish of Killiereran, from the barony of Tyquin to that of Clare. Tyquin-house, the seat of Mr. Burke, is situated in the southern district of the barony, 2½ miles east-south-east of Monivae.—This barony contains the whole of the parishes of Clonkeen, Kilkerran, and Killascobe, and part of the parishes of Abbeyknockmoy, Ballymacward, Boyounagh, Killiereran, Killimore-Daly, Killoolau, Monivae, and Moylough. The principal villages are Monivae, Castle-Blakeney, Newtown-Bellew, and Caltra. Pop., in 1831, 30,319; in 1841, 31,922. Houses 5,430. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,669; in manufactures and trade, 637; in other pursuits, 324. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 72; on the directing of labour, 996; on their own manual labour, 4,410; on means not specified, 152. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,167; who could read but not write, 1,327; who could neither read nor write, 10,495. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 962; who could read but not write, 1,057; who could neither read nor write, 11,985.—Tyquin is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Ballinasloe, Castlereagh, Loughrea, and Tunn.—The total number of tenements valued is 4,749; and of these, 3,092 are valued under £5,—1,025, under £10,—246, under £15,—96, under £20,—52, under £25,—33, under £30,—40, under £40,—23, under £50,—and 141, at and above £50.

TYAQUIN, one of three denominations of a bog, in the parishes of Clonkeen and Monivae, 3 miles east-south-east of the village of Monivae, barony of Tyquin, co. Galway, Connaught. The other denominations are Menlough and Glentane. Area of the bog, 5,446 acres; altitude above sea-level, 293 feet; estimated cost of reclamation, £6,724. The bog is, in general, wet and spongy toward the centre; but it lies high in relation to the surrounding country, is intersected by several streams, and has good declivities for drainage. Its mean depth is about 13 feet; and the strata on which it immediately lies are in some places soft white marl, and in most places limestone gravel.

TYBROUGHNEY. See **TIPPERAGHNY**.

TYDAVNNET. See **TEDAVNNET**.

TYFERNAN or **TYFARNHAM**, a parish in the barony of Corkaree, 3½ miles north by east of Mullingar, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, westward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,818 acres, 3 roods, 29 perches,—of which 726 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches lie detached about ¼ of a mile to the north-west, and 11 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 310; in 1841, 380. Houses 65. The surface consists, in general, of excellent land. The southern district of the main body contains part of the extensive and richly wooded demesne of Knockdrin-castle. The rivulet Gaine traces the south-western boundary of both the main body and the detached district. The road from Mullingar to Castle-Pollard passes through the main body. The principal hamlet is Parsonstown.—This parish is an impropriate rectory and vicarage, and part of the perpetual curacy of LEXER [which see], in the dio. of Meath. The tithes are compounded for £35; and are impropriate in Sir John Bennet Piers, Bart., of Tristernagh abbey. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 304; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 47 boys and 18 girls.

TYHALLON. See **TEHALLON**.

TYMOLE, **TIMOOLE**, or **TEEMOOLE**, a parish in the north-east corner of the barony of Skreen, 3 miles south-south-west of Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, northward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,033 acres, 34 perches. Pop., in 1831, 74; in 1841, 71. Houses 9. The surface consists of good land; and is traversed by the road from Duleek to Dunshaughlin. The southern district contains Guiliamstown-cottage; and the northern district is partly bounded, partly traversed, by Nanny water.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of DULEEK [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £45; glebe, £20 5s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £32; and are impropriate in Mr. Hamilton. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 6, and the Roman Catholics to 55; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

TYMON, **TIMON**, or **TINOTHAN**, an old castle in the parish of Tallaght, 1½ mile north-east by north of the village of Tallaght, barony of Upper-cross, co. Dublin, Leinster. It crowns a rising ground, is a conspicuous object for many miles around, and commands a noble and extensive view of the beautiful surrounding country. The structure is a square tower of severe character, with few and small windows, and quite destitute of outworks; and it seems to have been built only for security, and was inhabited only in ages and at periods when all thoughts of comfort were superseded by those of mere military defence. "It is stated by Mr. Monche Mason, in his work entitled *Hibernia Antiqua*, the lordship or manor of 'Timothan,' was granted by King John to Henry de Loundree,

in recompence for losses of the church, and for the expense that prelate had incurred in fortifying the castle of Dublin. In 1247, Timothan was constituted a prebend of St. Patrick's cathedral, which prebend still exists, although divested of its endowment, or corps, by accident and lapse of time. From the same work, we learn that, according to an inquisition taken in the reign of Henry VIII., Timon castle was then in a ruinous condition." [Brewer's Ireland.]

TYNAGH, a parish 6½ miles north-west by west of Portumna, and partly in the barony of Longford, but chiefly in that of Leitrim, co. Galway, Connaught. The Leitrim section contains the village of Tynagh. The parish consists of a main body and a detached district, the latter situated 5 furlongs west of the north-western extremity of the former, and belonging to the Leitrim section. Length of the main body, south by eastward, 6½ miles; extreme breadth, 3½. Length of the detached district, westward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 4½ furlongs. Area of the Longford section, 3,233 acres, 3 roods, 35 perches. Area of the Leitrim section, 9,286 acres, 31 perches,—of which 633 acres, 23 perches are in the detached district, and 65 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches are in Lough Derg. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according to the Census, 5,748, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 5,654; in 1841, 5,941. Houses 974. Pop. of the Longford section, in 1831, 1,745; in 1841, 1,604. Houses 274. Pop. of the rural districts of the Leitrim section, in 1841, 3,989. Houses 636. The small portion of Lough Derg within the Leitrim section is part of Ballyisland bay, and lies at the southern extremity of the main body of the parish. Considerable tracts of bog encumber the southern district, in the vicinity of Lough Derg, and large patches occur also in the other districts; yet the parochial surface, in a general view, consists of good land, low in situation, and not over-rich in wood or cultivation. The highest ground is in the west of the main body, and has an altitude above sea-level of only 182 feet. The principal residences are Derrywillin-house, Killeen-house, Streamstown-house, Liscliff-house, Pallas-house, and Flowerhill,—the last two the seats of gentlemen of the name of Nugent. The chief hamlets, within the Longford section, are Moyeenmurragh, Barnaculla, and Straidmore; within the main body of the Leitrim section, Garrawn, Shanvallyard, Ballyglass, Cappagh, Cloonmoylan, and Barroughter; and within the detached district of the Leitrim section, Kylebeg. The principal antiquities in the parish are the ruins of Pallas-castle, of three other castles, and of St. Corban's church. The roads from Portumna to Loughrea, Gort, and Scariff, pass through the interior. The village of Tynagh, the site of the parish-church stands on the first of these roads, 6½ miles north-west by west of Portumna, and 7 east-south-east of Loughrea. Fairs are held on March 27, Aug. 31, and Dec. 11. Area of the village, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 348. Houses 64. —This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Clonfert. Tithe composition, £198 14s. 2d.; glebe, £12 11s. 6d. But a portion of the tithes, compounded for £48 19s. 8½d., belongs to the see of Clonfert, the prebend of Kilneen in the cathedral of Tynan, and the vicar chorals of the cathedrals of Dublin. The rectories of Tynagh and DONEIRA [see that article], constitute the benefice of Tynagh. Length, 9½ miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 7,992. Gross income, £358 7s. 7½d.; nett, £321 6s. 3½d. Patron, the Marquis of Chancery. The incumbent holds also the united benefices of Clonfert, Clontuskert, and Kilmallinoge, in the dio. of Clonfert, the sinecure archdeaconry of the dio. of Clonfert, and the sine-

cure prebend of Castropetre in the cathedral of Kildare; and is non-resident in Tynagh. A curate receives a salary of £75, and the use of the glebe-house, a garden, and 7 acres of land. The church was built in 1702; but a new church is about to be erected, chiefly by means of contributions from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Sittings in the old church, 120; attendance 20. The Tynagh Roman Catholic chapel has 2 officiates, and an attendance of 750. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Doneira. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 52, and the Roman Catholics to 5,610; the Protestants of the union to 98, and the Roman Catholics to 7,943; a hedge-school at Lackaroe in the parish was usually attended by from 35 to 40 scholars; and 3 other daily schools in the parish, at respectively Linchill, Goorahane, and Carba—the first of which was salaried with £2 a-year from the rector, £5 from Lord Clancarty, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 134 boys and 61 girls.

TYNAN (THE), a rivulet of the counties of Monaghan and Armagh, Ulster. It rises in co. Monaghan, flows through Castle-Shane, enters co. Armagh in the vicinity of the village of Middleton, intersects the small westward wing of co. Armagh which is bounded on three sides by co. Monaghan, flows past the town of Tynan, and falls into the Blackwater in the vicinity of Caledon.

TYNAN, a parish, partly in the barony of Armagh, but chiefly in that of Turaney, co. Armagh, Ulster. The barony of Armagh section contains the village of KILLYLEAGH; and the Turaney section contains the villages of TYNAN and MIDDLETON: see these articles. Length, southward, 7½ miles; extreme breadth, 3½. Area of the barony of Armagh section, 4,314 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches; of the Turaney section, 12,731 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches,—of which 80 acres, 2 roods, 30 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 11,542; in 1841, 11,392. Houses 2,094. Pop. of the barony of Armagh section, in 1831, 2,955. Houses 539. Pop. of the rural districts of the barony of Armagh section, in 1841, 2,522. Houses 456. Pop. of the rural districts of the Turaney section, in 1831, 7,509; in 1841, 7,648. Houses 1,300. The quoad sacra parish of Tynan is exclusive of the perpetual curacy of Middleton, and part of the perpetual curacy of Killyleagh, and had, in 1831, a pop. of 3,905. The surface of the quoad civilia parish extends along the western margin of the county, from the vicinity of Archfield-house on the south to a point on the river Blackwater 2½ miles below Caledon bridge on the north; it is traversed, over nearly three-fourths of its length, from the northern extremity southward, along the west, by the Ulster Canal; and, in a general view, it consists of good land, and possesses a very considerable aggregate of demesne-ground and pleasant scenery. The southern part of the eastern district was formerly in a half waste condition, but is now improved and almost wholly profitable. The lands on one side of the village of Middleton are low, flat, and marshy; but those on the other side are hilly and tolerably good. The land around the village of Tynan, and eastward thence toward Armagh, possesses a fertile limestone soil, and presents a comparative profusion of wood and other decoration. The principal residences are Tynan-abbey, the handsome seat of Sir J. Stronge, Bart., ¼ of a mile south-west of the village of Tynan; Mount-Irwin, the seat of W. Irwin, Esq., 2 miles north-east of Middleton; Fellows-hall, the seat of T. K. Armstrong, Esq., 1½ mile east of Tynan; Woodpark, the seat of A. St. George, Esq., 1½ mile south of Killyleagh; Bondville, the seat of H. F. Bond, Esq., 1½ mile

south-south-west of Tynan; Ashford, the seat of R. Harris, Esq., 1 mile south-east of Middleton; Portnelligan, the seat of M. Cross, Esq., 2½ miles east of Middleton; and Darton, the seat of M. Cross, Esq., 5 furlongs south-south-west of Killyleagh. The principal antiquities, additional to those at the villages, are the ruins of Arlconnel-castle, on the western border, 1 mile south by west of Middleton; and the ruins of another castle, 4 miles south of Killyleagh. The roads from Caledon and Monaghan to Armagh pass across the interior.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £800 1s. 7d.; glebe, £190 12s. Gross income, £990 13s. 7d.; nett, £771 3s. 0½d. Patron, the diocesan. All the following statistics refer only to the quoad sacra parish; those for the other districts being given under the worlts MIDDLETON and KILLYLEAGH. A curate receives a salary of 475. The church was built in 1784, at a cost now unknown; and was enlarged by means of a loan of £646 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 500; attendance 297. The Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 210. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 353; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Middleton. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 1,472 Churchmen, 695 Presbyterians, and 1,571 Roman Catholics; 4 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 186 scholars; and 5 daily schools had on their books 169 boys and 144 girls. One of the schools, at Enagh, was partly supported by the rector; one, at Derryhane, was partly supported by subscription; and a third was salaried with an unreported sum from the rector and the curate, and with £20 certain and £10 conditional from the Board of Erasmus Smith. In 1843, a National school at the village of Tynan had on its books 75 boys and 26 girls.

TYNAN, a village in the parish of Tynan, barony of Turaney, co. Armagh, Ulster. It stands on one of the roads from Armagh to Monaghan, and on the direct road from Monaghan to Charlemont, ½ a mile east of the Ulster Canal, 1½ south-south-east of Caledon, 1½ south-west of Killyleagh, 2½ north by east of Middleton, 6½ west-south-west of Armagh, 7½ north-east of Monaghan, and 8½ north by west of Dublin. "This town, which is situated on an eminence," says Sir Charles Coote, in his Statistical Survey of the County of Armagh, "is inconsiderable as to the number or neatness of its houses; but it has an excellent church with a handsome steeple. Without the churchyard is a relic of antiquity, an oblong stone of about 18 inches square and 4 feet long, set upon a large block stone, and capped with another, which is square, having its faces concaved, and this covered with a smaller stone. I could not discover any characters on this relic. The oblong stone is divided into square compartments, and had the vestige of some sculpture,—probably a cross had formerly crowned it; it is, however, certain that it has been mutilated. The ruins of an antique castle are situated about one mile from this town." The village contains a Roman Catholic chapel, two schools, a post-office, a dispensary, a small sessions-house, and a constabulary barrack. The dispensary is within the Armagh Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 17,045 acres, with a pop. of 11,539; and, in 1839, it expended £107 17s., and administered to 1,400 patients. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Wednesday of every month. Area of the village, 8 acres. Pop., in 1831, 243; in 1841, 177. Houses 30.

TYNISH, an inhabited island in the parish of Moyry, barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. It lies 3 furlongs south-south-west of the

nearest part of the mainland, 5 furlongs east of Myrish, 3½ miles west of Lettermore, and 3¼ miles north-west by west of Garomma. Its length, south-south-westward, is 1½ mile; and its extreme breadth is 3 furlongs. Its inhabitants amount to about 150, and are engaged chiefly in the fisheries.

TYRAWLEY, a barony in the north-west of the county of Mayo, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north, by the Atlantic ocean; on the east, by Killalla bay, the county of Sligo, and the barony of Gallen; on the south, by the baronies of Gallen, Carra, and Burrishoole; on the south-west, by the barony of Burrishoole; and on the west, by the barony of Erris. Its length, southward, is 22½ miles; its extreme breadth is 16 miles; and its area is 261,029 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches,—of which 213 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches are tideway in the river Moy, and 15,931 acres, 1 rood, 22 perches are fresh water. The greater part of the water area is comprised in the greater portion of Lough Conn, about the half of Lough Cullen, nearly the half of Lough Beltra, and the whole of Loughs Levally, Black, Drumleen, Bunaweela, Tulla, and Cloonagh. The river Moy traces the whole of the western boundary northward to Killalla bay. The western district, increasing from about one-sixth of the whole breadth of the barony in the north to nearly one-half in the south, is, in a general view, champaign, and the seat of by far the larger portion of the population; the other districts are wild, moorish, mountainous, and very thinly inhabited; the southern boundary and the central part of the western district are distinguished by glens or dingles which have a comparatively low summit-level above the level of the sea, and offer an easy natural communication across the north-western mountain-region of Mayo, from the valley of Lough Conn to the west coast of Erris; and the sea-board, over the greater portion of the north, displays, though not in the same degree, a similar wildness and romance to the northern sea-board of Erris, and terminates in a bold, rugged, inhospitable, and powerfully picturesque coast, a chief feature of which is the singular promontory of Downpatrick. See CONN, BELTRA, MOY, MOYNE, KILLALLA, and DOWNPATRICK. The principal mountain summits, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are Nephin, 2,646 feet, overhanging the west side of Lough Conn; Tristia, 1,067 feet, 2 miles west-north-west of Nephin; Bennevagh, 1,298 feet, immediately beyond the south-eastern boundary; Burren, 1,299 feet, immediately beyond the southern boundary, 2½ miles south-west of Bennevagh; Birrincarragh, 2,295 feet, on the south-western boundary; a height 2 miles east of Birrincarragh, 1,695 feet; Mount-Eagle, 1,390 feet, immediately beyond the south-western boundary; Bullaunmore, 1,274 feet, on the western border; Furnaught, 496 feet, on the western border, and north side of the central glen; Croaghan, 789 feet, a little west of the centre of the northern district; Benmore, 1,155 feet, on the north-west border; a height 1,117 feet, on the north-west boundary, 1½ mile from the coast; and Manmaceogh, 1,243 feet, on the north-western sea-board, 3 miles from the sea.

"From Ballina to Killalla," says Dr. MacParlan, "the soil is remarkably various; some deep and rich about Ballina, then for 3 miles to the Moyne, moory and poor. The Moyne, about Killalla, down the Laggan, to the sea, except some moory mixtures, are all a dark brown, sandy, and gravelly loam, most of it on a limestone bottom. The soil of Moyne is a ruddle red, and still of a peculiarly rich quality, on limestone rock and gravel; in richness, therefore, cannot be ascribable to a ferruginous tincture, but to an admixture of bituminous matter. Some

other grounds in the neighbourhood have a tilly redness, but they are not only so in colour, but in quality. The distance from Ballina to the sea, north, is about 15 miles, including the Laggan; and from the river Moy, east to the mountains of Erris, west, from 12 to 14 miles, 7 miles of which breadth is mountain on Tyrawley side. The champaign parts of this scope are interspersed with several gentlemen's seats, very prettily situated, in view of the sea. The Moy and Rathfron rivers, the points of land and broken islands of the sea, enliven and improve those views. Palmerstown is beautifully situated in very fine views of the scene; Summerhill enjoys its share of those beauties; and so do many others. In travelling south-west from Kilcummen Head, where the French landed, the grounds swell for a few miles into high hills, the tops of which are covered with heath,—the sides and valleys green, and some remarkably fertile. But these hills soon degenerate into black mountains, which stretch about seven miles deep, all along the north-west border of Tyrawley, meeting, as they proceed, the mountains of Erris, in a run of about 25 miles. In going southward from those mountain hills, through the interior of the barony, as far as Lough Conn, one is induced to esteem it not only a good country for tillage and pasture, but even handsome in point of natural beauties, gentlemen's seats, and improvements. Colonel Cuffe's very extensive and handsome demesne and house are situated to very great advantage, in some very fine views of the Deel river, Lough Conn, and the distant mountain of Nephin, and some others. The prospect from the top of the castle is exceedingly picturesque. This seat is called Deel-castle. Mr. Ormsby's house, Colonel Jackson's, and Captain O'Donnell's little villa, enjoy every advantage of situation on this lake. In this neighbourhood is Abbeytown, on the Deel water; the demesne is of prime quality, and supplies the house abundantly with the usual necessaries. Within a few miles of all those places, Mr. Paget has built an excellent house at Knockglass, and is every day enlarging a good demesne, by reclaiming rivers and bogs. There are also several others. Farther westward, near Mount-Nephin, is Currowkeel, the charming villa of Captain Burke; it is exquisitely neat, and in a most romantic situation. Hereabout, in this direction, is terminated the green part of the barony of Tyrawley. Here rises into the clouds the noted mountain of Nephin; and north and south lies scattered, to an extent of upwards of 60 miles, a continued tract of subordinate mountains, terminating on the one hand in Erris, and on the other, in the Ox mountains, near Ballysodere, in the county of Sligo. Those mountains are not only of prodigious extent in length, but also in breadth. I now write this after travelling them about 12 miles across, from the north-east of Nephin to Newport, without any variety to relieve the eye, except the great and delightful glen of Bohedoon, and the extensive woods that sweep along the windmills of Colnabinn river. All this suddenly appears in descending to the west of Nephin. The river at first sight, for a quarter of a mile down this glen, glares through the wood; and the banks of the river, as much as the leaves and branches disclose, are tinged with a verdure of exquisite hue. The hue woods sometimes branch away from the river, along the glens of Nephin, and sometimes expand into wide skirtings along the base of the mountain. This sort of scenery entertains the traveller for a couple of miles, till after sloping a considerable distance from the glen, Beltra Lake makes its appearance, and soon afterwards the islands of Newport bay and the town.

Tyrawley contains part of the parish of Kilmore-

moy, and the whole of the parishes of Addergoole, Ardiach, Ballinahughish, Balliskeary, Crossmolina, Doonfeeny, Kilbelfad, Kilbride, Kilcummin, Kilfian, Killalla, Lacken, Moygowna, Rathreagh, and Templemurry. The towns and chief villages are Ballina, Killalla, Crossmolina, Ballycastle, Rath-lacken, and Kiurcon. Pop., in 1831, 70,238; in 1841, 71,232. Houses 12,307. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 9,927; in manufactures and trade, 1,974; in other pursuits, 861. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 214; on the directing of labour, 2,020; on their own manual labour, 10,215; on means not specified, 313. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,337; who could read but not write, 2,837; who could neither read nor write, 22,274. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,070; who could read but not write, 2,423; who could neither read nor write, 26,823.—This barony lies partly within the Poor-law union of Ballina, and partly within that of Castlebar. The total number of valued tenements is 13,619; and of these, 11,381 are valued under £5,—1,585, under £10,—270, under £15,—84, under £20,—72, under £25,—33, under £30,—70, under £40,—26, under £50, and 98, at and above £50.

TYRCONNEL, an ancient toparchy, nearly identical with the present county of Donegal, in the north-west of Ulster. The O'Donnells were the chieftains or sovereigns of this toparchy; and had under them the tributary chiefs of the O'Boyles in Boyleagh and the Rosses, the MacSwines in Bannagh, Rossguil, and Fanad, and the O'Doghertys in Innishowen. Hugh O'Donnell, surnamed the Red, was the most distinguished individual in the line of the chieftains, and made a conspicuous figure in the rebellions against the authority of Queen Elizabeth. See DONEGAL. Niel Garriv O'Donnell, the cousin of Hugh the Red, was made chieftain by government in the place of Hugh; but he proved refractory, and was displaced; and Rory O'Donnell, another cousin of Hugh, was promoted to the chieftainship; and, by letters-patent of James I. in 1603, was created Baron Donegal and Earl of Tyrconnel. Niel Garriv and his allies the MacSwines, rebelled against the appointment of Rory and the authority of government, but were speedily reduced to submission. Even Rory, also, was, only four years afterwards, detected in a conspiracy with the Earl of Tyrone against the government, and sought safety in voluntary expatriation to the continent of Europe. In 1663, Oliver Fitzwilliam was created Earl of Tyrconnel, but he died in 1667, leaving no heir to his title. In 1686, Richard Talbot was created Earl of Tyrconnel; from that year till 1689, when the fallen monarch James arrived in Dublin, he filled the office of Lord-lieutenant; and during the brief period which followed till the destruction of the cause of Jacobitism, he made a conspicuous figure as a Jacobite partisan, and received from the abdicated king the empty title of Duke of Tyrconnel. In 1761, George Delaval Carpenter, fourth Baron Carpenter of Killaghy in the county of Kilkenny, was created Viscount Carlingford and Earl of Tyrconnel. In 1812, George, third Earl of Tyrconnel of this last creation, who had entered the military service of Russia as a volunteer, died of excessive fatigue at Wilna. The fourth and present Earl of Tyrconnel, John Delaval Carpenter, was born in 1790, and has no heir to his title, either apparent or presumptive. His seat is Keplin-park, in Yorkshire.

TYRELLA, a parish on the coast of the barony of Lecale, 3 miles east of Dundrum, co. Down, 11.5 ster. Length, southward, 24 miles; breadth, from 1 to 1½; area, 1,999 acres, 1 rood, 32 perches. Pop.,

in 1831, 1,774; in 1841, 1,079. Houses 196. The surface declines to the middle of the head of Dunderum bay; consists, in the aggregate, of indifferent land; and is traversed by the road from Ardglass to Newry. The principal residence is Tyrella-house, the seat of A. H. Montgomery, Esq. On the coast is a coast-guard station; in the south-east corner are the ruins of the parish-church; and in the north, are a school and a Roman Catholic chapel.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Down [which see], in the dio. of Down. Tithe composition, £164 15s. 9d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 627; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Loughlin Island. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 113 Churchmen, 166 Presbyterians, and 1,494 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school, held during summer, was usually attended by about 45 scholars; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 a-year from the National Board—had on their books 108 boys and 67 girls.

TYRELL'S PASS. See **TYRELL'S PASS.**

TYRENASCRAUGH, or TIRANASCRAUGH, a parish in the barony of Longford, 31 miles south-south-west of Eyrecourt, co. Galway, CONNAUGHT. Length, south-eastward, 24 miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 3,629 acres, 31 perches,—of which 41 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches are in the river Shannon. Pop., in 1831, 1,093; in 1841, 1,118. Houses 185. The surface lies on the eastern margin of the county; consists pre-eminently of indifferent land, and to a considerable extent of bog; presents a low, flat, featureless appearance; and is traversed by the road from Eyrecourt to Portunna. The principal residences are Ormondview and Longford-lodge; the principal hamlet is Ballinlugh; the principal antiquities are the ruins of a church and of Longford-castle; and the other chief objects of interest are a Roman Catholic chapel and a constabulary barrack.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of DONONAGHTA [which see], in the dio. of Clonfert. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £32 6s. 1½d., and the rectorial for £38 10s. 4½d.; and the latter are appropriated to the see and the deanery of Clonfert. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killinore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 26, and the Roman Catholics to 1,082; and there was no school.

TYRERAGH, a barony on the coast of the co. of Sligo, CONNAUGHT. It is bounded, on the north, by the Atlantic ocean and the outer part of the bay of Donegal; on the east, by the baronies of Carbery and Leney; on the south, by the barony of Leney and the county of Mayo; and on the west, by the county of Mayo. Its length, in the direction of west by south, is 17½ miles; its breadth increases from 3½ miles in the extreme east to 13 near the extreme west; and its area is 106,802 acres, 8 perches,—of which 179 acres, 1 perch are tideway of the river Moy, and 327 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches are fresh water. Ardglass harbour or Ballysadere bay forms the greater part of the eastern boundary; and the river Moy and Killalla bay form the whole of the western boundary. The eastern and the central districts consist of a portion of the Ox mountains along the south, and a valley or band of low country along the north; and the western district consists of the right side of the valley of the Moy, and the eastern sea-board of Killalla bay. The principal streams northward to the sea are the rivulets Carrowcar, Duneill, Eskay, Ballybeg, and Fimned; and the principal westward to Killalla bay and the Moy are the rivulets Liffony, Bellawaddy, Devlin, and Bunree. Excepting part of Lough Eskay on the south-

ern boundary, the lakes, though numerous, are all very small. Only part of the central district toward the west ascends to the summit-line of the Ox mountains; and the principal summit of these mountains within the barony have an altitude of 1,778 feet; but three other summits immediately beyond the boundary have altitudes of respectively 1,238, 1,332, and 1,685 feet. Most of the arable portions of the low ground of the barony were originally moor and bog, superincumbent on what is provincially termed *laclea* [see the article on the county of SLIGO]; and they have a light and gravelly soil, with which is mixed up, in consequence of prolonged courses of tillage and trenching, the originally subjacent *laclea*. But a very large proportion of the low ground, particularly in the eastern and central districts, still continues in the condition of moor and morass. The bogs, however, are, for the most part, shallow; they lie upon a mixture of clay, black limestone, and black slate clay, which serves as an excellent manure for their reclamation and improvement; they seldom approach nearer the sea than about a mile; and they are belted round the east, the north, and the west, by a well-cultivated, ornate, and populous district of country. "The lower part of Tyreragh," says Mr. Nimmo, in the report of his Coast Survey, "is limestone country, on which for about two miles broad there is a belt of arable land along the shore and the Moy river. Behind this an extensive tract, chiefly bog and moor, gradually rising to the Ox mountains. These hills are composed of gneiss or granite rock, seldom 500 feet elevation, and range from Ballysadere to Foxford, at the first of which places the Arrow,* and at the second the Moy river cross through from the interior. To the westward the primitive rock of this range is traceable towards the mountains of Erris, and to the eastward, by the Sleish and Benbo to Manor-Hamilton, where it is lost; but probably communicates subterraneously with the granite of Donegal. South of the Ox mountains is a valley which may be said to run from Manor-Hamilton to Castlebar, or Clew bay, the extreme parts of which are chiefly a rich limestone country; but the centre sand, or sandstone rocks, with extensive bogs and little cultivation, rising to the sandstone hills which range from the Curlews to Slieve Carne in Mayo. The land communication through Tyreragh has been by one principal road running within half-a-mile of the coast; lately another has been formed from Ballina to Dromore, cutting off a portion of the vertex of the triangle, and then proceeding nearly parallel to the first, to the east end of the barony; but the great tract of moorland above-mentioned is hitherto unopened, and there is properly only one road across the Ox mountains, viz., from Ballina towards Boyle, and through the hollow by Lough Talt. This is too hilly for heavy carriages. An important branch from this pass to the sea has been lately effected by government. The shores of Tyreragh being level and fertile, are well peopled; several good fishing grounds lie near it, especially the bank of Killeenduff or Esky; but as there are no harbours fit for receiving a sailing boat, this source of industry cannot be prosecuted to any extent." The scenery of Tyreragh, though extensively gloomy and devoid of character, includes many agreeable close landscapes, and several very noble large views. "There are in this barony," says Dr. MacParlan, "some situations extremely fine. The prospects from Sir Malbay Crofton's mansion of Tanrego, and some other seats in that part of the barony, are of superior grandeur, including an islanded arn of the sea rising

* This is a mistake: the Arrow or Unicorn nowhere approaches nearer the barony of Tyreragh than about 3 miles.

to Ballysalere, the verdant and lofty hills of Benbulbin and Knocknaree, and a well improved country in the neighbourhood of Sligo. A little more to the north the eye sweeps over the great arm of the Atlantic comprising the bays of Sligo, Donegal, and Killybegs, beyond which appears the stupendous promontory of Tellig Head, and some of the improvements and gentlemen's seats in the county of Donegal, backed by a great range of mountains. Farther westward, the seats of Captain Jones, the Messrs. Fenton and some others, improve that scene. And in approaching to the Moy and Mayo, the seats of Mr. Nisbet, Mr. Kirkwood, the river Moy, Killala beyond the Moy, and an arm of the sea full of islands and broken sand banks, including Castleconnor, Moyne Abbey, the very beautiful round tower at Killala, &c., are to a stranger full of novelty and pleasure. In pursuing the Moy to Ardarae the country looks very well; but about Ardarae and its junction by a bridge with Ballina, it is remarkably pretty."—Tyerragh contains part of the parish of Kilmoremy, and the whole of the parishes of Castle-Connor, Dromard, Eskay, Kilglass, Kilmacshalgan, Skreen, and Templeboy. The towns and principal villages are Ardarae, Eskay, Corbally, Bunree, Crockettstown, and Dromore-West. Pop., in 1831, 35,266; in 1841, 36,759. Houses 6,482. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5,206; in manufactures and trade, 1,119; in other pursuits, 363. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 110; on the directing of labour, 1,338; on their own manual labour, 5,156; on means not specified, 84. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,917; who could read but not write, 1,821; who could neither read nor write, 11,107. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,167; who could read but not write, 1,554; who could neither read nor write, 13,477.—This barony lies partly within the Poor-law union of Ballina, and partly within that of Sligo. The total number of valued tenements is 7,084; and of these, 4,740 are valued under £3,—1,507, under £10,—408, under £15,—136, under £20,—74, under £25,—41, under £30,—59, under £40,—26, under £50,—and 93, at and above £50.

TYRIUGH, a barony in the extreme south of the county of Donegal, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north-west, by the barony of Bannagh; on the north-east, by the barony of Raphoe and the county of Tyrone; on the east, by the county of Tyrone; on the south, by the counties of Fermanagh and Leitrim; and on the west, by the bay of Donegal. Its length, south-south-westward, is 19 miles; its greatest breadth is 17 miles; and its area is 127,902 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches,—of which 5,544 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches are water. Lough Esk and the rivulet Esk form the greater part of the north-west boundary; the rivulet Derg traces part of the north-east boundary; the rivulet Termon traces a considerable part of the east boundary; Lower Lough Erne touches, at one point, the southern boundary; the river Erne runs across a portion of the southern border to Donegal bay; and the whole of the head of Donegal bay, together with all the east side of Donegal harbour, lie along the western boundary. The whole of Lough Derg lies in the eastern district; and numerous small lakes are dispersed throughout the southern and the central districts. The extreme northern district—which, however, is narrow, and of comparatively small extent—is mountainous, contains the long alpine defile or pass of Barnesmore, boasts the sublime scenery of that defile, and part of the romantic scenery around Lough Esk, and possesses the two master-heights of Croughnaguer and Liggafania, whose summits have an altitude above sea-level of

respectively 1,793 and 1,323 feet. The eastern district, comprising about 46 square miles, principally consists of the wild and gloomy peripherous hill-screen of Lough Derg, but includes also the portion of the shore of Lower Lough Erne which lies around Pettigoe, and contains some vantage-grounds to the south of Lough Derg which command the most extensive and magnificent views of the great basin, the islands, and the hill-screens of Lough Erne. The other districts are of very various character, and partly tame, splashy, and dappled with cold, staring loughlets; but they boast the pleasant terminating portion of the valley of the Erne, the agreeable and occasionally picturesque sea-board of the head of Donegal bay, and, above all, the exquisitely beautiful, the brilliant, and the comparatively extensive district of the Pullans. The summits of Ballykillowen and Ought hills, in the central district, have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 626 and 806 feet; the summit of Breesy hill, in the south, has an altitude of 852 feet; and the summits of Killinangel and Ballinacarrick hills, in the west, have altitudes of respectively 254 and 412 feet. See **BARNESMORE, ESK, DERG, PETTIGOE, ERNE, PULLANS, and DONEGAL**. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred the townland of Drumlongfield, in the parish of Templecarne, from the barony of Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, to that of Lurg, co. Fermanagh.—Tyrhugh contains part of the parishes of Innismacaint and Templecarne, and the whole of the parishes of Donegal, Drumholm, and Kilbarrow. The towns and chief villages are Ballyshannon, Ballintra, Laghy, Bindoran, Single-Street, part of Donegal, and part of Pettigoe. Pop., in 1831, 37,301; in 1841, 36,839. Houses 6,428. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,574; in manufactures and trade, 1,740; in other pursuits, 475. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 192; on the directing of labour, 1,726; on their own manual labour, 4,770; on means not specified, 101. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,273; who could read but not write, 3,100; who could neither read nor write, 7,284. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,258; who could read but not write, 4,575; who could neither read nor write, 9,606.—This barony is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Donegal, Ballyshannon, and Lougherstown. The total number of tenements valued is 6,263; and of these, 3,626 are valued under £5,—1,683, under £10,—501, under £15,—240, under £20,—85, under £25,—48, under £30,—45, under £40,—21, under £50,—and 34, at and above £50. The total net annual value of the property rated is £30,332 5s. 6d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1840, were £2,282 14s. 9d., and £1,622 4s. 3d.,—and under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, £2,685 9s. 1d., and £1,839 17s. 7d.

TYRKEERAN, a barony of the county of Londonderry, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by Lough Foyle; on the east, by the barony of Kenaught; on the south and south-west, by the county of Tyrone; and on the west, by the barony or north-west liberties of Londonderry. Its length, north-westward, is 14½ miles; its breadth is from 2½ to 11½ miles; and its area is 93,786 acres, 3 roods, 6 perches,—of which 987 acres, 1 rood, 22 perches are tideway of the river Foyle, and 1,187 acres, 3 roods are fresh water. The head or south side of Lough Foyle is very nearly co-extensive with the northern boundary; and the river Foyle traces the whole of the western boundary. The northern district of the barony is identical with the southern sea-board of Lough Foyle, and the terminating part of Faughanvale and the valley of the river Faughan; the most prominent

portion of the central district is identical with the major portion of the valley and hill-screens of the Faughan; the western district is identical with the lower part of the east side of the valley of the Foyle; the extreme southern district consists of part of the Speerin mountains; and the remaining districts consist of a portion of the great mountain congeries of the county of Londonderry, intersected with winding glens and pleasant vales. The principal summits, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are, on the eastern boundary, Legavanon, 1,289 feet.—Mullaghineach, 797 feet,—and Mullagh-ash, 1,518 feet; in the district east of the glen and valley of the Faughan, a height $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Lough Foyle, 607 feet,—a height 2 miles from Lough Foyle, 541 feet,—Slievebuck, 823 feet,—and a height $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Slievebuck, 970 feet; on the southern boundary, among the Speerin mountains, Sawel, 2,236 feet,—a height a little west of Sawel, 2,037 feet,—and Dart mountain, 1,612 feet; and in the district north-west of the Speerin mountains, and west of the glen and valley of the Faughan, Slieveboy, 854 feet,—Crockdoish, 1,037 feet.—Slievekirk, 1,225 feet,—Ned's Top, 986 feet,—and Brown Mountain, 973 feet.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Upper Cumber and Banagher, and the whole of the parishes of Clondermot, Lower Cumber, and Faughanvale. The towns and principal villages are Muff, Newbuildings, Claudy, Feeny, and the eastern suburb of Londonderry. Pop., in 1831, 32,328; in 1841, 30,925. Houses 5,564. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,717; in manufactures and trade, 1,754; in other pursuits, 296. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 116; on the directing of labour, 1,685; on their own manual labour, 3,914; on means not specified, 52. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,536; who could read but not write, 3,607; who could neither read nor write, 3,928. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,660; who could read but not write, 6,100; who could neither read nor write, 3,385.—Tyrkeeran lies partly within the Poor-law union of Londonderry, and partly within that of Newtownlismavady. The total number of tenements valued is 2,941; and of these, 793 are valued under £5,—921, under £10,—443, under £15,—230, under £20,—160, under £25,—105, under £30,—123, under £40,—58, under £50,—and 105, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £32,860 4s.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1840, were £2,139 2s. 3d., and £2,255 6s.,—and under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, £2,104 2s. 8d., and £2,169 18s. 5d.

TYRKENNEDY, a barony in the eastern district of the county of Fermanagh, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by the county of Tyrone; on the east, by the county of Tyrone and the barony of Magherastephana; on the south, by the baronies of Magherastephana and Knockninny; and on the west, by the baronies of Glenmuley, Magheraboy, and Lurg. Its length, south-westward, is $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth is from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 8 miles; and its area is 54,085 acres, 2 roads, 32 perches,—of which 2,911 acres, 20 perches are water. The water area is comprised in a portion of the foot of Upper Lough Erne, a part of the middle run of the river Erne, and a number of small lakes. The territorial surface is much diversified, and displays a large amount of beauty; but it is nearly identical with the central portion of the east side of the basin of the Erne. See ENNE. Topped Mountain appears to be the highest ground, and has an altitude above sea-level of 909 feet. "The soil of this barony varies considerably; near to Ennis-

killen it is a rich loam, on a clayey, and, in some cases, a peaty sub-soil, the low moist lands being occupied as meadows and pasture. The grounds of medium elevation are chiefly arable, and consist of a good brown loam, upon a moderately retentive subsoil, and are capable of great fertility if properly cultivated. The remainder of the barony is of a light brown soil, frequently upon a clayey gravel, and a moory or peaty soil upon clay. Cornagrade near Enniskillen affords fine limestone, from which a good part of the barony is supplied. Agriculture has been much neglected by the generality of farmers and their landlords; many of the latter are also absentees. Yet there are two or three instances of gentlemen endeavouring to promote a better system by the introduction of clover, tares, turnips, and rape. The usual course of crops pursued by the farmers on the old plan is: first, oats; second, potatoes manured; sometimes, and not unfrequently, potatoes are taken as the first crop, and as many crops of oats follow in succession as the land will produce; third, oats; fourth, oats. Flax sometimes follows potatoes; and sometimes the first crop of oats. After the fourth year, the land is either manured or limed, or they allow it, according to their own expression, 'to lie out to rest;' if it is manured, it is cropped again for several years as before, or if it is left to rest, it remains in that unproductive and resting state for two or three years, as they say, 'shifting for itself,' without any grass being sown; and they allow that it affords them scarcely any grass the first year, very little the second, and not much the third. The appearance of the pasture fully confirms this statement. The farms vary in size from 5 to 50 Irish acres; the average may be stated at 10 or 12 acres; the proportion in tillage or under the plough two-thirds. The rent of the larger farms £1 10s. per acre; the smaller ones £1 15s. to £2, and some more. Tithe is 1s. 6d., grand jury cess 2s. 9d., parish cess 9d. to 2s. 4d. per acre. Limestone at Cornagrade costs 6d. for a cart-load of about 15 cwt.; when burnt, the price is from 8d. to 10d. per barrel of four bushels. The farmers under these rents and taxes are sinking, and their capital is diminishing. The produce is 8 barrels of wheat, of 20 stones per barrel; 10 sacks of oats, of 24 stones per sack; 8 sacks of barley, of 20 stones per sack; and 40 barrels of potatoes, of 48 stones per barrel. The women generally are not employed in weeding and other outdoor works, so much as they are in England; neither are children brought up to the same industrious habits, the men being more than sufficient for the labour required; at the same time, both they and the men are as much disposed to industry as any people can possibly be when they have a reasonable inducement to work; but their present prospects are a premium to idleness." The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84. transferred the townland of Sessiagh, in the parish of Magheracross, from the barony of Tyrkenney to that of Lurg,—pop., in 1841, 53; the townland of Drumarrow, in the parish of Trory, from the barony of Magheraboy to that of Tyrkenney,—pop. 62; the townland of Monalla, in the parish of Derryvullane, from the barony of Lurg to that of Tyrkenney,—pop. 28; and the townlands of Roscor and Sheridan, in the parish of Magheracross, from the barony of Tyrkenney, co. Fermanagh, to that of Omagh, co. Tyrone,—pop. 204.—The barony of Tyrkenney, as at present constituted, contains part of the parishes of Cleenish, Derrybrusk, Derryvullane, Enniskillen, Magheracross, and Trory. The only town is Lisbellaw, Tempo, and Ballinamallard. Pop., in 1831, 22,802; in 1841, 23,447. Houses 4,100. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,923; in

manufactures and trade, 1,151; in other pursuits, 389. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 111; on the directing of labour, 1,118; on their own manual labour, 3,091; on means not specified, 65. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,249; who could read but not write, 2,222; who could neither read nor write, 3,560. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,892; who could read but not write, 3,779; who could neither read nor write, 4,883.—Tyrkeneddy is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Enniskillen, Lowtherstown, and Lisnaskea. The total number of tenements valued is 2,941; and of these, 1,114 are valued under £5,—954, under £10,—381, under £15,—198, under £20,—109, under £25,—66, under £30,—36, under £40,—31, under £50,—and 52, at and above £50. The total net annual value of the property rated is £28,714 4s. 10d.; and the sum levied under the grand warrant of summer 1841, was £2,479 14s. 1d.

TYRONE,

An inland county of the province of Ulster. It is bounded, on the north and north-east, by the county of Londonderry; on the east, by Lough Neagh; on the south-east, by the county of Armagh; on the south, by the counties of Monaghan and Fermanagh; on the south-west, by the county of Fermanagh; and on the west and north-west, by the county of Donegal. The boundary-line, over about 11 miles in the central part of the north, is formed by the watershed of the Sperrin mountains; over 6 miles in the eastern part of the north to Lough Neagh, by the rivulet Ballinderry; over the whole of the line of contact with the county of Armagh, by the river Blackwater; over about 7½ miles of the line of contact with the county of Monaghan, by the river Blackwater; over 10 miles of the line of contact with the counties of Monaghan and Fermanagh, by the watershed of the Slievebennagh mountains; over a large aggregate distance, but with many intervals or interruptions, of the line of contact with the counties of Fermanagh and Donegal, by mountain brooks, and especially by lofty watersheds; and over about 10 miles of the terminating contact with the county of Donegal, down to the junction point with the county of Londonderry, by the rivers Finn and Foyle. The outline of the county, in a loose or general sense, exhibits a broad parallelogram, extending in the direction of south-east by east. The lines of contact with the adjacent counties and with Lough Neagh, measured along all the greater sinuosities, but without including the minor ones, extend 43½ miles along the boundary with Londonderry, 10½ along Lough Neagh, 15½ along the boundary with Armagh, 18 along the boundary with Monaghan, 44 along the boundary with Fermanagh, and 36½ along the boundary with Donegal. The greatest length of the county, in the direction of south-east by east, and along the southern border, from the summit of Crough mountain, 2½ miles east of the Gap of Barnesmore to the river Blackwater at the town of Caledon, is 28½ miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, and along the western border, over Strabane and Lough Derg, is 30 miles; its least breadth, across the eastern district, and nearly over the village of Donaghmore, is 16 miles; and its area comprises 450,286 acres of arable land, 311,867 of uncultivated land, 11,981 of continuous plantations, 710 of towns, and 31,796 of water,—in all, 806,640 acres. Mr. Griffiths reports that the unimproved pasture-land of the county is, for the most part, situated on an elevated mountain-district, on a substratum of mica slate or

red sandstone; that upwards of 80,000 acres might be improved for cultivation, and 120,000 acres improved by draining; and that 112,000 acres are irreclaimable.

Surface.—A band of country along Lough Neagh is low, flat, meadowy, and, to some extent, marshy. A much longer band, of somewhat semicircular form, flanking all the west side of the preceding, and sweeping round from a southerly to a westerly direction in such a manner as to occupy the eastern portion of the southern boundary of the county, possesses the undulated, hilly, fertile, and intricately beautiful character which distinguishes the greater part of the counties of Armagh and Down. A very large district, commencing immediately west and north of nearly the whole extent of this charming belt of country, spreading athwart the greater portion of the central division of the county, and extending northward to the mountains which soar aloft upon the northern boundary, is an almost uniform expanse of moorland, partly relieved and diversified by dells, vales, and other features of natural pleasantness, and partly subdued into civilization by the arts of georgy and agriculture, but prevalently a dreary, featureless, brown, chaotic waste. A district of considerable breadth, and extending diagonally almost from side to side of the county, is an intricate series of hills, vales, mountains, valleys, defiles, swells, and hollows, often presenting scenes of singular beauty, occasionally displaying elaborations of surface almost labyrinthine, and eventually going off at the north-east corner of the county in the brilliant valley of the Strule and the Foyle. The extreme western or rather south-western district consists of a portion of the great alpine region which occupies the greater portion of the county of Donegal, steeply dissevered into sections here by the glens of the rivulets Derg and Mournebeg. The district which forms the middle part of the northern border consists of the Munterlough range of mountains, the west end of the unimproved and alpine range of the Sperrin mountains, and an intervening and parallel alpine glen.

The Dublin and Londonderry mail-road, which passes through the towns of Angharad, Ballygawley, Omagh, Newtown-Stewart, and Strabane, and traverses the county in so diagonal a manner as to be within its limits during the great distance of about 40 miles, commands almost a perfect specimen of the whole county excepting the flat district upon the borders of Lough Neagh. Along the route of this road, from its entering the county to the town of Ballygawley, are low fertile hills, with intervening valleys and hollows of various soil and character; but both hills and low grounds, in general, rich, beautiful, and teeming with flocks and population. About a mile west-north-west of Ballygawley commences the easy ascent of the portion of the high moorland which lies in the very centre of the county, and which is here called the Starbog mountain; here the limestone formation of the undulated and fertile southern district of the county ceases to contribute its rich calcareous detritus to the soil, and is succeeded by a comparatively sterile and a siliceous-contributing formation of sandstone; and here Shantavny, the highest of the sandstone hills in this portion of the moorland region, lifts up its naked and lumpy outline to overlook a vast expanse of dreary heath-clad table-land, chequered with spots of green sward and of tillage. On descending the hills about 9 or 9½ miles north-west of Ballygawley, a good view is obtained of Omagh, of the rich vale in which it stands, and of the circuit of mountains which surrounds it; and from some parts of the road, but especially from vantage-grounds in its vicinity, a

general idea may be obtained of the configuration and character of the vast congeries of mountainous upland which occupies so large a portion of the counties of Tyrone, Donegal, and Londonderry, and has its series of culminating points in the central summits of the Sperrin mountains. "The country around Omagh is of the same diversified character as that which generally prevails in the lower levels of this part of the country, namely, hill and dale, in every direction; the former everywhere cultivated; the latter almost invariably containing isolated stripes of bog and marshy lands. The intervening flats are here more boggy and the hills less fertile than in the similarly formed parts of Meath and Louth; and towards the mountain ranges by which the Omagh district is surrounded, the country gradually assumes a wild and more moorland character." Mullaghearn, the commencing height, in this direction, of the mountains which spread away northward toward the Sperrin range, and eastward toward Slievegalion in the south-east of the county of Londonderry, is seen soaring aloft about 5 miles north-east by north of Omagh. But "these upland tracts embrace many smiling valleys, rich spreading vales, cultivated slopes, and wide straths, teeming with fertility. From the formation of this assemblage of mountains, roads traverse the intervening glens; and several of the glens through which the roads are carried exhibit what may be considered, for this part of the country, very picturesque scenery. The glens, too, are enlivened with their little streams—inhabited, and as far as the better soils extend, cultivated." From Omagh to Newtown-Stewart, the road passes down the charming valley of the Strule; and, on approaching the latter town, is delightfully overlooked on opposite sides by the hills called Bessy Bell and Mary Gray. "About Newtown-Stewart, the hills, valleys, and rivers become more defined; the latter are fewer, more evident, possess more volume, and seem to hasten their motion as they draw to the termination of their course; the little hills give way to the more lofty and prolonged ridges; and the valleys are wider, more winding, and continuous." From Newtown-Stewart to Strabane, the road continues to keep company with the Strule,—here changing its name to the Mourne; and this part of the valley of that river, as well as the continuation of it northward under the new name of the Foyle, till the road passes into the county of Londonderry, displays the beauties of luxuriance, configuration, and grouping, in richer tints and with more brilliant effect than probably any other stretch of valley in Ireland. The country immediately around Strabane is a wide, diversified, and magnificent portion of this valley, debouched upon by the convergent valley of the Finn, surrounded by a comparatively distant and very noble perspective of mountains, and possessing, about 2 miles east by north of the town, a height of 969 feet in altitude, whose summit commands a minute panoramic view of the low grounds, and a well-defined prospect of the environing mountains, and of several of the glens and vales with which they are intersected. The portion of the great mountain district of the county due east of Newtown-Stewart, and northward thence to the Sperrin mountains, is singularly characterized by mingled strength and beauty of scenery, and bears considerable resemblance to some of the most celebrated highland scenery of Scotland,—particularly to that of some of the glens of Perthshire,—yet without possessing the latter's superb accessory features of a profusion of wood, and lacustrine expanses of islet water. The most southerly of the prolonged glens of the district is that which possesses the romantically-situated little town of

Gortin, and is screened along the north by the Munterlony range of mountains, and brings down the Owenkillew rivulet westward to the Strule at Newtown-Stewart. "Among the cultivated and inhabited glens which branch off the valley of Gortin, and run through this district, there is a great deal of interesting scenery. Several of these lateral glens, with their accompanying named rivers, extend for many miles; and, as they are mostly traversed by roads leading to the more easterly towns in the counties of Derry and Tyrone, they are generally accessible; and though the mountains which bound them do not exceed 1,400 feet, and are generally tame in their outlines, they present, particularly in the lateral valleys, gaps, passes, and glens, many picturesque and striking scenes. Connected with the above, we may notice the long and interesting glen which lies between the Munterlony and Sperrin mountains, and through which a road runs from Newtown-Stewart to Draperstown, with an extension to Strabane. The Sperrin mountains are the loftiest in the district, and they are much more continuous and better defined than the parallel ridge of Munterlony." See SPERRIN.

The principal hills and mountains in the division of the county east of the Dublin and Londonderry mail-road, and south of the glen of the Owenkillew river, are a height 4 miles east-north-east of Aughnacloy, 635 feet in altitude above sea-level; a height 2 miles north of Ballygawley, 863 feet; a height 4½ miles east of Ballygawley, 404 feet; Shantarny, overhanging the mail-road west-north-west of Ballygawley, 1,035 feet; Barbrack mountain, 2½ miles south of Pomeroy, 946 feet; a height 4 miles north-west of Coal-Island, 330 feet; a height 4½ miles west-south-west of Cookstown, 771 feet; a height 2 miles north-north-west of Pomeroy, 993 feet; a height 5½ miles north-west of Pomeroy, 911 feet; Mullaghearn, 5 miles north-east of Omagh, 1,778 feet; a height ½ of a mile south of Mullaghearn, 1,381 feet; Firmount, 5 miles north-north-west of Cookstown, 1,188 feet; Belevannamore, 2 miles west of Firmount, 1,261 feet; a height, 1¼ mile north-west of Belevannamore, 558 feet; a height 4 miles east of Gortin, 1,096 feet; a height 1¼ mile south-south-west of Gortin, 1,370 feet; and Mary Gray, 1 mile east-south-east of Newtown-Stewart, 826 feet. The principal hills and mountains in the division of the county east of the Dublin and Londonderry mail-road, and north of the glen of the Owenkillew river, are Broughderg, 6½ miles east of Gortin, 1,088 feet of altitude above sea-level; Slieve-more, 2 miles north by east of Gortin, 1,262 feet; Munterlony, 4 miles east of Slieve-more, 1,432 feet; a height 3½ miles north of Gortin, 969 feet; a height 4 miles north-west of Gortin, 617 feet; Mullaghearn, 4 miles north of Slieve-more, 1,701 feet; a height 1 mile east of Mullaghearn, 1,800 feet; Straw mountain, 1½ mile east by north of Mullaghearn, 2,085 feet; Dart mountain, on the boundary, 1 mile east of Straw mountain, 1,612 feet; a height on the boundary, 1¼ mile east of Dart mountain, 2,037 feet; Sawel, on the boundary, 2 miles east of Dart mountain, 2,236 feet; Minard, on the boundary, 2½ miles east by north of Sawel, 1,550 feet; a height on the boundary, 1¼ mile east of Minard, 2,064 feet; Knockivoe, east by north of Strabane, 869 feet; a height 2½ miles south-east of Strabane, 1,094 feet; a height 3½ miles east of Strabane, 1,343 feet; Dunerton-hill, overhanging the Foyle at the north-western extremity of the county, 416 feet; and Slieve-kirk, on the boundary, 4 miles east of Dunerton-hill, 1,225 feet. The principal hills and mountains in the division of the county west of the Dublin and Londonderry mail-road, and south of the river Derg,

are a height on the southern boundary 4½ miles south of Clogher, 1,255 feet of altitude above sea-level: a height on the boundary, 2 miles south by east of Five-mile-town, 683 feet; Cole mountain, 3 miles north of Five-mile-town, 920 feet; a height on the boundary, 1½ mile west-north-west of Cole, 1,031 feet; a height on the boundary, 2 miles south of Trillick, 1,046 feet; a height 1½ mile north by west of Trillick, 412 feet; a height 2 miles south of Fintona, 706 feet; a height 1½ mile north of Fintona, 401 feet; Dooish mountain, 2½ miles south-south-west of Drumquin, 1,110 feet; a height 3 miles south of Drumquin, 980 feet; a height 3½ miles west-north-west of Drumquin, 1,117 feet; a height on the boundary, 5½ miles west of Drumquin, 870 feet; Bessy Bell, 1½ mile south by west of Newtown-Stewart, 1,386 feet; Meaghy, 4 miles west of Bessy Bell, 808 feet; Ardbarren, 2½ miles south of Castle-Derg, 628 feet; a height 4½ miles west of Castle-Derg, 541 feet; Mullfya, 5½ miles west of Killeter, 808 feet; Altamullen, 2 miles north of Mullfya, 939 feet; and Croagh, on the boundary, 2½ miles west-north-west of Altamullen, 1,260 feet. And the principal hills and mountains in the division west of the Dublin and Londonderry mail-road, and north of the river Derg, are Brandy-hill, 2 miles north by west of Castle-Derg, 601 feet of altitude above sea-level; a height on the northern boundary, 2½ miles north of Castle-Derg, 603 feet; a height 6 miles north-west of Newtown-Stewart, 641 feet; and a height 1 mile east of Clady, 473 feet.

Waters.—The water area of the county, as exhibited in the results of the Ordnance Survey, comprises 21,000 acres, 39 perches of Lough Neagh, in the parish of Ardobe; 322 acres, 22 perches of Lough Neagh, in the parish of Ballinderry; 3,092 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches of Lough Neagh, in the parish of Ballyclog; 2,940 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches of Lough Neagh in the parish of Clonoo; 50 acres, 3 roods, 13 perches of Lough Rogan, in the parish of Donaghendry; 78 acres, 2 roods, 7 perches of Lough Fea, in the parish of Lissan; 29 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches of the river Blackwater, in the parish of Clonoo; 140 acres, 26 perches of unspecified denomination, in the parish of Aghaloo; 127 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches in the parish of Clonfeacle; 13 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches in the parish of Desertcreat; 146 acres, 26 perches in the parish of Donaghmore; 15 acres, 2 roods, 11 perches in the parish of Drumglass; 28 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches in the parish of Kildress; 36 acres, 32 perches in the parish of Killyman; 26 acres, 9 perches in the parish of Tullyniskin; 60 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches in the parish of Carneel; 27 acres, 18 perches in the parish of Aghalurcher; 213 acres, 1 rood, 6 perches in the parish of Clogher; 5 acres, 3 roods, 35 perches in the parish of Errigal-Keerogue; 51 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches in the parish of Errigal-Trough; 537 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches in the parish of Ardstraw; 150 acres, 2 roods, 9 perches in the parish of Upper Badoney; 178 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches in the parish of Lower Badoney; 103 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches in the parish of Camas; 202 acres, 14 perches in the Strabane section of the parish of Cappagh; 154 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches in the parish of Donaghedy; 56 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches in the parish of Leekpatrick; 3 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches in the Strabane section of the parish of Termonmaguirk; 99 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches in the parish of Urney; 64 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches in the Omagh section of the parish of Cappagh; 31 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches in the parish of Cloghermy; 42 acres, 21 perches in the parish of Dromore; 161 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches in the parish of Drumragh; 30 acres in the parish of Kilskeery; 22 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches in the parish of East Langfield;

175 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches in the parish of West Langfield; 76 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches in the parish of Skirts of Urney and Ardstraw; 288 acres, 34 perches in the parish of Termonamongan; and 271 acres, 38 perches in the Omagh section of the parish of Termonmaguirk. Among the numerous small lakes of the county are Loughs Fingroan, Carn, Patrick, Muck, Lee, Cor, Braden, Amagh, Maghera, Mulken, Nageera, Any, Doo, Lack, Bwee, Ayelvin, Chill, Nakiuroey, Tusker, Sallagh, Ahull, and Harry, in the barony of Omagh; and Loughs Maghera, Moor, Ash, Catherine, and Fanny, in the barony of Strabane. The only navigations on the boundaries, or in the interior of the county, are those of Lough Neagh, of the canal from Coal-Island to the river Blackwater, and of the river Blackwater from Lough Neagh to the commencement of the Ulster canal. The river Blackwater rises near the southern boundary of the county, a little north of Five-mile-town, and flows along the southern border, past Clogher and Aughnacloy, and along the southern and south-eastern boundary, past Caledon, Benburb, and Moy, to the south-west corner of Lough Neagh. The Torrent river, the only considerable tributary of the Blackwater within Tyrone, rises on the south-west side of Bartack mountain, and flows very sinuously eastward, past the villages of Castle-Caulfield, Donaghmore, and Coal-Island. The Ballinderry river rises in the moorland region, in the western margin of the barony of Dungannon, 5 miles north of Pomeroy; and flows eastward, along the northern border, past Cookstown, and along the northern boundary, past Coagh, to Lough Neagh. The Tullylea or Ballinamallard rivulet drains the district on the south-western border around the village of Trillick, into the county of Fermanagh, toward Lower Lough Erne. All the other streams of the county consist of the head-waters and forming-tributaries of the river Foyle; they comprise all that great river's affluents of any consequence except the Finn; and they are noticed, with sufficient detail, in the article FOYLE: see *h*ic. The county of Tyrone thus comprehends a small district within the basin of the Erne, a large district within the basin of Lough Neagh, and a still larger district within the basin of the Foyle.

Minerals.—Granitic rocks form a district of country about 19 statute miles in length, and 2½ or 3 in mean breadth, extending west-south-westward from the north-eastern extremity of the county. A formation of mica slate, with interspersed nodules of primitive limestone, occupies a large district in the extreme north-west of the county, measuring 30 statute miles from east to west, and from 7 to 22 in breadth, but lying in strict continuation with a still more extensive tract in the counties of Londonderry and Donegal. Crystalline greenstone rock occupies a district in the north-east, measuring 21 statute miles in length west-south-westward, and from 3 to 6 in breadth, lying immediately north of the granitic rocks, and extending at its east end 6 miles into the county of Londonderry. Tabular trap, in continuation of the vast region of the same rock in the counties of Londonderry and Antrim, constitutes a district of 7½ miles by 5½ at the north-eastern extremity of the county, a little north-east of Stewartstown, but is, to a great extent, as round the margin of the tabular trap region of Antrim, overlaid with a formation of lias green sand and chalk. Rocks of old red sandstone and sandstone-couglomerate constitute a great central district of the county, extending 36 statute miles westward, with a mean breadth of about 10 miles, and continued into the county of Fermanagh down to the east side of Lower Lough Erne; and they also constitute a very narrow belt

along the south side of the mica slate district, underneath a district of yellow sandstone, and continued westward into the county of Donegal. A formation of millstone grit, including white sandstone and shale, with thin beds of limestone and coal, constitute a district of 5 statute miles by 4, lying between the village of Drumquin and the boundary, and continued with slender breadth into the north-east corner of the county of Fermanagh down to near the shore of Lower Lough Erne. Rocks of yellow sandstone and sandstone-conglomerate constitute one district of 18 statute miles westward, with a breadth of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles, lying in the midst of the mica slate district between Strabane and Newtown-Stewart; a second district of 28 statute miles westward, with a breadth of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 5 miles, between Newtown-Stewart and Omagh, immediately south of the slender belt of old red sandstone rock, and continued in very slender breadth 8 miles within the south-east margin of the county of Donegal; a third district, on the southern border of the county in the vicinity of Clogher, extending 11 statute miles south-westward, with a breadth of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 2½ miles; continued partly into the county of Monaghan, and largely into the county of Fermanagh to the vicinity of Maguire's Bridge and Lisnakea; a fourth district of 4 statute miles by from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2½, extending south-south-westward, in the south-eastern border a little east of Aghnacloy; and a fifth district of about 13 or 14 square miles, lying partly around Cookstown, but chiefly extending south-westward from that town. Rocks of carboniferous limestone, exhibiting some diversity of character, constitute a great district in the south of the county, 30 statute miles in length, and from 4 to 11 in breadth, extending west-south-westward from the coal, the new red sandstone and the tertiary formations in the vicinity of Lough Neagh, isolating the third and the fourth tracts of yellow sandstone formation, and passing, at its west end and with its greatest breadth, into the county of Fermanagh, there to be connected with the vast central flat limestone plain of Ireland. A coal formation, containing workable beds of coal, and sometimes termed the Ulster coalfield, constitutes a district of about 5 statute miles by from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 4 miles, lying around the village of Coal-Island, and south-westward thence to the vicinity of Dungannon, and another but very tiny district, lying about 5 miles north of Coal-Island. A formation of new red sandstone and red marl constitutes a district of about 7 square miles on the north-eastern boundary, immediately west of the tabular trap and lias green sand formations; and another district of 26 statute miles by from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 4 miles, extending south-south-westward from the tabular trap formation to the vicinity of Caledon, and slightly continued, in the southern part of its breadth, across the Blackwater, into the county of Armagh. A formation of lias green sand and chalk overlies the tabular trap in the north-east to the extent, but interruptedly, of about 5 statute miles by 4. A tertiary formation, composed of alternations of white, brown, and greenish blue clay, with white and grey sand and irregular beds of lignite or wood-coal, and, on the margin of Lough Neagh, with deposits of silicified wood, constitutes a district of 8 statute miles in length, and from 2 to 6 in breadth, extending southward along Lough Neagh, and continued slightly on the north into the county of Londonderry, and largely on the south into the county of Armagh.

The coal formation, greatly the most interesting of the formations which we have enumerated, was officially reported on as follows in 1838:—"This district, which is situated to the north of Dungannon,

in the county of Tyrone, though very small, is much richer, that is, it contains a greater number of valuable beds of coal, than any other in Ireland. At present nine workable seams are known, which vary from three to nine feet in thickness. In this district, as well as in all the others, the limestone substratum is succeeded by a succession of black shale, with argillaceous ironstone and occasional beds of sandstone; the whole series amounting to a thickness of about 500 feet. The first or lowest bed of coal which succeeds it, and which has been worked at Drumglass colliery, one mile north of Dungannon, is slaty and impure, and varies from two to three feet in thickness. Above it is a bed of coal four feet six inches thick, of excellent quality. Within the last 14 years, very extensive workings have been made on this bed by the London Hibernian Mining Company, but, unfortunately, the speculation has not hitherto proved remunerative. The company, however, still persevere, and it is to be hoped that their enterprise will at length be crowned with success. At Coal-Island, three miles north of Drumglass, six beds of coal have been discovered, and worked with various success within the last century; and a very deep pit is now being sunk by the Coal-Island Coal Company at Annagher, on the dip of the uppermost bed of coal, which is nine feet in thickness. Unfortunately, the stratification of this district is so much distributed and dislocated by faults, that the extent of coal commanded by each pit is usually very much circumscribed; and this circumstance, when coupled with the soft and incoherent nature of the beds of shale and sandstone which accompany the coal, has added so much to the difficulty and expense of working it, that the mining adventurers have rarely derived any considerable profit. The Tyrone coal district is bounded on the north-east by strata belonging to the new red sandstone formation, whose strata rest conformably on those belonging to the coal series. On the lands of Anaghone and Templeree, situated 5 miles to the north of Coal-Island, a very small coal district, containing two workable beds of coal, were discovered many years since, and extensive coal workings were made on the uppermost of these beds, which was nine feet thick and of excellent quality; but the coalfield was so small, that the whole was soon wrought, and the works abandoned. Some trials have lately been made on the second or undermost bed, which is two feet in thickness; but not proving remunerative, they have also been abandoned. The coal of the Tyrone coal district is very similar to that of Ayrshire. It burns swiftly, and leaves a considerable residuum of yellowish white ashes."

Agriculture.—In consequence of the characteristic configuration of the county, the soils of the low grounds consist, in a large degree, of the detritus of the rocks of the hills and mountains; and in consequence of the great diversity of the geognostic formation of the uplands, the soils are exceedingly various. Yet, in a general view, reclaimed moor or bog may be exhibited as the prevailing soil of the arable lands in the great central district of the county, a gravelly or sandy soil on the skirts of the hill and mountain flanks of many of the glens and vales, and a loam of diversified character, but, to a large extent, light and friable, over the rich fertile grounds of the south and east. Much of the land in the valleys is occasionally flooded and greatly damaged by the rivers; yet only a comparatively small aggregate of the lands which lie higher than the level of the freshets is spouty, morassy, or in any other way naturally wet. "Few farmers hold a larger quantity of land than 40 or 50 Irish acres. The average size of tillage farms is about 12 Irish acres. The dairy

and sheep produce bear a very small proportion to the tillage, there being but little dairying and few sheep.

There are no mountain dairy farms. A few of the farmers have the appearance of respectability, and are intelligent for their situation; but the generality of them are indifferently off, and inferior to the farmers in Down and Armagh. In the produce of corn and butter, the increase has been considerable, but in cheese very little. Some few adopt the following rotation of crops:—In the first year, potatoes, for which the ground is manured; in the second year, barley, oats, or flax, with clover or grass seeds; in the third year, the clover is mown; and in the fourth or fifth years, they sow oats; then their land is allowed to rest for two or three years in grass. But the larger proportion of farmers use the destructive rotation of—in the first year, potatoes (manured), and in the second, third, fourth and fifth years, oats; after which they let it rest for two or three years under spontaneous production, or at least with the assistance of what they call 'white grass' (*Helius Lanatus*), and from this treatment they have of course a miserable pasture. There is very little wheat grown. It is usual to weed the corn crops in June and July; the cost of weeding depends upon the foulness of the crop. The seed of oats is sometimes washed previously to sowing, but this is very rarely done. The quantity of seed in general is regulated by the fertility of the soil, and the kind of seed sown; on this subject, the farmer is guided by a proper judgment. While the crop is growing, weeding and rolling are not sufficiently attended to. The peasantry are in most cases obliged to give duty days, but no considerable loss arises from this practice, as their families are at liberty to cut their own corn, and they themselves are able to give two days in the week to their own concerns. The peasantry generally contrive to get their own little patches of grain sown at a proper time; there will of course be some exceptions. Much of their corn is threshed immediately after it is cut, owing to the pressure from their landlords. From the momentary pressure on the market, the peasant sometimes loses and sometimes gains, according as the price may rise or fall; if the price should remain stationary, he is a gainer, because he saves the loss in weight and the loss by destruction from vermin; the straw when thus threshed is not considered as good for the cattle as if it were threshed according as they may want it. Landlords do not take corn in payment of rent. There are only a few patches of clover and vetches. The plants most usually cultivated are potatoes and oats. A more prolific species of potatoes called 'cups,' was introduced a few years ago, which has been of the greatest advantage to the country generally. This description of potatoe is found to produce well with less manure, so that the farmers say, the cups have driven hunger out of Ireland. The peasantry are very ignorant of any alternation of green and grain crops. Very few of the peasantry cultivate artificial grasses; some, however, cultivate a little clover and white grass, and a small quantity of rye-grass (*Lolium*). The peasant or cottier consumes the whole produce of his potatoe crops, which is often insufficient for his support. The cultivation of potatoes has increased; but there has been no introduction of artificial manure or peat which could have given rise to this increase, neither has the house-feeding of cattle become more general, and burning of land is not practised here. Very few of the small farmers possess orchards; some have a few greens in their gardens. The butter produced is of second quality, and is packed not after one, but after successive churnings. The mode of saving it is improved. There is very

little cheese made."—In 1841, the number of farms, within the rural districts of the county, of from 1 acre to 5 acres in extent, was 14,535; of from 5 to 15 acres, 14,071; of from 15 to 30 acres, 3,776; and of upwards of 30 acres, 1,139;—and within the civic districts of the county, of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 140; of from 5 to 15 acres, 79; of from 15 to 30 acres, 13; and of upwards of 30 acres, 10. In the same year, there were, in the entire county, 23,759 male farmers of upwards of 15 years of age, 3 male farmers of less than 15 years of age, 503 female farmers of upwards of 15 years of age, 34,547 male servants and labourers above 15 years of age, 4,025 male servants and labourers below 15 years of age, 784 female servants and labourers above 15 years of age, 104 female servants and labourers below 15 years of age, 152 ploughmen, 149 gardeners, 2 graziers, 314 male herds above 15 years of age, 1,936 male herds below 15 years of age, 118 female herds above 15 years of age, 887 female herds below 15 years of age, 36 male care-takers, 5 female care-takers, 7 land-agents, 68 land-stewards, 18 game-keepers, and 17 dairy-keepers.

Live Stock.—The Irish breed of sheep, long-legged and flat-sided, are the sort generally in use; and they have not, in even the slightest degree, been improved. Most of the farmers are ignorant of even the very existence of any other breed; and, though they knew of both the existence and the attainableness of a better breed, are too poor to procure it. The price of wool is usually from 11d. to 13d. per pound. The Irish breed of cattle also is in general use, and has not been improved. A good bull costs from £4 to £5; and a good breeding cow, from £4 to £7. The fattening of cattle is not practised. A cow of the best description gives 15 quarts of milk for a few weeks after calving, and produces during the year from 60 to 70 lbs. of butter. The horses are of an useful kind, and adapted to the size of the farms and the nature of the country. The pigs are of a good description.—In 1841, the live stock, within the rural districts of the county, consisted, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, of 701 horses and mules, 77 asses, 3,940 cattle, 756 sheep, 3,998 pigs, and 47,708 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 3,182 horses and mules, 223 asses, 15,034 cattle, 3,589 sheep, 6,424 pigs, and 66,845 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 10,096 horses and mules, 148 asses, 31,121 cattle, 7,964 sheep, 12,435 pigs, and 108,621 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 4,712 horses and mules, 11 asses, 16,579 cattle, 5,058 sheep, 5,322 pigs, and 44,988 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 2,570 horses and mules, 16 asses, 10,738 cattle, 6,914 sheep, 2,097 pigs, and 18,897 poultry. The totals of these classes of live stock, together with their respective estimated value, were 21,261 horses and mules, £170,088; 475 asses, £475; 77,412 cattle, £503,178; 24,281 sheep, £26,709; 30,276 pigs, £57,845; and 288,059 poultry, £7,201. Grand total of estimated value of live stock in the rural districts, £745,496. In the same year, the live stock, in the civic districts, consisted, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, of 257 horses and mules, 331 cattle, 66 sheep, 647 pigs, and 1,362 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 28 horses and mules, 129 cattle, 6 sheep, 63 pigs, and 277 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 53 horses and mules, 131 cattle, 10 sheep, 49 pigs, and 279 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 14 horses and mules, 61 cattle, 13 sheep, 20 pigs, and 142 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 23 horses and mules, 49 cattle, 9 sheep, 25 pigs, and 100 poultry. The totals of these classes of live stock, together with their respective estimated value, were 375 horses and mules, £3,000; 701 cattle, £4,536;

104 sheep, £114; 804 pigs, £1,005; and 2,220 poultry, £56. Grand total of estimated value of live stock in the civic districts, £8,731.

Woods.—The plantations within the county, in 1841, consisted of 408 acres and 10,210 detached trees of oaks, 108 acres and 19,600 detached trees of ash, 20 acres and 4,360 detached trees of elm, 48 acres and 28,257 detached trees of beech, 409 acres and 52,222 detached trees of fir, 9,667 acres and 300,580 detached trees of mixed plantations, and 1,261 acres and 12,019 detached trees of orchards. Total of acres of continuous woods, 11,980; total number of detached trees, 427,338,—equivalent to 2,671 acres; grand total of plantations, 14,652 acres. Of the continuous woods, there were planted previous to 1791, 367 acres of oak, 75 of ash, 12 of beech, 45 of fir, 2,141 of mixed plantations, and 168 of orchards; between 1791 and 1800, 4 acres of oak, 5 of ash, 1 of beech, 5 of fir, 1,575 of mixed plantations, and 279 of orchards; between 1801 and 1810, 3 acres of oak, 8 of ash, 6 of elm, 1 of beech, 36 of fir, 1,091 of mixed plantations, and 142 of orchards; between 1811 and 1820, 5 acres of ash, 1 of beech, 110 of fir, 978 of mixed plantations, and 185 of orchards; between 1821 and 1830, 31 acres of oak, 6 of ash, 10 of elm, 27 of beech, 97 of fir, 1,717 of mixed plantations, and 210 of orchards; between 1831 and 1840, 63 acres of oak, 9 of ash, 4 of elm, 6 of beech, 116 of fir, 2,165 of mixed plantations, and 210 of orchards. The principal sheets or masses of wood within the barony of Dunganannon, are in Killymoon demesne, adjoining Cookstown; in the demesne of Seelart-Hall, in the parishes of Ballyelgog and Ardboe; in the demesne of Oaklands, in the parish of Kildress; in the demesne of Wellbrook, parish of Kildress; in the demesne of Lissan, parish of Lissan; in the demesne of Pomeroy, parishes of Pomeroy and Deserteright; in the demesne of Pomeroy, parishes of Deserteright and Derryoran; in the demesne of Lisduh, parish of Tullynisken; in the wood of Belleville, parish of Clonoe; in the glebe of Killory, parish of Clonoe; in the demesne of Northland, adjoining the town of Dunganannon; in the demesne of Roxborough-castle, adjacent to Moy; and in the wood of Bantry, parishes of Clonfeacle and Aghaloo. The principal within the barony of Clogher, are in the episcopal demesne, adjoining the town of Clogher; in the demesne of Augher-castle, adjoining the town of Augher; in the demesne of Favour-Royal, parishes of Carnateel, Errigal-Trough, and Errigal-Keerogue; in the demesne of Ballygawley, parish of Errigal-Keerogue; in the demesne of Cecil, parish of Clogher; in the demesne of Corkreevy, adjacent to Five-mile-town; and in the demesne of Derryhard, parish of Donaghadee. The principal within the barony of Omagh, are in the demesne of Hazel-hill, parish of Termonmagurk; in the demesne of Seskinore, parish of Clogherney; in the demesne of Greenmount, parishes of Clogherney and Clogher; in the demesne of Newgrove, parish of Drumragh; and in the demesne of Relagh, parish of Kilskeery. And the principal within the barony of Strabane, are in the demesne of Factory-Jodge, parish of Cappagh; in the demesne of Earlsfort, parish of Donaghadee; in the demesne of Silverbrook, parish of Donaghadee; in the demesne of Urney, parish of Urney; in the demesne of Holly-hill, parish of Leckpatrick; in the demesne of Baron's-Court, parish of Ardstraw; and in the demesne of Mountjoy-Forest, in the northern vicinity of Omagh:—and the two last of the-e are considerably the most extensive in the county.

Manufactures and Trade.—The statistics of occupations, as exhibited in the Census of 1841, afford the best means of estimating the classifications and

probable amount of productive industry; and these statistics may be fully seen in the following digest:—Fishermen, 45; millers, 192; maltster, 1; brewers, 7; distillers, 4; bakers, 170; confectioners, 22; tobacco-twisters, 7; fishmongers, 15; egg-dealers, 92; fruiterers, 9; cattle-dealers, 27; horse-dealers, 3; pig-jobbers, 9; corn-dealers, 9; butter-merchant, 1; butchers and provision-dealers, 35; butchers, 268; poultryer, 1; victuallers, 13; grocers, 193; tobacco-conists, 7; wine-merchants, 4; flax-dressers, 606; carders, 69; spinners of flax, 9,278; spinners of wool, 1,392; spinners of unspecified classes, 36,066; winders and warpers, 165; factory workers, 177; wool-dresser, 1; weavers of cotton, 46; weavers of linen, 2,676; weavers of woollen, 63; weavers of fringe, 2; weavers of unspecified classes, 8,586; manufacturer of cotton, 1; manufacturers of linen, 10; bleachers, 84; dyers, 18; clothiers, 16; cloth-finishers, 28; calico-printer, 1; skimmers, 10; curriers, 22; tanners, 9; brogue-makers, 27; boot and shoemakers, 1,630; tailors, 1,104; sempstresses, 1,158; dress-makers, 1,338; milliners, 113; lace-workers, 7; stay-makers, 15; comb-makers, 2; knitters, 402; hatters, 51; bonnet-makers, 166; cap-maker, 1; gloves, 6; button-makers, 7; hair-dressers and barbers, 8; umbrella-maker, 1; blacking-makers, 5; leather-dealers, 3; flax-dealers, 7; wool-dealer, 1; hosiers, 3; haberdashers, 45; linen-drappers, 2; linen-merchants, 23; yarn-dealers, 12; woollen-drappers, 73; vendors of soft goods, 40; rag and bone dealers, 48; architects, 4; builders, 19; brick-makers, 20; potters, 30; stone-cutters, 141; lime-burners, 17; bricklayers, 13; stone-masons, 601; slaters, 54; thatchers, 54; plasterers, 28; pavier, 1; quarrymen, 15; sawyers, 128; carpenters, 1,191; cart-makers, 28; cabinet-makers, 49; wood-polisher, 1; coopers, 265; turners, 17; mill-wrights, 32; wheel-wrights, 154; ship-wrights, 7; boat-tree and last makers, 2; pump-borers, 2; lath-splitters, 2; reed-makers, 83; shuttle-maker, 1; basket-makers, 28; broom-makers, 39; miners, 171; iron-founder, 1; blacksmiths, 781; farrier, 1; white-smiths, 52; nailers, 215; cutlers, 2; gunsmiths, 11; braziers and copper-smiths, 11; pin-makers, 2; bell-hangers, 2; gas-fitters, 3; coach-smiths, 4; plumbers, 29; tinplate-workers, 22; tinkers, 13; machine-makers, 25; watchmakers, 31; goldsmith, silversmith, and jeweller, 1; coach and car makers, 22; saddlers, 101; whip-makers, 3; rope-makers, 22; paper-makers, 18; letter-press printers, 25; bookbinders, 2; carpet-weaver, 1; chandlers and soap-boilers, 36; painters and glaziers, 102; net-makers, 10; sieve-makers, 6; upholsterer, 1; print-cutter, 1; civil engineers, 2; land-surveyors, 25; measurers, 2; road contractors and makers, 10; bird-dealer, 1; delf and china dealers, 15; stationers, 6; booksellers and stationers, 8; timber-merchant, 1; turf-dealer, 1; ironmongers, 25; merchants of unspecified classes, 108; dealers of unspecified classes, 500; shopkeepers of unspecified classes, 138; shop assistants, 233; tradesman of unspecified classes, 1; and apprentices of unspecified classes, 18.

Fairs.—The following are the principal fairs held within the county of Tyrone:—Altmore, June 15, July 15, Aug. 15, and Sept. 15; Augher, March 28, May 12, Aug. 14, and Nov. 12; Anghnacloy, first Wednesday in every month; Ballinahatty, Feb. 12, June 26, Oct. 11, and Dec. 5; Ballygawley, first Friday in every month; Beragh, first Monday in every month; Caledon, second Saturday in every month; Castledanfield, second Monday in every month; Carnateel, Feb. 13, March 11, April 5, May 26, July 27, Aug. 26, Sept. 19, Oct. 24, and Nov. 27; Castlederg, first Friday in every month; Clady, May 16, and Nov. 16; Clogher, twentieth of every

mo th; May 2, and July 26; Cough, second Friday in every month; Cookstown, first Saturday in every month; Donaghmore, first Tuesday in every month; Dunnamanna, twenty-seventh of every month; Donnylough, Aug. 12; Dromore, Feb. 1, March 17, May 1, June 5 and 24, August 1, Sept. 29, Nov. 1, and Dec. 26; Drumquin, last Thursday of every month; Dungannon, first Thursday in every month; Fintona, twenty-second of every month, Jan. 1, May 4, and Oct. 30; Five-mile-town, Jan. 23, March 25, June 1, and Aug. 19; Gortin, first Wednesday in every month; Killeter, twenty-first of every month; Mounthfield, last Wednesday in every month; Moy, first Friday of every month; Newtown-Stewart, last Monday in every month; Omagh, first Tuesday in every month; Orritor, second Monday in July; Plumbridge, sixteenth of every month; Pomeroy, second Tuesday in every month; Rock, last Monday in every month; Stewartstown, Wednesday on or after twelfth of every month; Six-mile-cross, nineteenth of every month; Strabane, Feb. 1, May 12, Aug. 1, and Nov. 12; Termon-Rock, last Friday in every month; and Trillick, 14th of every month.

Communications.—The navigation of the Tyrone Canal is wholly within the eastern district of the county. The natural navigations of Lough Neagh and the river Blackwater are upon the eastern boundary; and they lead out to the navigations of the Ulster, the Newry, and the Lagan canals, and connect the county of Tyrone with respectively Lough Erne, the bay of Carlingford, and Belfast Lough. A proposed line of railway, the survey of which was laid before the Public Commissioners, commences at the north end of the Commissioners' proposed line from Dublin to Ennis-killen, and proceeds by Ballinamullard, Dromore, Omagh, Newtown-Stewart, and Strabane, to Londonderry; and another proposed line, the survey of which was laid before the Commissioners, commences at Armagh in continuation of the lines to that city from Belfast and Dublin, and proceeds up the west shore of Lough Neagh, to the east of Coal-Island and Cough, to terminate at Coleraine. The principal roads within the county, are the Dublin and Londonderry mail-road, through Aughnacloy, Ballygawley, Omagh, Newtown-Stewart, and Strabane; the mail-road from Armagh to Clogher, through Caledon and Aughnacloy; the mail-road from Armagh to Coleraine, through Moy, Dungannon, Stewartstown, and Cookstown; and the post-road from Ennis-killen to Londonderry, through Fintona, Omagh, Newtown-Stewart, and Strabane. The roads to the market towns are in tolerably good repair, and have been so improved that a horse can carry upon a dray double the load which was formerly practicable.

Divisions and Towns.—Tyrone is divided into the four baronies of Dungannon on the east, Clogher on the south, Omagh on the south-west, and Strabane on the north-west. Dungannon, however, was recently divided into the three cantreds or baronies of Lower Dungannon, Middle Dungannon, and Upper Dungannon; Omagh, into the two baronies of East Omagh and West Omagh; and Strabane, into the two baronies of Lower Strabane and Upper Strabane. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred two townlands of the parish of Magheracross from the barony of Tyrkenney, co. Fermanagh, to the barony of Omagh, co. Tyrone. The barony of Dungannon contains 12 whole parishes, and part of 8 other parishes; the barony of Clogher contains 2 whole parishes, and part of 3 other parishes; the barony of Omagh contains 8 whole parishes, and part of 4 other parishes; and the barony of Strabane contains 7 whole parishes, and part of 3 other parishes. The towns and principal villages are Dungannon,

Caledon, Carneel, Aughnacloy, Benburb, Clonfeacle, Moy, Cookstown, Grange, Tullyhog, Coal-Island, Stewartstown, Castle-Caulfield, Donaghmore, Pomeroy, and Cough, in the barony of Dungannon; Clogher, Fintona, Ballygawley, Five-mile-town, and Augher, in the barony of Clogher; Omagh, Beragh, Seskinore, Dromore, Trillick, Drumquin, Castle-Derg, Six-mile-cross, and Termonrock, in the barony of Omagh; and Strabane, Ardstraw, Douglas-Bridge, Newtown-Stewart, Gortin, Dunnamanna, Ballymagorry, and Clady, in the barony of Strabane.—The county is ecclesiastically distributed among the dioceses of Clogher, Armagh, and Derry. Dr. Beaufort, estimating the total of parishes and churches at respectively 35 and 38, assigns 4 parishes and 5 churches to the diocese of Clogher, 20 parishes and 20 churches to the diocese of Armagh, and 11 parishes and 13 churches to the diocese of Derry.

Statistics.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools within the county was 435; of scholars, 18,828; of male scholars, 10,783; of female scholars, 7,568; of scholars whose sex was not specified, 447; of scholars connected with the Established Church, 4,824; of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities, 5,942; of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters, 462; of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community, 7,480; of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained, 120;—and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 435; of scholars, 18,579; of male scholars, 10,876; of female scholars, 7,461; of scholars whose sex was not specified, 242; of scholars connected with the Established Church, 4,621; of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities, 5,840; of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters, 460; of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community, 7,484; of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained, 168. At the close of 1843, the National Board had in full operation within the county 100 schools, conducted by 136 male and 27 female teachers, attended by 8,189 male and 5,842 female scholars; and aided during the year with £1,711 10s. in salaries, £172 2s. 4d. in free stock, and £182 10s. 8d. in school-requisites at half-price. During 1843, the number of persons committed on charges of felony was 466; the number of cases before magistrates and petty-sessions, was 220; and the number of persons committed for drunkenness under the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 38, was 35. Of the 466 committed on charges of felony, 146 were charged with offences against the person, 9 with offences against property committed with violence, 103 with offences against property committed without violence, 10 with malicious offences against property, 8 with offences against the currency, and 187 with offences not included in the above categories; 14 were sentenced to transportation, 147 were sentenced to imprisonment, 32 were sentenced to pay fines, 6 were discharged on sureties or were not sentenced, 1 was acquitted as insane, 111 were found not guilty on trial, 122 had no bill found against them, and 33 were not prosecuted. On Jan. 1, 1844, the constabulary force consisted of 1 second-rate county inspector, 1 first-rate sub-inspector, 2 second-rate, sub-inspectors, 2 third-rate sub-inspectors, 1 first-rate head constable, 5 second-rate head constables, 24 constables, 114 first-rate sub-constables, 12 second-rate sub-constables, and 7 mounted police; and the cost of maintaining this force during 1843, was £18,009 11s. 8d. The head-quarters of the constabulary are at Omagh; and the head-quarters of the 5 districts, comprising 26 stations, into which they are distributed, are at Omagh, Dungannon,

Clogher, Cookstown, and Strabane. The staff of the county militia is stationed at Caledon. A stipendiary magistrate is resident at Omagh. The county gaol is at Omagh; bridewells are at Omagh, Strabane, Clogher, and Dungannon; and the district lunatic asylum, to which Tyrone is entitled to send 62 patients, is at Londonderry. The assizes are held at Omagh; courts of quarter-sessions are held at Omagh, Clogher, Dungannon, and Strabane; and courts of petty-sessions are held at Augher, Aughnacloy, Ballygawley, Caledon, Castle-Derg, Cookstown, Dunnamanna, Dungannon, Fintona, Five-mile-town, Gortin, Moy, Newtown-Stewart, Omagh, Pomeroy, Stewartstown, Strabane, and Trillick. The county infirmary is at Omagh; fever hospitals are at Omagh and Strabane; union workhouses are at Castle-Derg, Clogher, Cookstown, Dungannon, Gortin, Omagh, and Strabane; and dispensaries are at Aughnacloy, Ballygawley, Benburb, Caledon, Castle-Derg, Clogher, Cookstown, Dromore, Drumquin, Dungannon, Dunnamanna, Fintona, Gortin, Newtown-Stewart, Omagh, Stewartstown, Strabane, and Trillick. Savings' banks are at Clogher, Cookstown, Dungannon, and Strabane; and loan funds are at Altmore, Benburb, Clogher, Clonacree, Cookstown, Drumquin, Dungannon, Fintona, Kildress, Leckpatrick, Moree, Omagh, Pomeroy, Stewartstown, and Termaurock. The amount of grand-jury presentments in 1842 was £46,686; the annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate is £363,737; and the annual amount of property valued under the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, is £277,556. The total number of tenements valued under the Poor-law is 42,918; and of these, 19,011 are valued under £5,—13,033, under £10,—5,281, under £15,—2,285, under £20,—1,237, under £25,—681, under £30,—712, under £40,—285, under £50,—and 393, at and above £50. The county sent 10 members to the Irish parliament, or two from the county at large, and two from each of the boroughs of Dungannon, Strabane, Clogher, and Augher; but it sends to the imperial parliament only two from the county at large, and one from the borough of Dungannon. Constituency of the county at large in 1842, 2,521; of whom 323 were £50 freeholders, 265 were £20 freeholders, 47 were £20 leaseholders, 1,827 were £10 freeholders, 23 were £10 leaseholders, and 36 were rent-chargers.

Pop. of the county, in 1831, 304,468; in 1841, 312,958. Houses, in 1831, 54,663; in 1841, 54,919. The following statistics are all of 1841:—Families, 57,337; males, 153,463; females, 159,433. Inhabited houses, 54,919; uninhabited complete houses, 2,908; houses in the course of erection, 64. First-class inhabited houses, 664; second-class, 11,703; third-class, 24,443; fourth-class, 18,107. Families residing in first-class houses, 738; in second-class houses, 12,460; in third-class houses, 25,395; in fourth-class houses, 18,739. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 37,276; in manufactures and trade, 16,923; in other pursuits, 3,138. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1,034; on the directing of labour, 19,354; on their own manual labour, 36,392; on means not specified, 557. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 60,396; to clothing, 13,681; to lodging, 4,754; to health, 120; to charity, 1; to justice, 352; to education, 431; to religion, 238; unclassified, 2,643; without any specified occupations, 7,391. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 1,628; to clothing, 48,110; to lodging, 40; to health, 30; to charity, 1; to justice, 2; to education, 131; to religion, 5; unclassified, 6,854; without any specified occupations, 41,375. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write,

50,268; who could read but not write, 31,247; who could neither read nor write, 51,849. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 21,304; who could read but not write, 47,650; who could neither read nor write, 71,425. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 8,711; attending superior schools, 530. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 7,569; attending superior schools, 210. Per-centage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 41; married, 54; widowed, 5. Per-centage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 38; married, 50; widowed, 12.—Physicians, 28; surgeons, 81; apothecaries, 9; druggists, 2; midwives, 15; nurse-tenders, 15. Barristers, 5; attorneys, 28; clerk of the peace, 1; public notary, 1; law-clerks, 3; excise officers, 62; bailiffs, 62; civil officers, 3; gaol-keepers, 13. Inspectors of schools, 2; school-teachers, 366 males and 91 females; ushers and tutors, 55 males and 16 females; governesses, 24; teachers of music, 8; dancing-master, 1. Clergymen of the Established church, 66; Methodist ministers, 17; Presbyterian ministers, 58; Roman Catholic clergymen, 52; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 20; scripture-readers, 2; parish-clerks, 7; sextons, 21.

Antiquities.—[The antiquities of Tyrone, comparatively with the extent and importance of the county, are neither many nor conspicuous. Probably the parish which contains both the greatest number and the greatest variety, in proportion to its extent, is ARDSTRAW; which see. The most conspicuous of the military antiquities occur at CASTLE-CAULFIELD, BENBURN, and DUNGANNON; see these articles. A very important military antiquity, still in preservation and in use, is connected with Moy, though situated on the Armagh bank of the Black-water at CHARLEMONT; which see. Druidical remains and Danish raths appear to be few. The ancient monastic establishments, whether obscure or conspicuous in record, and whether extinct or prominent in their remains, were a monastery of regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, alleged to have been founded in the 5th century by St. Mac-Artin, and granted at the general dissolution to the bishop of Clogher; a nunnery of canonesses of the order of St. Augustine, at Cluain-Dubbain or Drum-Dubbain, alleged to have been founded by St. Patrick; one monastery of the third order of St. Francis, at Dungannon, founded in the 15th century by Con O'Neill, and granted at the dissolution to Richard Nugent, Earl of Westmeath; a second monastery of the same order at Bullinassaggart, founded about 1489 by Con O'Neill; and four other monasteries of the same order at Corrock, Cervaghkirin, Pobble, and Omagh, all granted at the dissolution to Sir Henry Piers.

History.—[The county of Tyrone is conspicuous in history; it was the principal arena of the contests, incident to the rebellion, recognised as 'the Tyrone rebellion,' of Hugh O'Neill in 1597,—a very circumstantial account of which is given by Fynes Moryson, who was actively employed in its suppression, and by whom it was published in his 'Itinerary'—London, 1617. The O'Neills were kings in Ireland antecedent to Christianity,—tyrannizing it in Ulster, according to Camden, 'before the coming of St. Patrick.' The 'great rebel' was the son of an illegitimate son of Con O'Neill, who was slain by his legitimate brother, Shane O'Neill; and Shane was in his turn assassinated by MacDonnell, the leader of the Scots in Ulster, to whom he had fled

* The county was also conspicuous for the previous rebellion of Shane O'Neill. See section 'History' of the article on the city of LONDONDERRY.

for refuge from the English. The chieftainry was claimed by Tirlagh O'Neill, to whose daughter Hugh was married; but Tirlagh being old, was persuaded to relinquish his right in favour of Hugh. Hugh had previously been a frequent visitor at the English court, and at one time stood high in favour with Elizabeth. This portrait of him is drawn by Fynes Moryson.—He was of a mean stature but a strong body, able to endure labours, watching, and hard fare, being withal industrious and active, valiant, affable, and apt to manage great affairs, and of a high, dissembling, subtle, and profound wit, so as many deemed him borne either for the good or ill of his country. For some time after his creation as Earl of Tyr-Oen or Tyrone, he continued 'a good subject,' having entered into a series of articles,—one of which was, 'to cause the wearing of English apparel,' and that none of his men wear glibbes (or long haire). The first intimation of his design to turn out 'an arch-rebel' was given on the death of Tirlagh, who had resigned in his favour when the Earl took the title of the O'Neill,—'which was treason by act of parliament;' still, however, 'excusing himself that he took it upon him lest some other should usurp it.' During the subsequent five or six years, he devoted his energies, with considerable skill and cunning, to the forming, equipping, and disciplining an army; first, obtaining permission to train his men for the ostensible purpose of employing them against the queen's enemies; next, getting license to cover his house at Dungannon with lead, which lead he converted into bullets; and succeeding all the while in lulling the suspicions of the lords-justices, venturing even to present himself before them in Dublin, 'where he was not stayed.' Thus he continued, with all subtlety and a thousand sleights, abusing the state, until he conceived himself ready for action. In 1597, he struck the first blow against the queen's forces; in an attempt to relieve the fort of the Blackwater, they were attacked by the Kernes of Tyrone, and utterly routed, losing 'thirteen valiant captains, and fifteen hundred common soldiers,' their commander, Sir Henry Bagnall, 'Marshal of Ireland,' being among the slain. In consequence of this victory, 'all Ulster was in arms; all Connaught revolted; the rebels of Leinster swarmed in the English Pale; and subsequently Munster was 'corrupted.' Still Tyrone continued his attempts at deception, 'though now,' writes Fynes Moryson, 'the gentleman was grown higher in the instep, as appeared by the insolent conditions he required,' so that 'Carthage never bred such a dissembling fudifrageous wretch.' The unfortunate Earl of Essex was sent to Ireland to subdue Tyrone; the favourite of Queen Elizabeth was, however, no match for the subtle Irishman; and so the enemies of Essex well knew, for the mission was a plot to accomplish his destruction, which it completely effected. His successor was the Lord Mountjoy, a 'bookish man,' at whom the daring outlaw laughed; but by 'woeful experience he found his jesting to be the laughter of Solomon's fool, although the meere Irish, now puffed up with good success, and blinded with happy encounters, did boldly keepe the felde, and proudly dislaime the English forces.' The new Lord-deputy pursued the 'bloody and bold rebels' with fire and sword, slaying them without mercy, cutting down their corn, and subjecting them to frightful visitations of famine and pestilence,* 'proclaiming the

heads' of their leaders, and adopting every available means for subduing Ireland. And this was at length effected. One by one, the chieftains submitted, making 'humble suite for mercy,' while Tyrone, who had long calculated upon maintaining his position only by aid of the Spaniards, saw his allies 'walled up' at Kinsale (1601); he was himself, with all his forces, signally defeated, in an attempt to relieve them; he retired to his own fastnesses, where he 'drew faintly his last breath, without hope of better living than as a wood-kerne, or as a fugitive abroad,' and, abandoning all hope of a successful issue, did, in 1602, signify his desire to make absolute submission to the queen's mercy, humbly beseeching her to remember that 'he was a nobleman, and to take compassion on him, that the overthrow of his house and posterity might be prevented.' He received 'security for his life only,' and subsequently accompanied the Lord Mountjoy to London, so that, 'upon his knees,' he might obtain mercy from King James I. On his way from Beaumaris, 'no respect to his lordship could prevent many women who had lost husbands and children in the Irish warres, from flinging dirt and stones at the Earle as he passed, and reviling him with bitter words.' He returned, however, to Ireland; his rank, power, and estates, were partially restored to him; but being, some time after, suspected of attempting a new rebellion, he fled into Spain, leaving his enormous property at the disposal of the king, by whom it was parcelled out and distributed among English settlers; out of this rebellion, therefore, arose the famous 'plantation of Ulster.'" [Hall's Ireland.] Previous to the flight and attainer of O'Neill, Tyrone was divided into the districts of North Tyrone and South Tyrone; but, about the period of 'the plantation of Ulster,' North Tyrone was transferred to the county of Londonderry.

TYRONE, a small bay, and a demesne, in the parish of Drumacoo, barony of Duukellin, co. Galway, Connaught. The bay is a small eastward creek of Galway bay, 4 miles north of Kinvarra; and the demesne adjoins the head of the bay, and is the residence of A. F. St. George, Esq. Tyrone-house, upon the demesne, is a lofty mansion, and on a commanding site, and forms a very conspicuous feature in the landscape of the flat, surrounding country.

TYRONE CANAL, an artificial navigation, in the barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It connects the coal-field around the village of Coal-Island, with the river Blackwater, at a point 4 miles above that stream's embouchure in Lough Neagh; and it extends, in a south-easterly direction, about 34 miles along the eastern border of the parish of Tullyniskien, and the south-western border of the parish of Clonoe. It was formed at the public expense, with the view of encouraging the working of the collieries; but it was undertaken in the faith of very exaggerated and substantially fallacious representations of the extent and value of the coal-field, and it, in consequence, proved the occasion of a wasteful and useless expenditure. The total tonnage upon it, in the year 1836, was 7,291; and of the export portion of this total, only 718 tons were coals. The items of the exports on the Canal, in 1836, were 18 tons of coals from Drumglass col-

*—Fynes Moryson, who seems to consider the mere Irish men savages, and takes every opportunity so to describe them, bears occasionally reluctant testimony to their civilized habits, as well as indomitable courage. In reference to the cutting down of the rebels' corn in the Queen's county, he says, 'It seemed incredible that by so barbarous inhabitants the ground should be so measured, the fields so orderly fenced, the towns

so frequently intersected, and the highways and paths so well beaten as the Lord-deputy here found them.' The horrible straits to which the unhappy Irish were reduced during this rebellion are too revolting for publication. Fynes Moryson, an eye-witness, concludes a more frightful picture by stating that 'no spectacle was more frequent in the ditches of towns, and especially in wasted counties, than to see multitudes of these poor people dead, with their mouths all coloured green by eating nettles, docks, and all things they could find upon above ground.'

liery, and 700 tons of coals from Mr. Griffiths' colliery at Coal-Island, to Portadown; and 500 tons of flour, 1,400 of oats, 55 of potatoes, and 1,308 of brick and tiles, to Belfast and Newry;—and the items of imports were 730 tons of slates from Wales; 20 tons of sheet and lead ore from Liverpool; 150 barrels of herrings from Liverpool; 450 tons of bar and wrought iron from Newport, Bristol, Liverpool, and Glasgow; and 160 tons of square timber, 400 tons of planks and deals, 15,000 staves, 300 tons of salt, and 250 tons of coals, from Belfast and Newry. The canal is fed by the rivulet Torreen; and a railway connects its basin with the collieries.

TYRONE'S DITCHES, some vestiges of old ramparts, in the parish of Ballymore, barony of Lower Orior, between Acton and Poyntz-Pass, eastern verge of the county of Armagh, Ulster. "This part of the country," says Sir Charles Coote, "is extremely well-fortified by nature, lying high, and commanding a great extent of ground, and is celebrated as having been the principal stronghold of the Earl of Tyrone, during his long contested wars with the English government. The vestiges of his intrenchments, where he was encamped, are yet seen, and since his time to the present have been called Tyrone's Ditches. This position was also chosen by this general, as being the most central between Lough Neagh and the sea, and his troops covered the entire line."

TYRREL'S-PASS, a post and market town, in the parishes of Newtown and Clonfad, barony of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands at the intersection of the road from Tullamore to Mullingar, with the mail-road from Dublin to Galway, 2½ miles south-west by west of Beggar's-Bridge, 4½ east-north-east of Kilbeggan, 7 north-north-west of Philipstown, 7½ north-north-east of Tullamore, 8½ south-south-west of Mullingar, 12½ east of Moate, 13½ south-west by west of Kinnegad, 20 east of Athlone, and 40½ west of Dublin. The country immediately around Tyrrel's-Pass is much more diversified than the greater portion of the great plain across the island from Dublin to Galway; it displays, for several miles, a profusion of the low, isolated, gravelly hills and ridges provincially designated eskers; it possesses, south-east of the town, at the distance of respectively 5 furlongs and 3½ miles, the heights of Gallows-hill and Creghan—the former 385, the latter 769 feet of altitude above sea-level, and both commanding a very extensive panoramic view; and it is adorned, within a circle described upon a radius of 2 miles from the centre of the town, with the villas and mansions of Templeoran, Newcastle, Calverstown, West-house, Guilford-house, Judgeville, Cornahir, Tore-house, and Newforest,—the three last, the seats of Dean Vignolles, Mr. Pilkington, and Mr. H. Daniel. The town itself presents a remarkably clean, orderly, neat, and respectable appearance; it possesses the fine features of a handsome church and a small square of comfortable houses, built by the late Countess of Belvidere; and it contains a small Methodist chapel, an old castle, a schoolhouse, an inn, a posting-house, a savings' bank, a dispensary, a loan fund, and a constabulary barracks. "I would not desire or expect," said the Rev. Cæsar Otway, "to meet a much prettier village in England than Tyrrel's-Pass. Wood-crowned hills—dry gravel roads—neat white-washed cottages—comfortable and well-dressed gentlemen's demesnes—a very beautiful new church and steeple—these all meet the eye in and about Tyrrel's-Pass; but all these interested me not so much as the old castle, which stands a little way westward of the village, and which, placed at the extremity of a line of gravel hills that rise

out of large bogs which skirt it on either side, guards the only passable road leading to Athlone. This pass—often the scene of bloody contest—has got its name from the ablest partisan soldier that ever Ireland produced, and who lived in the stormy times of Elizabeth, so fertile in every description of great men. This noted soldier was not only remarkable for the courage and devotedness with which he inspired his followers, but also for, in days of unusual treachery, the faithfulness with which he adhered to his cause. True to his employers, attached to his friends, he never despaired of what he thought the cause of his country, which he was the very last to desert. I do not desire it to be understood that I at all approve of Tyrrel's siding with the king of Spain, against his natural sovereign; but treating historically of him, I cannot but speak of him as a valiant soldier, and a consummate guerilla chief. Of English descent, when Tyrone rose in arms against Elizabeth, he took the command of the light-footed and light-armed Irish Bonnaghts, and there was not a mountain-pass from Malin-Head to Slieve-Logher, nor a togher across a bog from Philipstown-Fort to Galway, that he did not know the intricacies of. When, in the year 1597, the new deputy, Lord Burroughs, formed the plan of his campaign against Tyrone, O'Donnell, and Maguire, it was arranged that the Lord-deputy, attended by the Earl of Kildare and the lords of the Pale, should march direct upon Ulster, whilst Sir Croniers Clifford, the president of Connaught, should, with a force of 2,000 men, proceed into his province, and passing through it, turn in on Ulster by the head of the Shannon, taking Maguire's country in flank, and so march on to form a junction with the deputy. Tyrone, one of the wildest men, was not long in ascertaining the details of this plan, and in taking measures to counteract it; and to that purpose he despatched Tyrrel, with 500 picked Bonnaghts, to proceed through the Brenny into Leinster, to raise the O'Moores of Leix, Pheagh MacHugh O'Byrne, and the O'Tooles, who from the mountain glens were ever ready to rush as fit tools for fighting and plundering, and so with these united forces oppose and check Sir Croniers Clifford. Tyrrel, on his way to effect these junctions, was reposing his men in the woods that lie around Lough Ennel, when Sir Croniers, whose army lay at Mullingar, hearing of the Irish partisan being in his vicinity, despatched young Barnewell, Lord Trimleston's son, with half his forces, to destroy Tyrrel; who, aware of his approach, fell back until he gained this pass, which he made more dangerous by felling trees and fixing them on either side of the bogs that flanked the road, and he directed half his little army, under Owney M'Rory Oge O'Connor, to secrete themselves in a hollow in the ground, covered with oak copse, near which the English were to march, in order to gain the pass and assault Tyrrel. Young Barnewell, observing that Tyrrel was making a show of retreating onwards towards Kilbeggan, hastily advanced, leaving O'Connor in his rear; whereupon the Irish rose from their ambuscade, sounding their bagpipes, which was the concerted signal of the English placing themselves between the two fires, upon which Tyrrel turned about, and both he and Owney M'Rory fell on. The English, assailed in front and rear, and unable to deploy—as enclosed between the two bogs and the *abbatis* of felled timber—fought gallantly, as they always did, but were completely defeated and annihilated. Barnewell was taken prisoner; and not a man escaped to tell Clifford the disastrous tale, except one man, who plunged up to his neck in a quagmire amidst reeds and sedges. O'Connor, who fought on that day like a very mad-

man, had his hand so swollen with fighting and fencing, that it could not be removed from the guard of his sabre until the steel was separated with a file. Clifford, with an army diminished to one-half, now finding himself surrounded by Irish insurgents on every side, was obliged to retreat on Dublin, and it required the greatest prudence and skill to effect his retreat in safety. This was not the only action in which Tyrrel was concerned in this vicinity. A little to the south, and occupying a similar pass in O'Moore's country, he surprised the most consummate of Elizabeth's generals, the Lord Mountjoy; on which occasion the deputy was in imminent danger of his life, and had a horse shot under him. Any one who reads the history of that terrible struggle between the English and the Irish in those wars, will recognise what an important part Tyrrel took in them—how he was mainly instrumental in assisting O'Donnell to pass into Munster, in spite of all Lord Mountjoy's precaution, who had supposed that he had every practicable road guarded, but which Tyrrel and O'Donnell evaded by passing safely over the hitherto impracticable mountains of Slieve-Phelim, and so thence gained the valley of the Shannon, when the English supposed they had enclosed them in the vale of the Suir. Tyrrel led on the vanguard of the Irish forces, at the, to them, disastrous battle of Kinsale. He protected Dunboy as long as it was possible; though often tempted by the English generals, he constantly refused to betray his cause, though thereby he might have saved from an ignominious death his nearest and dearest friends. Often betrayed, and often thereby defeated, yet too vigilant to be taken,—too fertile in resources to be vanquished,—he still held out; when even O'Donnell, in despair, retired beyond the seas, and Tyrone bargained successfully for his pardon; and when at last all was over in Munster, because the country was turned into one wide waste, Tyrrel, instead of surrendering, effected, along with his faithful followers, his retreat out of Desmond, and passed in hostile array, from the farthest mountains of Kerry, through the midst of traitorous Irish and watchful

English, until he arrived in the fastnesses of the county of Cavan—and there history leaves him—for I find no record of his subsequent life or death, after the Lord Mountjoy had the honour to announce to his sovereign that he had pacified Ireland." The Tyrrel's-Pass dispensary is within the Mullingar Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 26,852 acres, with a pop. of 6,714; and, in 1839-40, it expended £82 0s. 7½d., and administered to 1,328 patients. In 1843, the Tyrrel's-Pass loan fund had a capital of £2,176, circulated £8,567 in 1,792 loans, suffered a nett loss of £14 15s., expended for charitable purposes £56 18s. 8d., and belonged to 74 depositors. In the same year, a ladies' small loan fund, which was temporarily in operation for lending wool to the female peasantry, possessed a capital of £18, and lent to the value of £30 in 21 loans. Fairs are held on May 17 and Dec. 17. The town enjoys the advantage of the numerous conveyances in transit between Dublin and Athlone, Ballinasloe, Westport, and Galway; and it stands nearly midway between the Royal canal and the Great canal,—the former at Mullingar, and the latter at Tullamore and Philipstown. Pop. of the town, in 1831, 537; in 1841, 623. Houses 95. Area of the Newtown section, 32 acres. Pop., in 1831, 361; in 1841, 404. Houses 60. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 30; in manufactures and trade, 27; in other pursuits, 13. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 0; on the directing of labour, 36; on their own manual labour, 32; on means not specified, 2. Area of the Clonfad section, 22 acres. Pop., in 1831, 176; in 1841, 219. Houses 35. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 15; in manufactures and trade, 15; in other pursuits, 10. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 3; on the directing of labour, 25; on their own manual labour, 12.

TYVOURNEY, a hamlet in the parish of Dúnquin, barony of Corkaguiney, Kerry. It stands on the coast, at the north side of the entrance of Dingle bay, 3½ miles south-west of Ventry.

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ULAGH, or ULIDIA, an ancient principality, supposed to have included the present county of Down, and a small part of the county of Antrim, Ulster. Ulagh was the native name, and Ulidia the Latin version of it; and it is supposed by some to have been received from a Norwegian called Ulagh, who flourished here long before the Christian era, and by others to have been derived from the Uluntii or Voluntii, whom Ptolemy mentions as the inhabitants of this country. The seat of the petty kings of Ulagh is thought to have been at Downpatrick; and the name Ulagh is supposed to be the etymon of Ulster,—the designation of the northern one of the four provinces of Ireland.

ULLA, a parish. See OULLA.

ULLA (THE), a rivulet of the western border of co. Limerick, Munster. It rises between the mountains Roscagh and Menyeen, and runs about

6 miles south-westward to a confluence with the Feale, at a point about ¼ of a mile below Abbeyfeale.

ULLAHAN (THE), a rivulet of the western border of co. Limerick, Munster. It rises on the south-east side of the mountain Menyeen, and runs about 7 miles south-westward to the Feale, at a point between Abbeyfeale and the mouth of the rivulet Ulla.

ULLARD, a parish, partly in the barony of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, and partly in the baronies of East Idrome and Lower St. Mullins, co. Carlow, Leinster. It lies along the barrow, the Kilkenny section on the west bank of that river, and the Carlow section on the east bank, 2½ miles north-north-east of Graignenanagh. The East Idrome section is separated from the Lower St. Mullins section by an intersection of the parish of Clonygoose, 1¼ mile

in breadth; but it lies compact with the northern part of the Kilkenny section. Length of the Kilkenny section, south by eastward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 3,186 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches,—of which 42 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches are in the Barrow. Length of the East Idrone section, east-south-eastward, ¾ a mile; extreme breadth, 1½ furlong; area, 72½ acres,—of which 5 acres, 37 perches are in the Barrow. Length of the Lower St. Mullins section, south-south-westward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 2,588 acres, 5 perches,—of which 19 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches are in the Barrow. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,139; in 1841, 2,354. Houses 390. Pop. of the Kilkenny section, in 1831, 1,050; in 1841, 1,192. Houses 201. Pop. of the Lower St. Mullins section, in 1831, 1,089; in 1841, 1,151. Houses 187. A portion of the surface is rough pasture-ground; and the remainder is arable land, with a light but tolerably productive soil. The Kilkenny section contains the church, three burying-grounds, a constabulary barrack, and the ruins of a church and a castle; and the St. Mullins section contains Ballyvine-house, and the ruins of Kilcollan church.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £280; glebe, £45. The rectories of Ullard and GRAIGUE (see that article) constitute the benefice of Ullard, and the corps of Ullard prebend. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 2½. Pop., in 1831, 6,884. Gross income, £765; nett, £699 Os. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church was quite recently erected, by means of contributions of £92 5s. from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £439 14s. 4d. from private sources. There is a church also in Graigue. The Roman Catholic chapel also is in Graigue. In 1834, the Protestants of Ullard parish amounted to 51, and the Roman Catholics to 2,213; the Protestants of the union to 114, and the Roman Catholics to 6,992; and 2 daily schools—both of which were in Graigue, and salaried by the National Board—had on their books 300 boys and 172 girls. In 1843, a National school at Ullard was salaried with £10 a-year from the Board, and had on its books 122 boys and 94 girls.

ULLID, or ILLUD, a parish in the barony of Iverk, 2½ miles north-east of Mountcoin, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, southward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 2,248 acres, 3 roods, 25 perches. Pop., in 1831, 646; in 1841, 646. Houses 93. The surface consists, in general, of very good land; and is traversed by the road from Mountcoin to Mullinavat. The chief objects of interest are Ballinaboley wood, the hamlets of Ullid and Knockhouse, and the ruins of Ullid church.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of POLEROAN [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £45; glebe, £12 12s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £90; and are inappropriate in the corporation of the city of Waterford. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

ULLOE. See OOLLA.

ULRA, a rivulet and a glen in the parish of Doonfenny, barony of Tyrawley, co. Mayo, Connaught. The rivulet rises on the east side of the mountain of Maumokeogh, and runs about 3 miles northward to the sea, at a point about 2 miles west of the small bay of Buntrahar. The glen is traversed by the rivulet; and forms a feature of considerable interest in the wild and bleak north-western sea-board of Tyrawley.

* This seems to include also the Idrone section; for that section is not separately noticed in the Census of 1831.

ULSTER,

The northern one of the four provinces of Ireland. It is bounded, on the west and the north, by the Atlantic ocean; on the east, by the North channel and the Irish sea; on the south, by the province of Leinster; and, on the south-west, by the province of Connaught. The boundary-line with Leinster and Connaught consists, over a considerable aggregate distance, of many interrupted stretches of water-course and summit-line; but, on the whole, is artificial, capricious, and not a little intricate. Exclusive of about 32 miles along the head and the north shore of Donegal bay, and estimating the measurements only in great lines from point to point, the province presents five sides of respectively 61 miles to the Western Atlantic ocean, 40 to the Northern Atlantic ocean, 81 to the North Channel and the Irish sea, 57 to Leinster, and 44 to Connaught. The longest line which can be drawn westward through the province, extends from Donaghadee in the county of Down, to Feelin Head in the county of Donegal, and measures 103 miles; the longest line which can be drawn southward, extends from Malin Head in the county of Donegal to the village of Finca in the county of Cavan, and measures 89 miles; the longest line which can be drawn north-westward extends from Cranfield Point in the county of Down to Bloody-Foreland in the county of Donegal, and measures 94½ miles; and the longest line which can be drawn south-westward, extends from Fair Head in the county of Antrim to Scrabby-bridge in the county of Cavan, and measures 93½ miles. The area of the province comprises 3,407,539 acres of arable land, 1,764,370 of uncultivated land, 79,783 of continuous plantations, 8,790 of towns, and 214,956 of water,—in all, 5,475,438 acres.

Coasts.]—The western coast, viewed as commencing at the entrance of the bay or gulf of Donegal, makes two great stretches of nearly equal length, the first north-north-eastward to Bloody-Foreland, and the second north-eastward to Malin Head; and, in an aggregate view, it is broken, wild, and intricate, now overhung by alpine cliffs, now flanked with a flat sea-board, either moorish or sandy, and now a rapid alternation of bluff headlands and practicable bays. The northern coast, measured from extremity to extremity, or from Malin Head to Fair Head, trends in the direction of east-south-east half north, but makes a long curvature landward at its middle, and sends off from the west end of that curvature the entrance to the great estuary of Lough Foyle; and it is prevailingly rocky and inhospitable from Malin Head to Lough Foyle, low, beachy, and impracticable along the curvature, and magnificently columnar and basaltic from the east end of the curvature to Fair Head. The east coast trends south-south-eastward from the vicinity of Fair Head along the whole of the east side of co. Antrim, and down to a point of co. Down, 12 miles from the headland at the south side of the entrance of Belfast Lough,—south by westward, and south-south-westward, over the next 16½ miles, or to St. John's Point,—and south-westward, over the last 13½ miles, or from St. John's Point to Cranfield Point, at the north-east or Ulster side of the entrance of Lough Carlingford; and, from Fair Head to the vicinity of Belfast Lough, it exhibits a long and rich series of basaltic cliffs, almost immediately overlooked by chalk mountains capped with basalt,—from Belfast Lough to the extremity of Dundrum bay, south of St. John's Point, it is low, bluff, little indented, and flanked by a champaign or merely undulated sea-board,—and from Dundrum bay to Cranfield Point, or rather

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round that point to the head of Lough Carlingford, it is a narrow, unindented belt of shore-ground, immediately and stupendously overhung by the alpine acclivities and summits of the Mourne mountains. The great bays or sea-loughs which either bound Ulster or indent its coasts are Donegal bay, partly indenting the western district, but chiefly lying on the boundary with Connaught; Lough Swilly, penetrating the west coast deeply southward, from a point nearer Malin Head than Bloody- Foreland; Lough Foyle, penetrating the north coast in the direction of south-west by south, and forming a great triangular interior expansion; Belfast Lough, running up the eastern sea-board south-westward, between the counties of Antrim and Down; Lough Strangford, forming a great lagoon, north-north-westward, within the champaign part of Down, so as to extend nearly parallel with the coast; and Lough Carlingford, extending north-westward on the boundary between Ulster and Leinster. The chief of the small bays and estuaries which indent the coast are Ballyshannon Harbour, Donegal Harbour, Inver bay, Macswine's bay, Fintragh bay, and Kilcar bay, off the Ulster portions of the bay of Donegal; Malin bay, Glen bay, Loughrusbeg, Loughrusmore, Daurus bay, Guibarra bay, Traevenagh bay, Maghera bay, Innisfree bay, and Guidore bay, between the entrance of Donegal bay and Bloody- Foreland; Curraue bay, Port bay, Ballyness bay, Sheephaven, Traunrossan bay, Mulroy bay, Black bay, between Bloody- Foreland and Lough Swilly; Strathbreaga bay, between Lough Swilly and Malin Head; Cuddaff bay, Tremone bay, and Kinnagoe bay, between Malin Head and Lough Foyle; the mouth of the river Bann, Portstewart Harbour, Portrush Harbour, and Ballycastle bay, between Lough Foyle and Fair Head; Murlough bay, Cushendun bay, Red bay, Glenarm bay, and Lough Larne, between Fair Head and Belfast Lough; Donaghadee Harbour, Cloghy bay, Quintin bay, and Millin bay, between Belfast Lough and Lough Strangford; and Ardglass Harbour, Killough bay, and Dundrum bay, between Lough Strangford and Lough Carlingford. The principal headlands are Ardara Point, Murragh Point, Doorin Point, St. John's Point, Drumanoor Point, Muckross Point, and Carrigan Head, within Donegal bay; Teelin Head, at the north side of the entrance of Donegal bay; Rossan Point, Daurus Point, Aughris Point, Roshin Point, Bloody- Foreland, Rough Point, Ummera Point, Horn Head, Pointahomash, Ballyrooskey Point, and Faimet Point, between Donegal bay and Lough Swilly; Dunaff Head, Malin Head, Glengad Head, Dunmore Head, and Innishowen Head, between Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle; Magilligan Point, Giants' Causeway, Pleskin Head, Bengore Head, Kenbane Head, Fair Head, Tor Point, Garron Point, Ballygawley Head, Skeenaghan Point, the Gobbins, Black Head, and White Head, between Lough Foyle and Belfast Lough; Grey Point, Ballymacornuck Point, the Briggs, Foreland Point, Ballyferis Point, Slanes Point, Blackneb, and Ballyquintin Point, between Belfast Lough and Lough Strangford; and Killard Point, St. John's Point, Mullartown Point, Leestown Point, and Cranfield Point, between Lough Strangford and Lough Carlingford. The islands of largest size are Arran and Tory, on the west coast of Donegal; Inch, in Lough Swilly; and Rathlin, or Raghery, on the north coast of Antrim. The chief of the isles and islets are Hugh Island, Bell's-Isle, Carrickfad, and Innishuff, in the bay of Donegal; Rathlin-O'Byrne Islands, Tormore Island, Innisbarnog, Roaninish, Inniskeel, Upper Innisfree, Inniskeera, Eighter, Innismoy, Laghan, Cruit, Owey, Lower Innisfree,

Torglass, Stags of Arranmore, Gola, Innismeen, and Innisrerr, between Teelin Head and Bloody- Foreland; Innisbeg, Innisdoey, Innisboffin, and Frenchman's Rock, between Bloody- Foreland and Malin Head; Innistrathull, Garvan Isles, Sheep Island, Carrickarede, and Innisfidda, between Malin Head and Fair Head; the Maidens, Hunter Rock, and Isle of Muck, between Fair Head and Belfast Lough; the Copeland Islands, Black Rock, Long Rock, Skullmartin, Burial Island, Little Plough Rock, Plough Rock, the Feathers, North Rocks, the Scotchman, South Rock, Hem's Rock, and Angus Rock, between Belfast Lough and Lough Strangford; a profusion of Rocks and islets, and several inhabited isles, within Lough Strangford; and St. Patrick's Rocks, Collet's Rock, Gun's Island, and Cow and Calf, between Lough Strangford and Lough Carlingford. Numerous features of the coasts of Ulster, additional to those here glanced at, will be found noticed in our articles on the counties of DONEGAL, ANTRIM, and DOWN, and in the early sections of our GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

Surface.—The surface of Ulster is much more diversified, more beautiful in the aggregate, and greatly freer from bogs and level grounds, than any of the other three provinces of Ireland. One vast congeries of mountains, exceedingly various in outline, in grouping, and in the character of their intersecting glens and vales, occupies most of the western section of the province, or the greater portion of co. Donegal, a large portion of co. Londonderry, a large portion of co. Tyrone, a considerable portion of co. Fermanagh, and a small portion of co. Cavan; and, excepting in the range of the Sperrin mountains, along the mutual border of Londonderry and Tyrone [see SPERRIN], this enormous congeries—exceedingly the largest in Ireland—is nowhere drawn out into ranges or systems of any considerable extent, but consists of mere groups, assemblages, and even isolated masses of individual mountains. Very many of the summits have altitudes of between 1,500 and 2,000 feet above sea-level; a few have altitudes even upwards of 2,000 feet; and by far the majority are too lofty and conspicuous to be designated mere hills. The basins of the Loughs Macnean and Lough Melvin break precipitously down among the mountains on the boundary with Connaught; the extensive, grand, and brilliant basin of Lower Lough Erne, broadly dissects the mountains a brief distance east of the boundary with Connaught; a rich yet diversified plain continues, and even greatly expands, the disseverment westward from the foot of Lower Lough Erne to all the head of Donegal bay; a very extensive granitic plain, bleak, moorish, wild, and half-chaotic, lies between the central portion of the western section of the vast mountain congeries and the Atlantic ocean; the basin of Lough Swilly and an isthmus of beautiful low country from the head of it to the valley of the Foyle, completely peninsulate Innishowen, or cut off the mountains of that harony from those of the great body of the congeries; innumerable vales, glens, defiles, and 'slacks'—many of them sinuous and fitful in outline, and a large proportion eminently picturesque in character—cut into fragments nearly the whole of the mountain region in the interior of Donegal, Tyrone, and Londonderry, and along most of the mutual border of the first and the second of these counties; the splendid valley of the Foyle, broad, undulated, and beautiful, occupies the northern part of the mutual border of Donegal and Tyrone, and the whole of the small western border of the county of Londonderry; a broad and rich band of champaign seaboard extends, within the county of Londonderry, between the foot of the mountains and the shores of Lough Foyle and the

Atlantic, and is crossed by the valleys of the Roe and the Bann, and partly invaded by a grand spur of the mountains terminating in the far-seeing summit of Benyevenagh: the southern portion of the western district of the vast mountain congeries, or that which lies south of the Sperrin mountains, and occupies all the central regions of the county of Tyrone, fuses out into a tabular expanse of moorland, prevailing russet in dress, little diversified in surface, tame, bleak, and dismal; and a rich low country, of various breadth and various character, but comprising a large proportion both of flat meadowy land and fertile undulated arable land, flanks all the east side of the great mountain congeries, and passes around Lough Neagh and across a portion of the Upper Bann and the whole of the Lower Bann, so as to constitute all the valley of the Lower Bann, all the shores and immediate basin of Lough Neagh, and the terminating portion of the valley of the Upper Bann. A little east of the valley of the Lower Bann extends the valley of the river Main, parallel with the valley of the Bann, but in an opposite direction, so as to terminate in the plain at the foot of Lough Neagh; and immediately east of this valley and of the plain along the east side of Lough Neagh, commences the slow eastward ascent of one great tabular mountain mass of trap, which occupies all the centre, most of the north, most of the east, and a considerable portion of the south of the county of Antrim,—is cloven with a series of lateral and parallel vales of pleasant and comparatively soft character toward the west,—describes its summit-line in a culminating ridge at a brief distance from the coast of the North channel and of Belfast Lough,—and breaks declivitously down toward the whole of that coast, displaying an almost constant series of the most magnificent escarpments, and extensively ribbed or cloven into compartments by lateral and parallel glens, ravines, and gorges. Most of the region south of the Antrim trap-mountain system, and of the eastern and central sections of the great mountain congeries of Ulster,—or the region which constitutes most of the county of Down, about two-thirds of the county of Armagh, the south-eastern district of the county of Tyrone, more than one-half of the county of Monaghan, a small part of the county of Cavan, and a considerable part of the eastern half of the county of Fermanagh,—may be summarily described as a constant, intricate, rich, and beautiful intermixture of hills and hollows, swells and dells, totally unlike any other great district in either Ireland or Great Britain, and eminently fitted both to astonish a stranger by their variety, and to charm or even bewilder him by their profusion of agreeable scenery. The Rev. Caesar Otway, referring to this region, though loosely using language in reference to the whole province, says, "The moment you enter Ulster, you perceive its peculiar features, its formation quite distinct from every other portion of Ireland. There are hills, swells, plains, and flat table-lands in the other portions of the kingdom, but here it is as all hill and valley, all acclivity and declivity. Driving along the new line of road that winds around these never-ending hills, you seldom see for a quarter of a mile before you. At first you are struck with the beauty of these eminences, so minutely subdivided, so diversified with patches of grass, oats, flax, and potatoes—the intervening valley either a lake, bog, or meadow. But soon you get tired; your eye becomes tantalized with having a constant barrier presented to its forward prospect; you are displeased that you cannot obtain any extended view of the country you are going through; you are in an eternal defile. Madame de la Roche-Jacquelin, in her interesting Memoir of the War in La Vendée, de-

scribes that country as very similar in its hills, valleys, and enclosures, to the province of Ulster." The principal mountain diversifications of surface within or on the southern borders of this great and wonderfully undulated region, are the Slieve-Bragh mountains, a mass of considerable extent, around the junction point of the counties of Fermanagh, Tyrone, and Monaghan; the Mullagh and the Fews mountains, a considerable but very lumpy mass, on the mutual border of the counties of Monaghan and Armagh, but chiefly within the latter; the Slievegullion and the Newry mountains, two superb and lofty nodules in the south-east of the county of Armagh, and connected with the Carlingford range of mountains within the north-east border of Leinster; the Slieve-Croob mountains, an isolated but conspicuous nodule, not far from the centre of the county of Down; and the Mourne mountains, an extensive, alpine, and sublimely characterized congeries in the south of co. Down, or extreme south-east of Ulster. See *MOORNE*. The district which forms the greater part of the county of Cavan, or the extreme south of Ulster, exhibits, along the eastern border and in some parts of the interior, a few hills in single masses, in small systems, or in moderately prolonged ridges; but these—to quote our own former account of the district—"are little more than sufficient to combine with hillocks and every species of inequalities to give a generally undulated or partially broken appearance to a prevailing expanse of cold champaign country, often bleak in aspect, and freely interspersed with bog and naked waste or pasture." The altitudes of the multitudinous mountain-summits within the province will be found stated in the section "Mountains," of our General Introductory article.

Waters.—The largest lake in Ireland, and one of the largest in Europe, is Lough Neagh, on the mutual border of the counties of Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, and Tyrone. Two large and very beautiful lakes, are Upper Lough Erne and Lower Lough Erne, both principally within co. Fermanagh, but the former also slightly within co. Cavan, and the latter slightly within co. Donegal. The other principal lakes of the province are Loughs Melvin and Upper Macnean, on the boundary with Connaught; Loughs Gowra, Kinnail, and Sheelin, on the boundary with Leinster; Lough Oughter in the west of the centre of co. Cavan, and in the river-course of the Upper Erne; Lough Ramor, on the south-east border of co. Cavan; the Cootehill lakes, on the mutual border of the counties of Cavan and Monaghan; and Loughs Derg, Esk, and Veagh, respectively in the south-east corner, on the southern district, and a little north of the centre of co. Donegal. Among the multitudinous smaller lakes may be named Loughs Fad, Shannagh, Glen, Gartan, Greenaw, Keel, Fern, Alluigh, Alton, Upper Nacuny, Lower Nacuny, Dunlewy, Anure, Craghy, Crumbane, Barra, Finn, Muck, Namanfin, Tamur, Ananima, Machugh, Derryduff, Sheskinmore, Fad, Doon, Tilttooris, Nallaghraman, Unna, and Unshagh, in co. Donegal; Lough Beg, on the mutual border of co. Londonderry and co. Antrim; Lough Fea, on the mutual border of co. Londonderry and co. Tyrone; Loughs Bradan, Lee, Naghera, Annagh, Mullighruen, Roughan, Ash, and Moore, in co. Tyrone; Lough Big, in co. Antrim; Loughs Homshigo, Drumaran, Monte, Pallramer, Erne, Balloreen, Aghery, Derry, Hiney, Clay, Islandreavy, and Loughbrickland, in co. Down; Loughs Gullion, Annagariff, Gall, Clay, Tullynawood, Sheetin, Cullyhannoo, Patrick, Killybane, Annaghmore, Allua, Ross, St. Peter, Corliss, Cam, Mullaghmore, Shaws, and Shark, in co. Armagh; Loughs More, Emy, Mullaghmore, Drumloo, Slacksgrange, Quig, Lamb, Cleue, Kilcorran, Shan-

kill, Magherarany, Cloukeen, Gortwinny, Kilrooskey, Dummys, Aghafin, Creeve, Upper Creeve, Avaghon, Barraghy, Derrygooney, Bawn, Arattan, Gale, Namachree, Shantons, Bellatrain, Boraghy, Morne, Egish, Ross, Mucknoo, Monalty, Fee, Rachans, and Capragh, in co. Monaghan; Loughs Tacker, Sillau, Corraueary, Upper Skeagh, Milltown, Nadreegel, Cornagrone, Gradhan, Corglass, Beehy, Amagh, Carrofin, Tully, Gartiny, Drumany, Crilly, Fabarlagh, Edenterry, Drumard, Corraback, Killynaber, Cuillaghan, Killywilly, Clonty, Derryskitt, Killeshandra, Glasshouse, Rockfield, Garty, Swan, Dawn, Derrycassa, Coologe, Templeport, Bellaboy, Lakefield, Bunarky, Brackley, Cratty, Ardlougher, Moneen, Carrickacladdy, Corrakeeldrum, Newee-lion, Nagloughderg, Garvaghy, and Legalough, in co. Cavan; and Loughs Naman, Meeenaneen, Glenacreswan, Scabban, Keenaghan, Nearty, Rushen, Carrick, Ross, Carron, Derg, Barry, Larra, Cargan, Smaoran, Moore, Head, Drumroosk, Diah, Corban, Mill, Killymackan, Sand, Clommin, Cornabass, Kilgarrow, Accusel, Ballydooligh, and Natroey, in co. Fermanagh.—The only great rivers are the Erne, from the southern boundary of the province, through the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh, and across the south-westward wing of the county of Donegal, to Donegal bay at Ballyshannon harbour; the Foyle from many and voluminous head-waters in the counties of Donegal and Tyrone, along the northern part of the boundary between these counties, and across the western wing of the county of Londonderry, to the head of Lough Foyle; the Bann, from the Mourne mountains through the counties of Down and Armagh, through Lough Neagh, along the boundary between the counties of Londonderry and Antrim, and across the north-eastern wing of the county of Londonderry, to the Atlantic ocean, at a point 7 miles east by south of the east side of the entrance to Lough Foyle; and the Lagan, from the Slievecroob mountains, through the county of Down, and along the boundary between the counties of Down and Antrim, to the head of Belfast Lough. The second-rate rivers and the principal rivulets, are the Esk, the Eanymore, the Bunlahy, the Corker, the Bungosteen, the Ballydoo, and the Glen, to the bay of Donegal; the Owenrocker, the Owenea, the Guibarra, the Guidore, and the Claddy; to the Atlantic ocean, between Teelin Head and Bloody-Foreland; the Owencarrow, to Sheephaven; the Lannan, the Swilly, the Owenkillew, and the Owencrana, to Lough Swilly; the Faughan and the Roe, to Lough Foyle; the Bush, and the Glenbesk, to the Atlantic ocean between the mouth of the Bann and Fair Head; the Glendun, the Glenariff, and the Glenarn, to the North channel, between Fair Head and Belfast Lough; the Ballinahinch or Quoile, to Lough Strangford; the Newry or Narrow Water, to the head of Lough Carlingford; the Main, the Six-mile-water, the Crumlin, the Blackwater, the Ballinderry, and the Moyola, to Lough Neagh; the Annalee, the Cladagh, the Arney, the Sillies, the Ballinamallard, the Kesh, and the Tarmon, into the Loughs and river Erne; the Mourne, the Strule, the Owenkillew, the Glenelly, the Owenreagh, the Derg, the Finn, and the Deel, into the river Foyle; the Mountain river and the Callan, into the Blackwater; the Virginia rivulet, and one or two other small streams in the south-east of co. Cavan, to a chief tributary of the river Boyne; two or three rills in the south-east of co. Monaghan, to the South Lagan or Glyde, which flows through co. Louth; and several rivulets in the south of co. Armagh, to the Castletown river, which washes the town of Dundalk, and flows into the head of Dundalk bay.—The navigable rivers within the province are the Erne from the sea to

Ballyshannon, and from the foot of Lower Lough Erne to Belturbet, in co. Cavan; the Foyle, to Londonderry, and, with artificial aid, to Strabane; the Bann, from the sea to Coleraine, and from the foot of Lough Neagh to the north end of the Newry canal, a little south of Portadown; the Lagan, with artificial aid to Lisburn,—thence continued by canal to Lough Neagh; the Newry or Narrow Water, with artificial aid, to Newry,—thence continued by canal to the navigable stretch of the river Bann; and the Blackwater, from Lough Neagh, to the east end of the Tyrone and the Ulster canals. The artificial navigations, are the Lagan canal, from the navigable stretch of the river Lagan to the south-east corner of Lough Neagh; the Newry canal, from the Newry river in the vicinity of the town of Newry to the navigation of the Bann in the vicinity of Portadown; the Tyrone canal, from the river Blackwater to the collieries at Coal-Island; and the Ulster canal, from the river Blackwater, through the counties of Monaghan and Fermanagh, by way of the town of Monaghan, to Upper Lough Erne. Nothing is wanted to render the inland navigations of the province complete, and to connect these with the inland navigations of the basin of the Shannon, the interior of Leinster, and the water-communications thence to the south-west, the south, and the east of the kingdom, but one canal to connect Ballyshannon with Lower Lough Erne, another to connect Coleraine with Lough Neagh, and a third to connect Belturbet with some point upon the Upper Shannon; and all these three practicable and desirable lines, particularly the last, have already challenged attention. See articles SHANNON and ERNE.

Minerals.—A great field of granite extends along the western seaboard of co. Donegal, from Lough Swilly to Guibarra bay; a small district of granite, detached from the preceding, extends westward from Glenties to the sea; a considerably extensive field of granite commences around Slievegallion on the south-eastern border of co. Londonderry, and extends south-westward thence a considerable distance into co. Tyrone; a patch of granite lies immediately north-west of Ballinagh in co. Cavan; and a very extensive granite district comprises the Newry mountains, a chief portion of the Mourne mountains, and much of the intervening and adjacent country around the town of Newry, and on the mutual border of the counties of Armagh and Down. A vast district of tabular trap occupies by far the greater portion of co. Antrim; all the east and north shores of Lough Neagh; the eastern district of Londonderry to the town of Maghera, and to within 4 miles of the towns of Dungiven and Newtownlimavaddy; a pendicle of the north-east extremity of co. Tyrone; a pendicle of the north-west extremity of co. Down; and a considerable portion of the north-east district of co. Armagh, around the towns of Lurgan and Portadown. An extensive field of crystalline greenstone extends upon the mutual border of the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, immediately north of the granitic district which commences around Slievegallion; and numerous protrusions and dykes of crystalline greenstone and other species of trappean rocks occur in various districts, particularly in the tabular trap region of co. Antrim, and in the north-west, the west, and the south-west of co. Donegal. Altered rocks in the neighbourhood of granite, including gneiss, clay slate, greenstone, greenstone slate, serpentine, micaceous slate, micaceous shining slate, and flint slate, constitute all the portions of the Mourne mountains not occupied by granite, and also form a broad skirt round three of the exterior sides of the great granitic district around the town of Newry.

A very extensive region of metamorphic schistose rocks, principally mica slate, and enclosing numerous nodules and patches of primitive limestone, occupies most of the centre and all the west of co. Londonderry, a portion of the north-west of co. Tyrone, and upwards of one-half of co. Donegal, from end to end of that county, and along all its eastern border and all its centre, from Innishowen Head to Teelin Head; and large patches or small detached districts of the same class of formations, occur in the western district or upon the western seaboard of co. Donegal. Quartz rock constitutes an area of considerable aggregate extent, but consisting of numerous mutually detached portions throughout the west and north-west of co. Donegal, from the island of Arran to Malin Head. Primitive limestone, often of such a texture as to constitute very excellent and beautiful marble, is diffused in very numerous nodules and patches among the crystalline and metamorphic geognostic formations of co. Donegal, and throughout the great micaceous schist region of the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, and Tyrone. A region of transition rocks, consisting principally of clay slate, greywacke, and greywacke slate, and supposed to be a continuation of the great region of transition rocks which lies across Scotland to the coasts of Galloway, commences along the coast of co. Down from Belfast Lough all the way south to the skirts of the Mourne mountains at Dundrum bay, extends quite across the province to a brief prolongation into the Leinster county of Longford, and constitutes the greater portion of the counties of Down, Armagh, Monaghan, and Cavan. Old red sandstone and sandstone conglomerate constitute a narrow but long belt along the greater part of the south edge of the great micaceous schist region of Donegal, Londonderry, and Tyrone; and they also constitute a large and broad district of country, which includes all the central moorlands of co. Tyrone, and extends from within 3 miles of Cookstown in the direction of south-west by west, across Tyrone and Fermanagh to Lower Lough Erne. Yellow sandstone and sandstone conglomerate constitute a considerable district in the counties of Tyrone, Monaghan, and Fermanagh, extending south-westward from within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Aughnacloy to the vicinity of Lisnakea; a lesser district in co. Fermanagh, on the west side of Lower Lough Erne; a similar district in the north-west corner of co. Fermanagh, around Lough Melvin; a considerable district in the counties of Donegal and Tyrone, extending from the vicinity of the north-east corner of Lower Lough Erne to the eastern vicinity of Omagh; a considerable district in the north-western division of co. Tyrone, between Newtown-Stewart and Strabane; a belt along part of the south edge of the great micaceous schist region within the southern part of co. Donegal, from the vicinity of Killybegs bay round by Lough Esk to about the east end of the Pillars; and an extensive district of very fitful and various breadth, and with several ramifications, within co. Londonderry, from Magilligan Point, and along the eastern and the southern shores of Lough Foyle, south by eastward to the immediate vicinity of Moneymore. Carboniferous or mountain limestone, of various geognostic character, constitutes a small district lying isolated among other rocks, in co. Londonderry between Maghera and Slievegalion; a small district in the extreme south-east of co. Monaghan, around Carrickmacross, and forming part of a considerable district which lies isolated, round the junction point of the counties of Monaghan, Meath, and Louth, among a formation of transition rocks; and an extensive region, occupying considerable portions of the coun-

ties of Donegal, Fermanagh, Cavan, Monaghan, and Tyrone, forming part of the vast flint limestone plain of Ireland, and extending from the belt of yellow sandstone in the south of co. Donegal, south-eastward up the basin of the Erne, to the head of Lough Oughter and the immediate vicinity of the town of Cavan, and from around Stewartstown and the vicinity of Cookstown south-westward to the boundary with Connaught, whence it passes into continuation with the carboniferous limestone formation of Connaught, Leinster, and Munster. Millstone grit, including white sandstones and shale, with thin beds of limestone and coal, constitutes a small district on the mutual border of the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, extending south-westward from the vicinity of Drmquin; a considerable district occupying upwards of one-half of the north-western division of co. Fermanagh, and extending northward from the shores of Lough Macnean; a small district on the mutual border of the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan, between Swanlinbar and Ballyconnel, and a considerable district, partly within co. Fermanagh, but chiefly occupying the extremity of the north-westward wing of co. Cavan, and passing thence into continuation with the great millstone grit and coal formations around the basin of Lough Allen. Rocks of the coal formation constitute one small district in the vicinity of Carrickmacross and Kingscourt, in the counties of Monaghan and Cavan, passing thence into co. Meath; another around Coal Island and toward Dungannon, co. Tyrone, and another on the north coast of co. Antrim, at Fair Head and the vicinity of Ballycastle;—and in the second and the third of these, a considerable quantity of coal has been mined. New red sandstone and red marl constitute a band of country along the course of the river Lagan, from a point about 4 miles west of Dromore to the head of Belfast Lough, and thence along the south shore of the Lough to the vicinity of Hollywood, and along the north shore of the Lough to the vicinity of White Head; a pendicle across the head of Lough Strangford, in co. Down; an interrupted belt along the east coast of co. Antrim, from the vicinity of Larne to the north side of Red bay; a long band of country of various breadth, partly in the counties of Armagh and Londonderry, but chiefly in the county of Tyrone, from around the town of Caledon northward to a point about 2 miles north of Moneymore; and a narrow and sinuous belt along the edge of the tabular trap region within co. Londonderry, from the ocean southward to a point about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Dungiven. Lias green-sand and chalk constitute a slender zone round most of the tabular trap formation, interposed between the trap and the new red sandstone, partly at the north-east corner of co. Tyrone, extensively through the eastern division of co. Londonderry, and very conspicuously along some of the north, a great part of the south, and nearly the whole of the south-east and the east of co. Antrim. Rocks of the tertiary formation constitute a district on the shores of Lough Neagh, partly within the co. of Londonderry, but chiefly within the counties of Tyrone and Armagh. A more minute view of the geognostic structure of the province, together with the lithological character of many of the rocks, may be obtained by reference to the chapter on Minerals in our General Introduction.

Farms and Live Stock.—In 1841, there were within the rural districts of the province 100,817 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 98,992 of from 5 to 15 acres, 25,009 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 9,591 of upwards of 30 acres; and within the civic districts of the province, 1,398 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres,

613 of from 5 to 15 acres, 120 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 64 of upwards of 30 acres.—In 1841, there were within the rural districts of the province, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 5,945 horses and mules, 1,524 asses, 26,662 cattle, 10,446 sheep, 47,816 pigs, and 356,099 poultry; on farms of from 1 to 5 acres, 22,552 horses and mules, 5,113 asses, 94,992 cattle, 43,430 sheep, 64,794 pigs, and 430,606 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 66,734 horses and mules, 5,870 asses, 208,170 cattle, 73,334 sheep, 112,233 pigs, and 677,055 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 34,626 horses and mules, 594 asses, 107,073 cattle, 36,887 sheep, 44,174 pigs, and 273,227 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 25,568 horses and mules, 236 asses, 88,957 cattle, 48,570 sheep, 23,495 pigs, and 158,691 poultry. The totals of these classes of live stock, together with their respective estimated value, are 155,425 horses and mules, £1,243,400; 13,337 asses, £13,337; 525,854 cattle, £3,418,051; 212,671 sheep, £233,936; 292,512 pigs, £365,638; and 1,805,678 poultry, £47,390. Grand total of estimated value of live stock in the rural districts of the province, £5,321,752.—In the same year there were within the civic districts of the province, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 3,028 horses and mules, 90 asses, 3,443 cattle, 192 sheep, 8,876 pigs, and 13,156 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 643 horses and mules, 15 asses, 1,366 cattle, 54 sheep, 953 pigs, and 2,766 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 616 horses and mules, 6 asses, 1,047 cattle, 106 sheep, 568 pigs, and 2,354 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 268 horses and mules, 2 asses, 528 cattle, 114 sheep, 128 pigs, and 844 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 192 horses and mules, 1 ass, 348 cattle, 75 sheep, 80 pigs, and 584 poultry. The totals of these classes of live stock, together with their respective estimated value, were 4,747 horses and mules, £37,976; 114 asses, £114; 6,732 cattle, £43,758; 541 sheep, £595; 10,614 pigs, £13,268; and 19,704 poultry, £493. Grand total of estimated value of live stock in the civic districts of the province, £96,204.

Woods.—In 1841, the plantations within the province consisted of 2,836 continuous acres and 102,911 detached trees of oak, 1,309 continuous acres and 867,485 detached trees of ash, 302 continuous acres and 74,898 detached trees of elm, 357 continuous acres and 179,612 detached trees of beech, 3,536 continuous acres and 375,694 detached trees of fir, 61,710 continuous acres and 1,890,252 detached trees of mixed plantations, and 9,533 continuous acres and 67,731 detached trees of orchards,—in all, 79,783 continuous acres and 3,558,583 detached trees,—the latter equivalent to 22,242 acres, and making, with the continuous woods, a grand total of 102,025 acres of plantations. Of the continuous woods, 2,011 acres of oak, 699 of ash, 141 of elm, 164 of beech, 235 of fir, 18,091 of mixed plantations, and 1,324 of orchards, were planted previous to 1791; 138 acres of oak, 249 of ash, 27 of elm, 18 of beech, 181 of fir, 4,834 of mixed plantations, and 941 of orchards, were planted between 1791 and 1800; 379 acres of oak, 87 of ash, 24 of elm, 25 of beech, 413 of fir, 7,066 of mixed plantations, and 1,261 of orchards, were planted between 1801 and 1810; 96 acres of oak, 185 of ash, 42 of elm, 62 of beech, 893 of fir, 8,572 of mixed plantations, and 2,080 of orchards, were planted between 1811 and 1820; 71 acres of oak, 69 of ash, 24 of elm, 67 of beech, 846 of fir, 11,089 of mixed plantations, and 2,421 of orchards, were planted from 1821 till 1830; and 141 acres of oak, 220 of ash, 44 of elm, 21 of beech, 968 of fir, 12,058 of mixed plantations, and 1,506 of orchards, were planted between 1831 and 1840.

Occupations.—As a means of somewhat minutely estimating the classification and the comparative amount of the productive industry of the province, we shall here give a digest of the statistics of occupations as exhibited in the Census of 1841:—Farmers, 272,140; servants and labourers, 289,318; ploughmen, 1,051; gardeners, 1,463; graziers, 20; herds, 10,976; care-takers, 266; land-agents, 56; land-stewards, 627; gamekeepers, 96; dairy-keepers, 90; fishermen, 1,906; millers, 1,551; maltsters, 5; brewers, 85; distillers, 79; wine-cooper, 1; bakers, 1,698; confectioners, 244; soda-water-makers, 9; cordial-makers, 3; salter, 1; salt-manufacturers, 6; tobacco-twisters, 164; fishmongers, 153; egg-dealers, 594; fruiterers, 59; cattle-dealers, 212; horse-dealers, 24; pig-jobbers, 91; salesmasters, 2; corn-dealers, 67; seedsmen, 13; flour-merchants, 7; butter-merchants, 32; cheesemonger, 1; huxters and provision dealers, 471; butchers, 1,872; poultryers, 68; victuallers, 205; grocers, 1,771; tea-dealers, 12; tobaccoconists, 70; wine-merchants, 11; tavern-keepers and vintners, 2,359; hotel and inn keepers, 1,134; lodging-house-keepers, 338; water-carriers, 20; flax-dressers, 3,549; carders, 286; spinners of flax, 52,886; spinners of cotton, 507; spinners of wool, 8,257; spinners of unspecified classes, 208,845; factory-workers, 6,667; winders and warpers, 6,117; wool-dressers, 2; weavers of cotton, 3,614; weavers of linen, 17,339; weavers of woollen, 473; weavers of silk, 23; weavers of fringe, 3; weavers of unspecified classes, 69,010; manufacturers of cotton, 126; manufacturers of silk and tins, 2; manufacturers of lace, 2; manufacturers of linen, 79; manufacturers of thread, 137; bleachers, 2,266; dyers, 263; clothiers, 86; cloth-finishers, 402; calico-printers, 104; skippers, 31; curriers, 226; tanners, 145; leather-dresser, 1; brogue-makers, 519; boot and shoe makers, 14,961; tailors, 8,940; sempstresses, 28,864; dress-makers, 13,407; milliners, 1,250; lace-workers, 89; tambour-workers, 518; stay-makers, 238; comb-makers, 27; artificial florist, 1; knitters, 6,285; hatters, 365; straw-hatters, 454; bonnet-makers, 1,975; straw-workers, 148; cap-makers, 49; glovers, 24; brace-maker, 1; button-makers, 9; wig-maker, 1; hair-dressers and barbers, 117; umbrella-makers, 21; blacking-makers, 24; leather-dealers, 81; flax-dealers, 52; wool-dealer, 1; hosiers, 235; haberdashers, 306; yarn-dealers, 66; drapers, 3; linen-draper, 251; linen-merchants, 78; woollen-draper, 466; silk-mercers, 21; trimming-seller, 1; pedlars, 3; venders of soft goods, 220; furriers, 4; dealers in old clothes, 96; rag and bone dealers, 401; architects, 76; builders, 164; brick-makers, 203; potters, 86; stone-cutters, 1,115; lime-burners, 75; plaster of Paris manufacturers, 2; bricklayers, 387; stone-masons, 5,166; slaters, 361; thatchers, 356; plasterers, 369; paviors, 38; quarrymen, 130; sawyers, 1,176; carpenters, 10,365; undertaker, 1; cart-makers, 156; cabinet-makers, 642; wood-polishers, 6; coopers, 2,503; turners, 233; millwrights, 374; wheelwrights, 836; shipwrights, 433; block-makers, 36; saddletree-maker, 1; boot-tree and last makers, 15; pump-borers, 22; cork-cutters, 32; lath-splitters, 26; reed-makers, 380; shuttle-makers, 7; card-makers, 17; brush-makers, 60; basket-makers, 257; broom-makers, 245; miners, 315; iron-founders, 180; blacksmiths, 6,382; farriers, 21; whitesmiths, 455; nailers, 1,785; cutlers, 52; tool-makers, 25; hackle-makers, 24; gunsmiths, 83; braziers and copper-smiths, 201; wire-workers, 15; pin-makers, 7; needle-maker, 1; bell-hangers, 10; gas-fitters, 18; coachsmiths, 18; spur and bit maker, 1; harness-platers, 2; plumbers, 76; tinplate-workers, 378; tinkers, 237; machine-makers, 766; optician and mathematical instrument maker, 1; clock and watch

makers, 13; watchmakers, 361; musical instrument makers, 9; goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers, 32; coach and ear makers, 240; carvers and gilders, 36; saddlers, 702; harness-makers, 49; whip-makers, 45; rope-makers, 370; paper-makers, 204; quill-manufacturers, 20; letter-press printers, 379; lithographic printers, 13; bookbinders, 156; paper-stainers, 19; carpet-weaver, 1; mat-makers, 71; chandlers and soap-boilers, 376; starch-manufacturers, 35; blue-makers, 2; vitriol-makers, 3; glue and size makers, 4; glass-makers, 86; painters and glaziers, 1,008; fishing-tackle makers, 4; net-makers, 88; heddle-makers, 4; bird-stuffer, 1; toy-maker, 1; sail-makers, 40; sieve-makers, 54; tobacco-pipe makers, 43; trunk-makers, 15; upholsterers, 36; feather-dressers, 8; bellows-makers, 14; chimney-sweeps, 143; firemen, 67; pattern-drawers, 12; print-cutters, 14; statuary, 2; civil-engineers, 39; land-surveyors, 325; measurers, 16; road-contractors and makers, 131; contractors of public works, 5; miscellaneous manufacturers, 17; feather-dealers, 50; furniture-broker, 1; bird-dealer, 1; glass and delph dealers, 35; delph and china dealers, 41; miscellaneous dealers, 2; stationers, 31; print-seller, 1; toy-dealers, 2; booksellers and stationers, 114; timber-merchants, 18; coal-merchants, 27; turf-dealers, 3; paper-merchants, 3; ironmongers, 133; physicians, 328; surgeons, 565; dentists, 5; apothecaries, 99; druggists, 24; midwives, 175; nurses, 162; officers of institutions, 46; judges, 3; stipendiary magistrates, 11; sheriffs, 6; coroners, 4; seneschals, 7; barristers, 46; proctors, 8; attorneys, 219; clerks of the peace, 3; public notaries, 9; law-clerks, 56; excise-officers, 1,258; civic officers, 8; inspector of weights and measures, 1; constabulary, 1,400; bailiffs, 428; city-constables, 99; town-serjeants, 3; gaol-keepers, 101; serjeant-at-mace, 1; inspectors of schools, 12; school teachers, 3,479; ushers and tutors, 831; governesses, 246; teachers of drawing, 4; teachers of music, 50; teachers of dancing, 10; librarian, 1; clergymen of the Established church, 437; Baptist ministers, 2; Methodist ministers, 115; Presbyterian ministers, 393; Independent ministers, 4; Moravian ministers, 6; Roman Catholic clergymen, 376; ministers whose denominational connection was not specified, 295; missionaries, 7; Scripture-readers, 52; parish-clerks, 40; monks and nuns, 18; sextons, 121; artists, 17; portrait-painter, 1; engravers, 59; play-actors, 33; musicians, 416; merchants of unspecified classes, 1,143; bankers, 58; brokers, 29; pawnbrokers, 122; agents, 153; auctioneers, 81; appraisers, 4; dealers of unspecified classes, 4,774; shopkeepers of unspecified classes, 1,341; shop-assistants, 2,129; commercial travellers, 18; writing-clerks, 2,115; collectors of rates, 15; tradesmen of unspecified classes, 22; apprentices of unspecified classes, 166; newsvenders, 13; post-masters and mistresses, 104; letter-carriers, 75; post-drivers, 127; weigh-masters, 38; ship-agents, 6; pilots, 108; sailors, 1,194; harbour-masters, 10; boatmen, 323; lighthouse keepers, 28; lockgate-keepers, 19; tollgate keepers, 41; coach and ear drivers, 249; carriers, 2; carmen, 1,900; veterinary surgeons, 12; horse-trainers, 46; cow doctors, 6; overseers, 48; pound-keepers, 10; bath-keepers, 5; sportsmen, 37; woodrangers, 60; nurserymen, 47; gate-keepers, 92; hostlers, 59; domestic servants, 72,326; washerwomen, 1,997; lamplighters, 5; labourers and porters, 4,556; messengers, 138; and paupers, 8,916.

The Linen trade.—The manufacture of linen, which has for so long a period made a chief figure among the industrial occupations of the Irish, belongs in so general a view to Ulster, that a comprehensive notice of it is a proper and almost necessary topic

for the section of an article on this province.—The earliest English writers upon Ireland state that linen fabrics were made by the Irish, and constituted an essential part of their dress. An act, passed in the reign of Henry VIII., to prevent the forestalling of linen and linen-yarn, states that the Irish had, during an hundred years, been exporters of these articles. An act was passed in the reign of Elizabeth to prohibit the steeping of flax and hemp in rivers; and necessarily presupposes the manufacture of linen to have then become so extensive as to render the steeping of flax in rivers a public and serious nuisance. Moryson, who was secretary to Lord Mountjoy, observes that Ireland produced much flax, which the inhabitants worked into yarn; and an act of parliament, passed about the time when Moryson wrote, prohibited the higher orders from wearing an extravagant quantity of linen in their shirts. Lord Strafford, who flourished in the reign of Charles I., had his attention arrested by the important condition of the linen manufacture, and adopted effective measures for its encouragement. In 1673, when the annual import of flax and linen fabrics from France into England was estimated in value at £507,000, Sir William Temple asserted that, by simply encouraging the spinning of flax, the French and the Dutch might soon be driven out of the market. In 1678, an act was passed to prohibit the importation of foreign linen, and to encourage the linen manufacture of Ireland; in 1685, through the influence of France upon James II., this act was repealed; and immediately after the Revolution, the importation of French linen was condemned, and finally suppressed, by the parliaments of Ireland, Scotland, and England. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes, many French Protestants, who excelled in the manufacture of linen, were induced, both by their attachment to the political principles of the British Revolution, and by the apparently favourable condition of the Irish linen trade, to become settlers in Ireland; and they made so powerful an accession to the numerical strength, and especially to the factorial skill of the local manufacturers, that their arrival constituted an entirely new and most important era in the history of the manufacture. Mr. Lewis Cromelin, the most conspicuous figurant among these immigrants, obtained a patent for carrying on and improving the linen manufacture, accompanied with a grant of £800 per annum as interest of £10,000, which he was to advance as working capital, £200 per annum for his trouble, £120 per annum for three assistants, and £60 per annum for the support of a French minister in the town of Lisburn; in 1705, he wrote a work, successfully combating some prejudices which prevailed against the cultivation of flax and the making of linen; and during the period of his activity, he imported from Holland a thousand looms and improved spinning mills, improved the production of linen fabrics from prevailing coarseness to comparative fineness, and greatly increased both the extent and the market celebrity of the manufacture. In the fourth year of the reign of Queen Anne, linen was for the first time exported free of duty; and in the ninth year of the same reign, a general board of trustees of the linen and hempen manufacture was established for Ireland, and afterwards a separate board for each of the four provinces. In the eighth year of George I., a grant of £1,500 was made to the General Board toward the erection of a linen hall in Dublin, for the more regular sale of white linen; two years afterwards, a grant of £2,000 was made for the encouragement of the growth of flax and hemp; and at various subsequent periods, arts too obscure to be noted otherwise than *in cumulo*, have been passed for encouraging and

regulating the linen manufacture. In 1719, public lappers were appointed to examine and measure webs in the markets throughout the country; in 1728, white or bleached linen ceased to be sold in the fairs and street markets; about the same period, the bleaching of linen became a separate business; and subsequent to the separating of the brown linen trade from that of the white linen, the brown fabrics exposed for sale in the markets were marked by a public seal-master, and the white or bleached fabrics were stamped in the linen hall at Dublin. About 1785, linen halls, to drain off part of the business from the Dublin linen hall, were built by subscription at Newry and Belfast; but the former of these was soon diverted from its purpose; and the latter, though it did not rival the Dublin hall, and eventually ceased to hold regular markets, has been of very considerable service in facilitating the general linen trade, and in enabling merchants to assort cargoes for exportation.

From the establishing of the Dublin linen hall till the year 1824, minute statistics were made and preserved of the yearly condition of the linen trade; but, since 1825, when the commercial intercourse between Ireland and Great Britain was resolved into a coasting trade, the statistics either ceased to be made or became completely confounded and of no practicable utility. In the beginning of the reign of William III., the annual value of the linen exported from Ireland was only £6,000. During the effluxion of the 18th century, up to about 1796, the trade made steady and rapid progress; and then, when the annual value of exported linen was about £3,697,503, the trade reached a culminating point; yet in 1809, though the number of yards exported was 2,800,937 fewer than in 1796, the annual value, in consequence of advance in price, was £5,853,917. Subsequently to 1809, the trade very materially declined; about the years 1820—1824, it sank comparatively low; and during some subsequent years, it continued low, though fluctuating; but, during the last 14 or 15 years, it has revived and progressed; and now it is once more in a decidedly prosperous condition,—probably more prosperous than at any previous period of its history. “The last available return,” remarked Mr. and Mrs. Hall in 1842, “is that furnished by the Railway Commissioners for 1835, by which it appears there were shipped from Ireland in that year 70,209,572 yards of linen, the value of which was £3,730,854. At present the annual value of the linen cloth manufactured in Ulster, cannot be less than £4,000,000 sterling. The number of persons employed in all branches of the manufacture is about 170,000; we may safely assert, that 500,000 derive their subsistence from it. The annual amount of wages may be calculated at £1,200,000; and the total capital employed, in all branches of the business, is estimated at £5,000,000 sterling. The fall that has taken place in the price of linen cloth since 1823, has been extraordinary. The article which was then sold at 2s. 1d. per yard, could, in 1831, be bought at 1s. 4d., and, in 1841, at 11d.; whilst now, 1842, it is worth only 9d. ! The great increase in the quantity exported, is mainly attributable to the gradual substitution of mill-spun for hand-spun yarn, by which a considerable diminution in the cost of the production has been effected. The introduction of machinery for spinning linen yarn, although, doubtless, affording employment to a large portion of the population, has been productive of any thing rather than improvement in the condition of the weaver. Towards the end of last century, and subsequently, while spinning by hand continued remunerative, the linen weaver, in the country districts of Antrim, Down, and Armagh, enjoyed

for an Irish peasant a high degree of comfort. Generally possessed of a small holding of land, the loom supplied himself and his sons with regular employment, in the intervals of agricultural labour; while the females of his family found nearly constant occupation in the spinning of flax, often the produce of his own farm. A web, when finished, was readily disposed of at one of the numerous markets attended by the linen factors. The introduction of machinery necessarily effected a total change. Female labour was at once rendered comparatively valueless; and the domestic manufacture of yarn comparatively impossible. The weaver now felt himself obliged to enter into an engagement with a manufacturer, from whom he receives the yarn, and to whom he returns the web when woven. A large share of the profit, which formerly accrued to the weaver, has been thus transferred to other quarters.” Some additional notices of the linen trade will be found in the section on Manufactures in our General Introduction.

Communications.—The railway for goods and passengers between Belfast and Armagh will be noticed in the article *ULSTER RAILWAY*: which see. A brief line of railway, for strictly local purposes, has been constructed from Belfast to Cavehill. One line of railway was proposed by the Public Commissioners, to connect Armagh with Dublin, by way of Castle-Blaney, Carrickmacross, and Navan; and another line was proposed by them, to connect Enniskillen with Dublin, by way of Lisnaskea, Cavan, Ballyjamesduff, and Virginia, and to unite with the former at Navan. One line of railway, surveyed by other parties, and submitted to the notice of the Public Commissioners, proposes to connect Enniskillen with Londonderry, by way of Ballinamallard, Dromore, Omagh, Newtown-Stewart, Strabane, Lifford, and St. Johnston; another, to connect the Enniskillen and Dublin line at Cavan, by way of Cootchill, with the Armagh and Dublin line at Castle-Blaney; another, to connect Armagh with Dundalk and Drogheda, by a route a little west of the Armagh and Dublin line to Castle-Blaney, and thence south-eastward to Dundalk; another, to connect the Belfast and Armagh line at Portadown, by way of Tanderagee, Newry, and Carlingford, with Dundalk, and thence along the coast with Drogheda; another, to connect Armagh with the preceding at a point a little south of Tanderagee; and another, to connect Armagh with Coleraine, by way of Charlemont, the west shore of Lough Neagh, Portglenone, and Kilrea.—The inland navigations of the province, whether by lake, river, or canal, have already been noticed in the section entitled “*Waters*.”—The roads of Ulster, in spite of the prevailing hilliness of the surface, are, in a general view, well constructed, minutely ramified, and excellently maintained. The principal lines of mail-road within the province are the Dublin and Belfast, by way of Newry, Loughbrickland, Banbridge, Dromore, Hillsborough, and Lisburn; the Newry and Kilkeel, by way of Warrenpoint and Restrevor; the Newry and Downpatrick, by way of Rathfriland, Castlewellsan, and Clough; the Downpatrick and Killough; the Downpatrick and Strangford; the Downpatrick and Donaghadee, by way of Killyleagh, Killynch, Comber, and Newtown-Ardes; the Newtown-Ardes and Portaferry, by way of Greyabbey and Kirkcubbin; the Belfast and Donaghadee South, by way of Newtown-Ardes; the Belfast and Donaghadee North, by way of Hollywood and Bangor; the Newry and Armagh, by way of Markethill; the Armagh and Coleraine, by way of Moy, Dungannon, Stewartstown, Cookstown, Moneymore, Magherafelt, Tubbermore, Maghera, and Garvagh; the Newry and Portadown, by way of Tanderagee; the Markethill and Richhill;

the Banbridge and Lurgan; the Armagh and Belfast, by way of Richhill, Portadown, Lurgan, Moira, and Lisburn; the Portadown and Guilford; the Lurgan and Antrim, by way of Glenavy and Crumlin; the Belfast and Ballycastle, by way of Carrickfergus, Larne, Glenarm, and Cushendall; the Belfast and Londonderry, by way of Antrim, Randalstown, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, and Newtownlimavaddy; the Antrim and Ballyclare; the Ballymena and Broughshane; the Ballymoney and Ballycastle, by way of Darvoek; the Coleraine and Bushmills; the Randalstown and Magherafelt, by way of Toome-bridge and Castle-Dawson; the Magherafelt and Killea, by way of Castle-Dawson, Bellaghy, and Portlone; the Newtownlimavaddy and Dungiven; the Dublin and Londonderry, by way of Carrickmacross, Castle-Blaney, Monaghan, Ennyvale, Aghnacloy, Ballygawley, Omagh, Newtown-Stewart, and Strabane; the Carrickmacross and Kingscourt; the Castle-Blaney and Newry, by way of Newtown-Hamilton; the Castle-Blaney and Armagh, by way of Keedy; the Monaghan and Ballybay; the Monaghan and Armagh; the Monaghan and Caledon, by way of Glasslough; the Monaghan and Swanlinbar, by way of Clones, Belurbet, and Ballyconnel; the Aghnacloy and Armagh, by way of Caledon; the Aghnacloy and Clogher; the Omagh and Fintona; the Newtown-Stewart and Castle-Derg; the Strabane and Dunmaganagh; the Dublin and Enniskillen, by way of Virginia, Ballinagh, Cavan, and Lisnaskea; the Virginia and Granard, by way of Mount-Nugent; the Virginia and Bailieborough; the Virginia and Ballyjamesduff; the Ballinagh and Coochill, by way of Stradone; the Cavan and Granard, by way of Crossdoney, Arvagh, and Serabby; the Crossdoney and Killeshandra; the Lisnaskea and Five-mile-town, by way of Brookborough; the Enniskillen and Sligo, by way of Florence-Court and Manor-Hamilton; the Enniskillen and Ballyshannon, by way of Churchhill; the Enniskillen and Tempo; the Enniskillen and Kesh, by way of Irvinestown; the Sligo and Londonderry, by way of Ballyshannon, Donegal, Stranorlar, Castle-Finn, and Lifford; the Donegal and Rutland, by way of Killybegs, Ardara, and Narin; the Stranorlar and Raphoe; the Lifford and Duflanaghy, by way of Letterkenny; the Letterkenny and Ramelton; the Londonderry and Bunrana; the Londonderry and Moville, by way of Muff; and the Londonderry and Carndonagh, by way of Muff.

Divisions.—Ulster is divided into the nine counties of Donegal in the north-west, Londonderry in the north, Antrim in the north-east, Down in the south-east, Armagh in the east of the south, Monaghan in the west of the south, Cavan in the south-west, Fermanagh in the west, and Tyrone in the centre. Donegal is divided into the baronies of Bannagh, Boyleagh, Innishowen, Kilmacrenan, Raphoe, and Tyrhugh; Londonderry, into the baronies of Coleraine, Kenaught, Londonderry, Loughisholin, Liberties of Coleraine, and Tyrkeeran; Antrim, into the baronies of Lower Antrim, Upper Antrim, Lower Belfast, Upper Belfast, Carey, Lower Dunluce, Upper Dunluce, Lower Glenarm, Upper Glenarm, Kileonway, Lower Massarene, Upper Massarene, Lower Toome, and Upper Toome; Down, into the baronies of Ardes, Lower Castle-reagh, Upper Castle-reagh, Dufferin, Lower Iveagh, Upper Iveagh, Kinnelearty, Lecale, Newry, and Mourne; Armagh, into the baronies of Armagh, Lower Fews, Upper Fews, East O'Neilland, West O'Neilland, Lower Orier, Upper Orier, and Turaway; Monaghan, into the baronies of Cremonroe, Dарты, Farney, Monaghan, and Trough; Cavan,

into the baronies of Castleraghan, Clonchee, Clonmahon, Lower Loughtee, Upper Loughtee, Tullaghgarvey, Tullaghagh, and Tullaghonoboy; Fermanagh, into the baronies of Glenawley, Clonkelly, Coole, Knocknunny, Lurg, Magheraboy, Magherastephana, and Tyrkenney; and Tyrone, into the baronies of Clogher, Lower Dungannon, Middle Dungannon, Upper Dungannon, East Omagh, West Omagh, Lower Strabane, and Upper Strabane.—Ulster, in its ecclesiastical distribution, contains the whole of the dioceses of Dromore, Down, Connor, Derry, and Raphoe, all the diocese of Clogher, excepting part of two parishes, about three-fourths of the diocese of Kilmore, about one-twelfth of the diocese of Ardagh, one parish of the diocese of Meath, and about three-fifths of the diocese of Armagh.

School Statistics.—In 1834, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools within the province was 3,449, of scholars 141,882, of male scholars 80,977, of female scholars 57,242, of scholars whose sex was not specified 3,663, of scholars connected with the Established church 35,977, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 44,383, of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters 2,476, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 57,023, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 2,023; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 3,449, of scholars 141,959, of male scholars 83,653, of female scholars 54,556, of scholars whose sex was not specified 3,750, of scholars connected with the Established church 34,972, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 43,667, of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters 2,625, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 58,164, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 2,531.—At the close of 1843, the National Board had in full operation within the province 1,252 schools, conducted by 1,080 male and 244 female teachers, attended by 69,115 male and 50,700 female teachers, and aided during the year with £13,349 Gs. 8d. in salaries, £1,108 12s. 6d. in free stock, and £1,465 12s. 4d. in school-requisites at half-price; and, at the same period, 25 other schools had not come into operation, toward which the Board had granted £1,597 Gs. 8d. for building, and £184 18s. 6d. for fitting up, and which were expected to be attended, when opened, by about 1,395 male and 1,051 female scholars. On Jan. 1, 1840, the Sunday School Society of Ireland had within the province of Ulster 2,012 Sunday schools, conducted by 16,006 gratuitous teachers, and attended by 167,000 scholars.

Population Statistics.—Pop., in 1831, 2,286,622. Males, 1,113,094; females, 1,173,528; families, 425,314. Inhabited houses, 402,005; uninhabited complete houses, 16,607; houses in the course of erection, 3,997. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 268,864; in manufactures and trade, 88,421; in other pursuits, 68,029.—Pop., in 1841, 2,380,373. Males, 1,161,797; females, 1,224,576; families, 439,805. Inhabited houses, 414,551; uninhabited complete houses, 21,590; houses in the course of erection, 626. First-class inhabited houses, 7,471; second-class, 101,437; third-class, 179,745; fourth-class, 125,898. Families residing in first-class houses, 8,722; in second-class houses, 113,276; in third-class houses, 187,108; in fourth-class houses, 130,604. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 267,799; in manufactures and trade, 141,801; in other pursuits, 30,205. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9,443; on the directing of labour, 152,081; on their own manual labour, 271,509; on means not specified, 6,772. Males at

and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 439,877; to clothing, 109,222; to lodging, 41,939; to health, 1,021; to charity, 14; to justice, 3,714; to education, 3,252; to religion, 1,814; unclassified, 31,293; without any specified occupations, 56,890. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 14,147; to clothing, 321,582; to lodging, 502; to health, 335; to charity, 32; to justice, 12; to education, 1,377; to religion, 52; unclassified, 61,775; without any specified occupations, 365,488. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 412,697; who could read but not write, 237,687; who could neither read nor write, 358,659. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 205,945; who could read but not write, 382,127; who could neither read nor write, 489,038. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 72,756; attending superior schools, 6,503. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 639; attending superior schools, 6,215. Per-centage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 42; married, 53; widowed, 5. Per-centage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 39; married, 49; widowed, 12.

History, &c.—The supposed origin of the name of Ulster, and the alleged high antiquity of one of its quondam principalities, are noticed in the article ULACH; which see. The tribes whom the Roman geographer represents as inhabitants of Ulster in the second century were the Voluntii, the Venenii, the Robagdi, the Darnii, and the Eriinii. Some portion of the ancient history of the province is glanced at in the articles DALRIADA and AILEACH; and the principal passages of its history during the middle ages down to the overthrow and expulsion of its native septs and chieftains are noticed in the articles TYRONE, DONEGAL, LONDONDERRY, DOWN, CLANENY, and BELFAST; see these articles. In consequence of the rebellions which broke out in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and which were headed by the Earl of Tyrone, the Earls of Tyrconnel, and other chiefs of Ulster, the province was reduced to anarchy in political condition, to ruin in manufactures and trade, and to extreme poverty and wretchedness in the social and moral circumstances of its people. At the accession of James I., measures were adopted for pacificating and civilizing Ireland; and, during his reign, the project was formed and executed of—what is known in history as the Plantation of Ulster—completely breaking the power of native chiefs throughout this province, colonizing with British Protestants the vast extent of lands forfeited by the recent rebellions, expelling to Connaught, or at least from the north of Ireland, the native Irish resident on these lands, the creation of a large number of parliamentary boroughs, with an exclusively Protestant franchise, and the reduction of the civil government of the several counties into a form accordant with that of the counties of England. A chief agent in achieving this great change was Sir Arthur Chichester, ancestor of the Marquis of Donegal, and appointed Lord-deputy in 1605; and other leading agents were the families of Hill and Clotworthy from England, and the families of Balfour, Hamilton, Stewart, Montgomery, and Macdonnell, from Scotland. In consequence of a very large proportion of the colonists at "the Plantation" being immigrants from Scotland, the Presbyterian form of church government became extensively diffused in the province, an extensive engraftment of the Scottish dialect was made upon the native Hibernico-English, and so marked a Scottish tone was given to the entire social character that in other parts of Ireland, particularly in Connaught, the

modern inhabitants of Ulster continue till the present day to be popularly called Scotsmen. The prevalence of these Scottish peculiarities is particularly remarkable, and instantly arrests the attention of a stranger, throughout the counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, and Tyrone, most of Londonderry, the eastern part of Donegal, and the northern part of Monaghan; and a corresponding prevalence of English peculiarities, though not in so prominent a degree, is observable in the county of Fermanagh, and in portions of the counties of Cavan and Londonderry; yet the expelled native Irish have gradually returned in so great numbers, and have imperceptibly wielded an influence upon society, in so many forms and to so large an extent, that the modern peculiarities of the province have very considerably lowered their altitudes, and softened their most characteristic features. The province is known to statistics, and all but universally admitted in popular opinion, to possess, in the aggregate, a much larger amount of prosperity than any of the other three provinces of Ireland; but whether this prosperity has arisen in any degree from "the Plantation," or is to be traced to other causes, a mere topographer is not called upon to say. In the latter part of last century, however, the province was much disturbed by secret armed associations, assuming the name of Hearts of Steel, and other outré designations; and, during the present century, it has been the principal seat of the political associations well known over the three kingdoms under the name of Orange Societies.

In 1615, contemporaneously with the meeting of a parliament for sanctioning the events of the Plantation of Ulster, a convocation of the clergy was held to adjust the ecclesiastical affairs of the kingdom, and attempt the creation of uniformity in the north. A confession of faith was drawn up by order of this convocation, and was intrusted to Dr. James Usher, then professor of divinity in Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards the celebrated archbishop of Armagh; and this document, among other matters, aimed to compromise the differences between the Established Church and the non-conformists; but, like most confessions of its class, from the famous creed of Nice, and ecclesiastical edicts of Christian Roman Emperors, down to the numerous manifestoes, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, which followed the Lutheran era, it proved a signal failure. In 1609, the Rev. Edward Brice, who had been minister of Drymen in Scotland, settled at Broad-Island in the south-east of the county of Antrim; immediately afterwards, Mr. Hubbard, a Puritan minister from England, settled at Carrickfergus.—Mr. John Ridge, from England, settled at Antrim.—Mr. Robert Cunningham, from Scotland, settled at Hollywood.—Mr. Robert Blair, also from Scotland, settled at Bangor.—and Mr. James Hamilton, nephew of Lord Clanaboy, settled at Ballywalter; and soon after, these ministers, who formed the nucleus of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, received accessions from England and Scotland, in the persons of various preachers and ministers,—among others, Josias Welsh, said to have been a grandson of the celebrated John Knox, Andrew Stewart, George Dunbar, John Livingstone, and Henry Colwart. Some of these ministers were supported wholly or partially from the tithes of the parishes in which they laboured, and others from an endowment by the patron; and their successors, as well as the numerous additional ministers who from time to time joined their standard, received aid from the government allowance, known as *regium donum*. The principal body of the Presbyterians were understood to be in communion with the Established Church of Scotland, and con-

stituted what was called the Synod of Ulster; and another body which eventually arose and made rapid advances in bulk and importance toward a rivalry with the former, was understood to be in communion with the United Secession Church of Scotland, and bore the name of the Presbyterian Synod of Ireland; but on July 10, 1840, these two Synods, which then jointly constituted 35 presbyteries, and 433 congregations, were constituted one body under the designation of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. An Unitarian community, who separated from the Synod of Ulster in May 1830, bears the designation of the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster; and at the close of 1843, it comprised 3 presbyteries, and had 30 ordained ministers, and 4 preachers or licentiates. The larger of two bodies of Cameronians or Reformed Presbyterians, wears the name of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Ulster; and at the close of 1843, it comprised 3 presbyteries and 6 mission congregations, and had 29 ordained ministers.

Sir John De Courcy, who first subjected the north of Ireland to the English authority in the reign of Henry II., was created Earl of Ulster. The family of De Lacy, lords of Meath, supplanted De Courcy in his honours, and next wore the title of Earls of Ulster. Walter De Burgh, lord of Connaught, and son-in-law of Hugh De Lacy, became Earl of Ulster at his father-in-law's decease. Richard, the son and heir of Walter De Burgh, and the second Earl of Ulster of the De Burgh family, was educated at the court of Henry III., and was regarded as the most extensive landed proprietor, and the most powerful subject in Ireland. William, the third Earl of Ulster of the De Burgh family, and grandson of the second, married Maud, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, grandson of Henry III.; but, in 1333, when only 21 years of age, he was murdered near Carrickfergus by Robert Fitz-Richard Mandeville and his followers. Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, and third son of Edward III., married Lady Elizabeth De Burgh, the only child, and the heiress of this third De Burgh Earl of Ulster; and he became fourth Earl of Ulster, and was appointed to the lord-licutenancy of Ireland. Edmund Mortimer, third Earl of March, married Philippa, the only child, and the heiress of the Duke of Clarence; and he, in consequence, became the fifth Earl of Ulster. The lineal descendants of the last Earl are the Marquises of Clanricarde. In 1784, His Royal Highness, Frederic, Duke of York, was created Earl of Ulster; and this title, so long in use, and so various in possession, is now restricted to princes of the royal family.

ULSTER CANAL, an artificial navigation of the counties of Armagh, Monaghan, and Fermanagh, Ulster. It was projected in 1832, and has been quite recently completed. It measures 24 statute miles

in length; and connects the navigations of Lough Neagh with those of the Loughs Erne. It commences at the river Blackwater, immediately below Charlemont; passes up the right bank of that river, and of its affluent the Mountain river, along the western margin of the county of Armagh to a point 1½ mile south-west of the village of Middleton; it approaches, during this long sweep, the towns and villages of Blackwater, Benburb, Caledon, Tynan, and Middleton; it proceeds south-westward across the county of Monaghan, and past the southern outskirts of the towns of Monaghan, Smithborough, and Clones; and it then crosses the south-eastern district of the county of Fermanagh, to the head of Lough Erne, at a point about 14 mile north of Castle-Saunderson. This great and valuable work opens a water communication eastward to Lough Neagh, Coal-Island, Belfast, Newry, and all intermediate places, from the whole of the extensive basin of the Erne, situated between Belturbet on the course of the Upper river Erne to the vicinity of Belleek below the efflux of the superfluous waters of Lower Lough Erne; and a project exists to extend the navigation westward from the vicinity of Belturbet to some point on the Upper Shannon, and thus to connect with the north-east of Ireland, through the Ulster canal, the countries drained by the Shannon and its affluents so far west as the vicinity of the town of Boyle. See BELTURBET, BOYLE, and SHANNON AND ERNE NAVIGATION.

ULSTER RAILWAY, a railway of the counties of Antrim, Down, and Armagh, Ulster. It originated at a meeting of gentlemen held in Belfast, by public notice, in the latter end of 1835. Though designed to connect the east with the west of Ulster, or rather the town of Belfast with the basin of the Erne, it was originally projected only to the town of Portadown, whence canal communication existed on the one hand with Newry, and on the other with Lough Neagh, the Blackwater, and Upper Lough Erne; but it has since been extended to Armagh; and it so agreeably answers expectation that it may not improbably be extended, at an early period, to Monaghan, Clones, and Enniskillen. In 1839, a part of it toward the east end was opened for traffic; and at speedy subsequent periods, it was opened to successively Seagoe, Portadown, and Armagh. The original capital was £800,000; the expenditure upon it up to August 1842, amounted to £314,302 11s. 9d.; the cost of its construction, on to a point 24 statute miles from Belfast,—including act of parliament, purchase of ground, buildings at the terminus, depots at the stations, carriages, engines, and trucks —was about £12,000 per mile for a single line; and the passenger traffic, upon it between Belfast and Portadown, during the 6 months ending in Aug. 31, 1842, was as shown in the following table:—

Stations, at which tickets were sold.	Stations to which Passengers went, showing number to each Station.					Totals.	Number of Passengers of each class, which left each Station.			Amount received at each Station.		
	Belfast.	Lisburn.	Moirs.	Lurgan.	Portadown.		First.	Second.	Third.	£.	s.	d.
Belfast,	75,769	5,998	16,293	14,398	106,158	6,780	35,271	64,098	3,801	11	3	8
Dunmurry,	4,749	339	96	127	49	5,300	50	2,692	3,149	116	7	8
Lisburn,	66,270	4,755	3,612	2,147	76,733	3,949	24,851	47,305	1,718	17	3	8
Moirs,	5,746	4,153	1,981	706	12,586	565	3,392	8,632	376	7	5	8
Lurgan,	12,019	3,162	1,666	6,639	22,986	1,799	6,210	14,897	1,034	13	7	8
Portadown,	17,446	1,527	640	5,464	25,077	1,746	7,387	15,344	1,641	6	10	8
	106,199	84,950	12,195	21,480	23,959	248,783	14,907	79,208	154,673	8,579	4	0

The line is 36 statute miles in length. It commences in the vicinity of Durham-street in Belfast; it runs along the margin of the county of Antrim, or ascends the left side of the valley of the Lagan, to a point in the northern vicinity of Moira, passing be-

tween Dunmurry and Malone, and touching the northern outskirts of Lisburn; it crosses the Lagan, in the northern vicinity of Moira; it traverses a narrow wing of the county of Down to a point nearly midway between the Lagan and Lurgan; and it thence

traverses the county of Armagh to the city, passing the northern outskirts of Lurgan and Portadown, and making a subsequent detour so as to pass about midway between Richhill and Loughgall. "Besides opening the communication with the west of Ireland, and affording the means of speedy transit for the produce of the western districts to the rapidly increasing shipping-port of Belfast, from whence there is almost daily steam communication with Glasgow and Greenock, Carlisle, Liverpool, London, and Dublin, this railway passes through an important linen manufacturing district in the counties of Antrim and Armagh, and bordering on the county of Down." Lines of proposed railway to connect the Ulster line with Dundalk, Drogheda, Dublin, and Coleraine, are noticed in the section "Communications," of our Article on the province of ULSTER: which see.

UMGALL, a grange in the barony of Upper Belfast, 5½ miles north-west of the town of Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, south-westward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 7 furlongs; area, 753 acres, 2 roods, 19 perches. Pop., in 1841, 188. Houses 33. The surface is crossed by the road from Belfast to Connor, or direct road from Belfast to Ballymena; and lies a little north-east of the road from Belfast to Antrim.—This grange lies within the dio. of Connor, but is very generally treated as part of the parish of TEMPLEPATRICK: which see.

UMMA. See OMEY.

UMMERUS, a bog in the parish of Lackagh, barony of West Ophaly, 2 miles north by east of Monastereven, co. Kildare, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north and north-west, by the Little Barrow river; on the south, by the high grounds of Queensborough, Ummerus Island, and the Grand Canal; on the east, by the gravel ridge of Clonbrin; and on the west, by the ridge of Pollygarten and Clogheen. Its area is 1,272 acres. Its greatest altitude above the Little Barrow at its northern skirt is 37 feet; and its average depth is 28 feet. It contains no quagmires. Estimated cost of reclamation, £2,559 19s. 2d.

UMOND. See OMEY.

UNCION. See ARROW.

UNION-HALL, a village in the parish of Myross, eastern division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on an isthmus between the head of Castle-Haven, and a westward creek of Glandore Harbour, 2 miles north-north-east of Castletownsend, 3¼ east by north of Skibbereen, and 5½ west-south-west of Roscarbery. Adjacent to it is an excellent quay for vessels drawing 10 feet of water; in the vicinity are several neat residences; and in the village itself are an elegant church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and some schools. Area of the village, 16 acres. Pop., in 1841, 336. Houses 56.

UPPERCHURCH. See TEMPLEOUTRACH.

UPPERCOURT, the charming seat of W. D. Montmorency, Esq., in the parish of Freshford, 5 furlongs south-south-west of the town of Freshford, barony of Cranagh, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. The demesne attached to it forms a beautiful portion of the valley of Freshford; and its plantations cover some finely varied rising grounds, and contribute a prominent and most pleasing feature to the general landscape.

UPPERCROSS, a barony of the southern district of the county of Dublin, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Castleknock; on the north-east, by the city of Dublin; on the east, by the baronies of Dublin and Rathdown; on the south, by the county of Wicklow; and on the west, by the barony of Newcastle. Its length, in the direction of north by west, from the summit of

Kippure mountain to the river Liffey, is 10 miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 7 miles; and its area is 39,013 acres, 3 roods, 20 perches,—of which 37 acres, 2 roods, 35 perches are in the river Liffey. The territorial identity of the barony was, in a great measure, subverted by recent changes. The old barony comprised three detached districts of the county, lying far south between the counties of Wicklow and Kildare; but the present barony consists wholly of one compact district, extending from the river Liffey in the north to the mutual boundary-line between the counties of Dublin and Wicklow in the south. The surface comprises a beautiful, embellished, and fertile portion of the right side of the valley of the Liffey, all the middle and upper parts of the vale of the Dodder, a rich section of the ornate and villa-sprinkled environs of the metropolis, and a powerfully featured and most imposing portion of the Dublin mountains. The principal summits in the mountainous district, together with their respective altitude above sea-level, are Kippure mountain, on the southern boundary, 2,473 feet; Slieve-Bane, in the southern boundary, 3 miles north-west of Kippure, 2,128 feet; a height on the western border, 1,049 feet; a height 1½ mile north of Slieve-Bane, 1,203 feet; a height on the northern frontier of the uplands, 4½ miles north of Kippure, 1,271 feet; and a height on the south-eastern border, 1,540 feet. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred the whole of the parish of Tipperkevin, with a pop. of 744, the whole of the parish of Ballymore-Eustace, with a pop. of 2,129, and the whole of the parish of Ballybought, with a pop. of 265, from the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin, to the barony of South Naas, co. Kildare; the townlands of Lower Dunlavin, Knocknagall, Knockardart, Lagatryna, Lower Loughmogue, Upper Loughmogue, Milltown, Rathbawn, Upper Tornant, and Lower Tornant, in the parish of Dunlavin, with a pop. of 711, the townlands of Ballycora and Rathtoole, in the parish of Rathtoole, with a pop. of 170, and the townlands of Tobber demesne and Lower Tobber, in the parish of Tobber, with a pop. of 97, from the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin, to the barony of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow;—and the Act 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 96, transferred the whole of the parish of Palmers-town, with a pop. of 1,411, from the barony of Newcastle to that of Uppercross; the townlands of Coldeut and Rollagh, in the parish of Esker, with a pop. of 19, from the barony of Newcastle to that of Uppercross; the whole of the parish of Ballyfermot, with a pop. of 346, from the barony of Newcastle to that of Uppercross; the townlands of Butcher's Arms, part of Dolphin's Barn, East Inchicore, West Inchicore, parts of East Golden-Bridge and West Golden-Bridge, Kilmanham, and part of the village of Island-Bridge, in the parish of St. James, with a pop. of 3,133, from the barony of Newcastle to that of Uppercross; the whole of the parish of Crumlin, with a pop. of 1,024, from the barony of Newcastle to that of Uppercross; the whole of the parish of Cruagh, with a pop. of 979, from the barony of Newcastle to that of Uppercross; the townland of Scholarstown, in the parish of Rathfarnham, with a pop. of 73, from the barony of Newcastle to that of Uppercross; the whole of the parishes of Kilmahudrick, Kilbride, and Rathcoole, with a pop. of 1,596, from the barony of Uppercross to that of Newcastle; the townland of Blundelstown, in the parish of Clondalkin, with a pop. of 15, from the barony of Uppercross to that of Newcastle; a portion of the parish of St. Catherine, with a pop. of 879, from the quondam barony of Donore to the barony of Uppercross; a portion of the parish of St.

Nicholas-Without, with a pop. of 244, from the barony of Upperross to the city of Dublin; a portion of the parish of St. Peter, with a pop. of 2,934, from the barony of Upperross to the city of Dublin; the whole of the parish of Dalkey, with a pop. of 1,449, from the barony of Uppercross to that of Rathdown; and the townlands of Rathmichael and Shankhill, in the parish of Rathmichael, with a pop. of 778, from the barony of Uppercross to that of Rathdown. Pop. of the old or quoniam barony of Uppercross, in 1831, 23,146. Houses 3,492. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,703; in manufactures and trade, 874; in other pursuits, 1,372. This barony—the old one, or rather the scattered territory which constituted it—is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Baltinglass, Celbridge, South Dublin, Naas, and Rathdrum. The total number of tenements valued is 4,349; and of these, 1,728 are valued under £5,—627, under £10,—354, under £15,—203, under £20,—248, under £25,—158, under £30,—377, under £40,—185, under £50,—and 469, at and above £50.—The new or present barony of Uppercross contains part of the parishes of Clondalkin, Donnybrook, Esker, Rathfarnham, St. Catherine's, St. James', St. Nicholas-Without, and St. Peter's; and the whole of the parishes of Ballyfermot, Cruagh, Crumlin, Drimmagh, Palmerstown, and Tullaght. The towns and chief villages are Clondalkin, Crumlin, Palmerstown, Kilmasham, Golden-Bridge, West Baginbrough, Kilswood, Milltown, Portobello, North Ranelagh, South Ranelagh, East Rathmines, West Rathmines, South Rathmines, Greenhills, Tallaght, West Haroldscross, East Haroldscross, part of Haroldscross, part of Chapel-Isod, and part of Island-Bridge. Pop., in 1841, 24,415. Houses 3,755. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,066; in manufactures and trade, 1,196; in other pursuits, 1,429. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 472; on the directing of labour, 1,810; on their own manual labour, 2,035; on means not specified, 374. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,169; who could read but not write, 1,669; who could neither read nor write, 3,066. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,134; who could read but not write, 2,569; who could neither read nor write, 3,866.

UPPER FALLS. See BELFAST and FALLS (UPPER).

UPPER OSSORY. See OSSORY (UPPER).

UPPERTHIRD, a barony of the county of Waterford, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by the county of Tipperary; on the north-east, by the county of Kilkenny; on the east, by the barony of Middlethird; on the south, by the barony of Decies-Without-Drum; and on the west, by the barony of Glenahiry. Its length, in the direction of east by south, is 15 miles; its greatest breadth is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 77,089 acres, 17 perches,—of which 418 acres, 1 rood, 13 perches are tideway of the river Suir, and 506 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches are water. The river Suir traces the whole of the boundary with the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny. Various small lakes lie among the Cummeragh mountains, several of them at a great elevation; and the chief of them, together with their respective superficial altitude above sea-level, are Cummeragh Lough, 1,650 feet,—Crotty's Lough, 396 feet,—and Cronshingane Lough, 1,254 feet. A large portion of the great range of the Cummeragh mountains occupies most of the western and the southern districts, and winds down spurs far into the interior; a large proportion of the remainder of the surface is picturesquely diversified with hills of considerable altitude; and the immediate valley of the Suir is replete with na-

tural beauty, and displays an absolute profusion of sylvan decoration. The principal summits, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Clonmel, 1,081 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Clonmel, 1,404 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Clonmel, 1,710 feet; a height 4 miles south-east of Clonmel, 1,751 feet; a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Clonmel, 2,181 feet; a height 3 miles east by south of Clonmel, 1,225 feet; a height 3 miles east-south-east of Clonmel, 875 feet; a height 4 miles east-south-east of Clonmel, 1,071 feet; Knockanaffrin, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Clonmel, 2,478 feet; a height nearly 1 mile south-south-east of Knockanaffrin, 2,028 feet; a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Mothel, 2,504 feet; a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Mothel, 908 feet; a height 2 miles south of Carrick-on-Suir, 423 feet; a height $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Carrick-on-Suir, 614 feet; a height 3 miles west by south of Carrick-on-Suir, 640 feet; a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Carrick-on-Suir, 861 feet; a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Carrick-on-Suir, 818 feet; and a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Carrick-on-Suir, 788 feet. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred the whole of the parishes of Monksland and Kilbarrymeal, the townland of Lissahane in the parish of Newcastle, the townlands of Killelton and Breunin in the parish of Stradally, the townlands of Kilmacthomas, Kilmoylan, Scrahan, Shanakill, and Whitestown, in the parish of Rosmere, the townlands of Aughanaglogh, Ballinashilla, East Ballydowane, West Ballydowane, Ballylaneen, North Ballinabanoge, South Ballinabanoge, Ballinarrid, Carrowntassona, Carrig-castle, East Cooltubred, West Cooltubred, East Currahaha, West Currahaha, Fahafelagh, Graiguehouseen, Lissard, Lisnageragh, Seafield, and Templeyoric, in the parish of Ballylaneen, with a pop. of 11,696, from the barony of Upperrthird to that of Decies-Without-Drum.—Pop. of the old barony, in 1831, 27,596. Houses 4,039. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,936; in manufactures and trade, 832; in other pursuits, 930. This barony—or the territory which constituted the old barony—is distributed among the poor-law unions of Carrick-on-Suir, Clonmel, Dunganvan, and Waterford. The total number of tenements valued, exclusive of a small portion of the borough of Clonmel, is 3,114; and of these, 1,816 are valued under £5,—337, under £10,—132, under £15,—116, under £20,—78, under £25,—74, under £30,—129, under £40,—89, under £50,—and 343, at and above £50.—The barony of Upperrthird, as now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Killaloe, Kilmeaden, Kilsheelan, Rosmere, and St. Mary's of Clonmel, and the whole of the parishes of Clonegan, Dysert, Fenagh, Guilcagh, Kilmolraun, Mothel, and Rathgormack. The towns and chief villages are Portlaw, Carrickbeg, Rathgormack, Scronthea, Mothel, and part of Clonmel. Pop., in 1841, 21,970. Houses 3,154. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,502; in manufactures and trade, 852; in other pursuits, 311. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 45; on the directing of labour, 1,171; on their own manual labour, 2,346; on means not specified, 103. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,568; who could read but not write, 1,246; who could neither read nor write, 5,558. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,040; who could read but not write, 1,318; who could neither read nor write, 7,566.

UPPERWOODS, one of the three cantreds into which the large old barony of Upper Ossory was recently divided, in Queen's county, Leinster. See OSSORY (UPPER). It is bounded, on the north and north-east, by the barony of Timinehinch; on the east,

by the barony of West Maryborough; on the south, by the cantreds or baronies of Clarnmallagh and Claudonagh; and, on the west, by King's county. It is strictly identical in territory with the parish of OFFERLANE: which see. Area, 48,926 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches. Pop., in 1841, 10,491. Houses 1,670. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,551; in manufactures and trade, 151; in other pursuits, 86. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 34; on the directing of labour, 332; on their own manual labour, 1,407; on means not specified, 15. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,917; who could read but not write, 881; who could neither read nor write, 1,808. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,169; who could read but not write, 1,382; who could neither read nor write, 2,081.—Upperwoods lies partly within the Poor-law union of Abbeyleix, and partly within that of Monntuelliack. The total number of tenements valued is 1,657; and of these, 1,044 are valued under £5,—228, under £10,—104, under £15,—57, under £20,—55, under £25,—28, under £30,—47, under £40,—21, under £50,—and 73, at and above £50.

URÉGARE. See OWREGARE.

URGLIN, or RUTLAND, a parish in the barony of Carlow, 2½ miles east-north-east of the town of Carlow, co. Carlow, Leinster. Length, south by eastward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 3,149 acres, 1 rood, 13 perches. Pop., in 1831, 970; in 1841, 1,004. Houses 158. The surface consists of good land, possesses a large aggregate of embellishment, and is traversed by the road from Carlow to Hacketstown. A stream upon the northern boundary separates the parish from co. Kildare, and flows there upon an elevation of 218 feet above sea-level. One height at the church has an altitude above sea-level of 334 feet; one in the south-eastern district has an altitude of 357 feet; and Knockard, in the northern district, has an altitude of 387 feet. The principal residences are Johnstown-house, Rutland-lodge, Rutland-house, Knockard-house, Thornville-house, Viewmount, Ballinakill-house, and Siou-cottage; and the principal antiquities are the ruins of Graigue-castle, and the site of another castle. A constabulary station is situated at Palatine, adjacent to Knockard. A portion of the extensive demesne of Burton-hall is within the north-east district.—This parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £250. The rectories of Urglin and GRANGEFORTH, and the impropriate curacy of KILLERICK [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Urglin. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 3,164. Gross income, £529 15s.; nett, £499 14s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is non-resident. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church was built in 1820, by means of a loan of £646 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 110; attendance 80. The Roman Catholic chapel of Urglin is situated at Benekerry, and has an attendance of about 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, it is united to the chapel of Grangeforth, which has also an attendance of 700. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish of Urglin amounted to 172, and the Roman Catholics to 898; the Protestants of the union to 276, and the Roman Catholics to 2,997; 3 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £7 a-year from the Association for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 95 boys and 34 girls; and there was also a daily school in Grangeforth.

URIEL. See LOURH (COUNTY OF).

URLARE, the site of an old abbey, and possibly of an ancient town, in the barony of Costello, co.

Mayo, Connaught. "One of the family of Nangle," says Archiball, "founded a monastery here for Dominican friars, and dedicated it to St. Thomas. This family afterwards took the name of Costello, and became lords of the barony; the followers of St. Dominic seated themselves here in the year 1430, without a license from the Pope; but they obtained one from Eugene IV., who made a grant of the same, by a bull bearing date the 18th March, 1434. Urlare, or, in Irish, Orlare, which signifies an area, is in a retired situation, and was therefore appointed for the general reception of Novices throughout the province of Connaught. We are told, that in ancient times, there was a town here; but at present there is not a vestige of one to be seen, and the ruins of the abbey alone preserve this place from total oblivion. On the dissolution of monasteries, this friary was granted to Lord Dillon."

URLINGFORD, a parish, containing a small town of the same name, on the western border of the barony of Galmoy, and county of Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, south-eastward, 3½ miles; breadth, from ½ to 1½; area, 3,497 acres, 3 roods, 26 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,492; in 1841, 2,830. Houses 492. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,126; in 1841, 1,088. Houses 196. A large proportion of the surface is boggy and waste land. The highest ground occurs 1 mile north-west of the town, and has an altitude above sea-level of 453 feet. The mail-road from Dublin to Cork, by way of Thurles and Cashel, passes across the interior. The principal country residence is Springview-house.—This parish is a rectory, and also part of the perpetual curacy of CLOMANTAGH [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. The rectory is part of the benefice of St. Patrick's of Kilkenny. See KILKENNY (COUNTY OF THE CITY OF). Rectorial title composition, £150 1s. 2d. Proportion of stipend paid to the incumbent of Clomantagh, £25. The church is in ruins. Two Roman Catholic chapels have each an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 42, and the Roman Catholics to 2,502; and 3 daily schools—two of which were salaried with jointly £15 a-year from local contributions—had on their books 126 boys and 99 girls. In 1843, a boys' school and a girls' school at the town was salaried with respectively £20 and £19 from the National Board, and had on their books 161 boys and 142 girls.

URLINGFORD, a small market and post town in the parish of Urlingford, barony of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands on the mail-road from Dublin to Cork, by way of Cashel, ½ a mile from the boundary with Munster, 1½ south-south-west of Johnstown, 7 north-east by north of Littleton, 7½ west by south of Freshford, 8½ north-east by east of Thurles, 9½ south-west of Castle-Durrow, 12½ west-north-west of Kilkenny, 17 north-east by north of Cashel, and 63½ south-west by half-south of Dublin. It consists of one street, and several diverging lanes, and contains a Roman Catholic chapel, two National schools, a dispensary, a bride-well, and a small inn and posting establishment; and adjacent to it are an old castle, a graveyard, and the ruins of the parish-church. The dispensary is within the Kilkenny Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 5,722; and, in 1830, it expended £129 8s., and administered to 2,000 patients. The bride-well is furnished and kept clean; but it is of small capacity, and fit only for the detention of a drunkard or a rioter, till further examination by the magistrates, or previous to committal to the county gaol. During 1843, the cost of maintaining the bride-well amounted to £9 4s. 7d. for salary to the keeper,

and £8 13s. 11d. for subsistence, fuel, and incidents. Fairs are held on July 20, Aug. 15, Sept. 13, Oct. 12, Nov. 14, and Dec. 3 and 22. Courts of quarter-sessions are held in the town. A practicable point of the Dublin and Kilkenny line of railway, as proposed by the Public Commissioners, occurs 13 statute miles distant, at Branna Gate. Area of the town, 67 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,366; in 1841, 1,742. Houses 206. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 154; in manufactures and trade, 132; in other pursuits, 83. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 15; on the directing of labour, 155; on their own manual labour, 161; on means not specified, 38.

URNEY, a parish partly in the barony of Lower Loughree, but chiefly in that of Upper Loughree, co. Cavan, Ulster. The Upper Loughree section contains the town of CAVAN: which see. The Lower Loughree lies detached from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the Upper Loughree section, and approaches within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile of the town of Belturbet. Length of the Upper Loughree section, north-north-westward, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 7,493 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches,—of which 530 acres, 2 roods, 7 perches are in small lakes, and 452 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches are in Lough Oughter. Length of the Lower Loughree section, west-north-westward, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; extreme breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 440 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches,—of which 72 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 6,050; in 1841, 6,464. Houses 951. Pop. of the Lower Loughree section, in 1841, 175. Houses 32. Pop. of the rural districts of the Upper Loughree section, in 1841, 2,540. Houses 397. The surface is exceedingly various in both appearance and quality; and has already been somewhat minutely noticed in our articles upon the town of Cavan, the demesne of Farnham, and Lough Oughter. See CAVAN, FARNHAM, OUGHTER, and KILMORE. Lough Oughter extends along the western boundary of the Upper Loughree section; the river Erne describes all the south-western boundary of the Lower Loughree section; the noble demesne of Farnham, with its superb profusion of wood, water, and park scenery, lies immediately east and south-east of Lough Oughter; the island of Inismurk, in Lough Oughter, lies wholly within the north-western district of the Upper Loughree section; Loughs Swellan, Swan, Luchin, and Carrowfin, contribute their aggregately good features to that section; and the country residences of Swellan-cottage, Fort-lodge, and St. Swithin's-cottage, contribute to extend the luxuries of the Farnham demesne. The road from Cavan to Belturbet, and the mail-road from Dublin to Enniskillen, pass through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Kilmore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £111 3s. 3½d., and the rectorial for £44 12s. 5d.; and the larger portion of the latter, compounded for £38 15s. 4d., is appropriated to the deanery of Kilmore, while the smaller portion, compounded for £6 7s. 1d., is inappropriate in the vicars choral of the cathedrals of Dublin. The vicarages of Urney and ANNAGELIFFE [see that article], constitute the benefice of Urney. Gross income, £509 0s. 2½d.; nett, £522 18s. 2½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the adjoining benefice of Belturbet, in the dio. of Kilmore; the sinecure precentorship of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin; and the sinecure precentorship of the cathedral of Elphin; and he is non-resident in Urney. One curate has a salary of £90; and another curate has a salary of £75. Nine townlands are included in the perpetual curacy of DERRYHEEN: which see. Proportion of salary from Urney to the incumbent of Derryheen, £40. The church is situated in Cavan, and was

built in 1816, by means of private donations, and of loans from the late Board of First Fruits, the latter amounting to £3,692 6s. 1½d. Sittings 700; attendance 375. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 95; the Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, by 55; and the Primitive Methodist meeting-house, by 175. The Roman Catholic chapels at Cavan, Coolboyogne, and Stragolla—the last in the parish of Annageliffe—have an attendance of respectively 1,570, 406, and 620; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, they are mutually united. In 1834, the inhabitants of the district, included within the perpetual curacy of Derryheen, consisted of 202 Churchmen, 3 Presbyterians, and 573 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the remainder of the parish of Urney consisted of 1,690 Churchmen, 97 Presbyterians, 6 Protestant dissenters, and 3,741 Roman Catholics; and the inhabitants of the benefice of Urney, exclusive of the Derryheen district, consisted of 2,183 Churchmen, 101 Presbyterians, 6 Protestant dissenters, and 7,816 Roman Catholics;—2 daily schools at Dredris and Inismore, in the Derryheen district, had on their books 105 boys and 60 girls; a Sunday school at Farnham was supported by Lord Farnham, and had on its books 53 boys and 53 girls; 14 daily schools in the parish of Urney, exclusive of the Derryheen district, had on their books 389 boys and 260 girls; and 21 daily schools in the union of Urney had on their books 672 boys and 401 girls. The school at Dredris was salaried with £10 a-year and other advantages from Lord Farnham; that at Inismore was connected with the Kildare Place Society; one at Cavan was a royal endowed school, supported by £300 a-year from the Board of Education, and fees of from £8 8s. to £35 14s. from the pupils; another at Cavan was a school for girls, supported by fees of from £12 12s. to £35 14s. from the pupils; another was salaried with £50 a-year and other advantages from Lord Farnham; one at Farnham, with £36 18s. 6d. and other advantages from Lord Farnham; one at Coolboyogne, with £14 from the National Board; one in Cavangool, with £20 Irish, from the county; and three in Annageliffe were partially supported by endowment or subscription.

URNEY, a parish, partly in the barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, but chiefly in the barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone, Ulster. The Tyrone section contains the village of CLADY, and a small part of the town of STRABANE: see these articles. Length of the Donegal section, northward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 5,204 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches,—of which, 32 acres, 2 roods, 6 perches are water. Length of the Tyrone section, in the direction of north by east, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 9,284 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches,—of which 99 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according to the Census, 7,190, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 7,277; in 1841, 7,662. Houses 1,263. Pop. of the Donegal section, in 1831, 2,630; in 1841, 2,102. Houses 373. Pop. of the rural districts of the Strabane section, in 1831, 4,289; in 1841, 4,751. Houses 760. The surface consists variously of meadow, arable, demesne, pasture, and mountainous land; and, in an aggregate view, it presents a very diversified appearance, possesses great beauty, and makes a large contribution to the brilliant scenery which environs the town of Strabane. The Donegal section approaches to within a few perches of the town of Castle-Finn; it is partly traversed across its north-east wing, and partly bounded on both the north and the east, by the river Finn; and it possesses a charming portion of the valley of that river, and has in the south an eminence of the name of Fearn, whose summit rises to the

height of 753 feet above the level of the sea. The Tyrone section is partly bounded, on the west, by the river Finn, and bounded along most of the east and the north by the river Mourne; it boasts the possession of a superb portion of the exquisitely scenic valley of the latter river: it contains the rich and charming peninsula between the Finn and the Mourne down to the immediate vicinity of Lifford bridge, where they unite to constitute the Foyle; and it is embellished with numerous mansions and villas, — among others, Urney-park, Melmount, Beechmount, Castletown-house, Glenquinan-hill, and Gallaun-house. The valley of the Finn along the mutual border of the two sections, and across the head of the Donegal section, is popularly designated the vale of Urney, displays a beautiful, fertile, and highly cultivated appearance, and is traversed by the road from Strabane to Stranorlar. Castle-Finn, and Glenties. A feature of great interest in the eastern verge of the parish is the large manufacturing establishment of STON-MILLS: which see.— This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £700; glebe, £369. Gross income, £1,069; nett, £1,020 10s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. Each of two curates receives a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church is of unknown date and cost. Sittings 290; attendance, from 250 to 320. The Presbyterian meeting-house which formerly belonged to the Synod of Ulster has an attendance of 230. The Presbyterian meeting-house which formerly belonged to the Secession Synod has an attendance of from 100 to 150. The Roman Catholic chapels at Donaloope and Ballycoleman have an attendance of respectively 1,000 and from 480 to 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Derg. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 1,136 Churchmen, 1,670 Presbyterians, and 4,060 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools at Urney, and 3 at Sion, Tullywhisker, and Highalt, were usually attended by about 233 scholars; and 3 daily schools at Urney, and 5 at Sion, Tullywhisker, Highalt, Clady, and Ballycoleman, had on their books 344 boys and 271 girls. One of the daily schools at Urney was supported wholly by the rector's family; another at Urney with £15 a-year from the rector; the third at Urney was in connection with the Kildare Place Society; that at Sion was salaried with £5 a-year from the Marquis of Abercorn and £1 from the rector; that at Tullywhisker, with £10 Irish from the Marquis of Abercorn; and that at Ballycoleman was held in the Roman Catholic chapel. In 1843, one National school at Highalt was salaried with £12 a-year from the Board, and had on its books 75 boys and 66 girls; another at Highalt, with £12 10s. from the Board, and had 82 boys and 68 girls; and one at Rahstown, with £15, and had 93 boys and 70 girls.

URRAN (THE), a rivulet of the western district of the county of Wexford, Leinster. It rises among the south-eastern skirts of Mount-Leinster, receives various early affluents from the Blackstairs, and flows about 11 miles south-eastward, chiefly through the large parish of Templeshambo, and on the boundary between the baronies of Scarawalsh and Bantry, to a confluence with the Slaney at a point about 4 or 5 furlongs below Enniscorthy. The middle and the lower portions of the rivulet's valley display considerable beauty, and possess the wood of Killoughrim, the village of Forge, the distillery and flour-mills of Fairfield, and the mansions of Killoughrim-house, I

Daphne-house, Verona-house, Monart-house, Urrin-fort-house, Kiltrea-house, Woodbrook, Duffry-hall, Coolycarney-cottage, and Willmount-house.

URRISBEG. See ROUNDSTONE.

USE MOUNTAINS, a small mountainous range on the northern border of the barony of Dubhallow, and county of Cork, Munster. It extends about 4½ miles in length, approaches within about 1½ mile of the town of Newmarket, and flanks the west side of the vale or glen of the rivulet Allua; but, in a large sense, it is only a compartment of the vast congeries of uplands lying around the junction-point of the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, and it is prolonged east-south-eastward by connecting hills to the vicinity of Mallow.

USHNAGH, a hill in the parish of Conry, barony of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It is situated 3¼ miles east of the village of Ballymore, and 5 miles west of Lough Ennel; it forms a remarkable feature in the midst of a great tract of flat and fertile country; and its summit has an altitude of 602 feet above the level of the sea, and commands an extensive panoramic view of the rich plain of Westmeath. At the base of the hill is Charleville-house, the seat of Mr. Kelly.

USKE, a parish, 3½ miles north-east by north of Ballytore, and on the eastern border of the barony of East Narragh and Rheban and of the county of Kildare, Leinster. Length, westward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,763 acres, 8 perches. Pop., in 1831, 914; in 1841, 1,035. Houses 181. The surface comprises some bog, and consists, in a general view, of middle-rate land. One height in the north has an altitude above sea-level of 489 feet; and one in the west has an altitude of 726 feet. The northern district contains a graveyard and the ruins of a castle. The western wing is traversed by the road from Ballytore to Kileullen-Bridge.— This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of DUNLAVERN [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £77 1s. 7d.; glebe, £11. In 1831, all the parishioners excepting 2 were Roman Catholics; and, in 1834, a pay daily school had on its books 36 boys and 27 girls.

USKEANE, a parish in the barony of Lower Ormond, 2 miles north-east of Borris-o'-kane, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, north-westward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 7,656 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches,—of which 9 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,459; in 1841, 1,875. Houses 332. The surface is a rich and ornate portion of the gorgeous plain of Ormond; and is traversed by the roads from Borris-o'-kane to Birr, from Nenagh to Ferbane, and from Nenagh and Borris-o'-kane to Portlanna, and impinged upon in the east by the road from Limerick and Nenagh to Birr. The principal residences are Uskeane-house, Sopwell-hall, Castle-Sheppard-house, Ballylina-house, Killavalla-house, and Coorevine-house; and the principal antiquities are the ruins of a church and of Drumanagh-castle.— This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of BALLINGARRY [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £103 17s. 6d., and the rectorial for £162 5s.; and the latter are inappropriate in Marmion Thompson, Esq. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 72, and the Roman Catholics to 1,463; a National school had on its books 100 boys and 47 girls; and a hedge-school had 11 boys and 3 girls.

USNAGH. See USHAGH.

V

VALENCIA, VALENTIA, or KILMORE, an insular parish in the barony of Iveragh, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Cahirciveen, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, in the direction of south-west by west, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 6,371 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,614; in 1841, 2,920. Houses 524. The island is washed on only the south-west side by the Atlantic, and is bounded, on the ends and along the south-east side, by a strait of from $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in width; and in consequence of its peculiar position, and of the loftiness and great diversity of the land both on its own surface and round the shores of its surrounding strait, it looks to the eye, except on a close view, to be part of the mainland, and, in a general estimate of the coast-line of the county, cannot without difficulty be treated as an island. The strait which bounds its ends and its south-east side is widest on the north and north-east, makes a brief expansion about the middle of the east, and contracts to its minimum width at a point about 3 furlongs before bursting upon the ocean on the south. This great land-locked natural harbour is the most westerly port in Europe. Its geographical position, according to the Admiralty chart, is $51^{\circ} 55' 25''$ N. lat.; and $10^{\circ} 16' 34''$ W. long. Its distance from London, by Bristol and Cork, is 472 miles; from Bristol, 352; from Liverpool, by Dublin, 345; from Glasgow, by Belfast and Dublin, 441; from Dublin, 207; from Fayal, 1,111; from Halifax, by Cape Race, 2,470. It now attracts public attention as a proposed chief rendezvous for ships sailing between Great Britain and America, and terminus of a line of railway to connect that rendezvous with Dublin, Liverpool and other ports, and as the terminus of a proposed railway to Waterford and Wexford, to connect the Welsh railways with the south of Ireland, and to open a direct communication from London, by way of Bristol and Fishguard, to the nearest and most convenient port for all traffic across the Atlantic ocean. Valentia Harbour appears to have been preferred by most speculators to Berehaven, Galway bay, Broadhaven, or any of the other proposed places of rendezvous and terminus; yet Berehaven was preferred, and alone surveyed for, by the Public Railway Commissioners. The route of the line of railway now (in 1845) proposed to be made to Valentia, defects from the projected Waterford, Wexford, Limerick, and Cork railway at Charleville, and proceeds through Drumcolliher, Newmarket, Castle-Island, Killarney, Castlemain, Milltown, and Killorglin, to Cahirciveen. The north or mainland side of the northern and chief entrance of Valentia Harbour is screened by the bold cape of Doulus Head, immediately overhung by Kilkaue mountain; and the north or mainland shore of the harbour, a little east of Doulus Head, consists first of bluff ground, and next of softly-featured land, both overlooked by hill-summits which command a most imposing view of the neighbouring alpine coasts, the stern, savage, and stupendous sea-rocks of the Skelligs, and the tremendous surges and mountain-billows of the Atlantic. The comparatively broad part of the strait on the north, continues about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the east of Doulus Head, bears the name of Lough Kay, and possesses an island of rather more than a mile in length, called Innisbeg, and an islet called Church

Island. The division of the strait between Innisbeg and Valentia Island forms the principal entrance to the inner harbour; the landmark for commanding it is the church of Valentia, south half east, midway between Cromwell's fort on the north end of Valentia Island and Innisbeg; and the mark for clearing a rock which encumbers the channel is Doulus Head shut behind Innisbeg. The northern Cromwell's fort—for there is one also on the south end of the island—is situated on a tiny headland of Valentia, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south by half west of Doulus Head; and here was opened on Feb. 1, 1841, a lighthouse, with a beacon fixed and white. The cost of maintaining the lighthouse during the year 1843 was £604 14s. 2d. The soundings in Lough Kay vary from 2 to 20 fathoms; but the minimum depths occur only near the eastern part of the north shore. A cove or small bay indents the coast of Valentia Island immediately east of the promontory of Cromwell's fort and opposite the middle of Innisbeg; and on the shore of this cove is a coast-guard station. The estuary of the Fartin or Cahirciveen rivulet, often here called the Valentia river, comes down south-westward upon the east end of Lough Kay, with a length of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a mean breadth of nearly 3 furlongs; but it is partly dry at low water, and has a mean depth at even the lower part of only about 2 fathoms. Opposite the mouth of this estuary, and behind the south-east shore of Innisbeg, with good depth, and in an entirely land-locked position, occurs one of the best anchoring-grounds of Valentia Harbour. Immediately south-east of this, and at the commencement of the southward sweep of the strait which bounds Valentia Island, occurs a comparative strait, scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ mile across, with Rinard Point and the ferry-house on its mainland side, and the pier of Valentia on its insular side. The pier was constructed at the cost of £960 5s., of which £705 were granted by government, £114 by the Dublin Committee, and £141 5s. by the Knight of Kerry; it was preceded by a small fishery pier, and has, since its construction, been extended into deeper water; and it is of great service at once for the shipment of the slate produce of the island, the encouragement of the fisheries, the accommodation of vessels bringing imports from Liverpool, and the protection of ships running for shelter from the violence of the Atlantic. A boat-slip on the mainland shore opposite the pier, is very desirable both as a landing-place for the ferry-boats and as a place of resort for the venders and carriers of fish, and might be constructed at the cost of about £200. An expansion of the strait occurs south-east and south of the pier to the width of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and forms a noble anchoring-ground in a depth of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. South of this expansion is Ringlass Point; and thence to the ocean, the sound curves from south round to west, without any remarkable feature, and with nearly a uniform depth. The southern entrance is overhung on both sides by stupendous and towering ranges of acclivitous heights, whose seaward bases are pierced with caverns, formed by the powerful working of the billows; and the precipices and steep escarpments are tenanted by myriads of cormorants, gannets, gulls, and other sea-fowl.

The south-western coasts of Valentia Island, or

those which confront the Atlantic, are of stern and imposing character; and they possess, as very noble vantage-grounds for viewing the sublime storm-scenes of the Atlantic, the summits of Bray Head, Fohilly-Cliffs, Corrabeg Hill, and Corramore Hill. Bray Head forms the south-western extremity of the island, projects about a mile beyond the south screen of the southern entrance of the harbour, flings sheer down to the ocean cliffs of 628 feet in altitude, and is one of the boldest and most striking of the many sublime pronatories of Kerry. The cliffs of Fohilly screen nearly the north-western extremity of the island, are separated from the entrance of Lough Kay by Rinnadrolan Point, and soar vertically aloft to the imposing elevation of 886 feet. A noble cave, 70 feet high, and of great depth, occurs on the shore of Lough Kay. "Several days," remarks Mr. Fraser, "may be passed in the island with great interest by the tourist in search of wild coast scenery. At Valentia too, the Atlantic may be seen in all its grandeur; the waves are of a size and volume almost incredible to those who have not witnessed the ocean in such favourable situations. A walk round Douglas Head to Cunnenna bay, combines the grandest features of ocean and mountain scenery, with the most beautiful detail of picturesque rocks, ferns, &c. The northern or principal entrance to Valentia Harbour, between Beg-Innis and Cromwell's Fort, is very fine. Valentia is the best point of departure for visiting the Skellig Rocks. You hire a boat and row down to the south-western entrance, between Bray Head and Port Magee,—six miles from the inn,—from this point it is ten miles to the Great Skellig; on opening the bay, Puffin Head, a large mass of cliffy rock, several hundred feet high, displays its grotesque form." See SKELLIGS.

Valentia was pronounced by Dr. Smith "a fertile tract, and esteemed the granary of the country;" and, though no such paradise as this description would seem to indicate, and even encumbered with a considerable extent of waste or merely pastoral upland, it comprises a large aggregate of arable land, fertile in soil, improved in character, and tolerably creditable in cultivation. "A great part of it," says Mr. Inglis, "is under tillage; and there is a considerable range of pasture. The houses of the tenants I found of a superior description; but their internal comforts scarcely corresponded, for land is high let. Nearly all, if not all the island, belongs to the Knight of Kerry, who is much respected in this neighbourhood, and who has done considerable service to the place—not so much by outlay of money as by example, in various modes of improvement. The slate quarry on the island is extensive and valuable, and is at present in the Knight of Kerry's own hands, and is worked for export. It is used for flagging, for fish-slabs, and for many purposes to which marble has been usually applied, and finds a ready market in England. Several good houses are scattered over Valentia Island, besides those of the farmers. The house of the Knight is situated near to the sea, on an eminence, on the east side of the island, and near to a little glen and small rivulet." The produce of the Valentia quarry is roofing slate and flagging,—the latter of a superior description, not only as regards size and appearance, but particularly as regards strength; and the estimated annual value of this produce amounted, about 7 years ago, to £1,800 for flags, and £350 for slates. "This quarry," says an official report in 1838, "has been worked a little, and the marble has turned out very good. The working of this quarry has been carried on for the last 5 years by the Knight of Kerry. It has been open as a slate quarry for the last 20 years, but it is only within the last three or

four years that it has combined the manufacturing of roofing slate for the home market, with the production of flagging for export to London. The flagging is bought at Valentia by a London stone merchant, who conveys it thither at a freight of 15s. per ton of round tonnage; and it is expected that its consumption will be limited only by the power of production. The slate is conveyed away, as fast as it can be manufactured, by small coasters, to Dingle, Castlemaine, Tralee, Kenmare, Ballylongford, Kilrush, Askerton, &c., at freights of 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., to 9s. respectively. It is stated that the demand for slate has very much increased within a short period, and that the sale of this article would be six times greater if the production increased." The hamlet of Valentia is situated near the north-eastern extremity of the island, in the vicinity of the pier; and at this hamlet or in its neighbourhood, are the church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a schoolhouse, a glebe-house, and a neat and very comfortable small inn. The principal residences upon the island are Glanleem, the lodge of the Knight of Kerry; Coarhubeg, the seat of Mr. Spotswood; and Ballymanagh. The chief trade of the island, additional to the quarrying and export of its slates and flags, consists in the conducting of somewhat extensive fisheries, in the exporting of corn and butter, and in the importing, chiefly from Liverpool, of iron, coals, and timber. The fishing craft belonging to the island, in 1836, consisted of 4 half-decked vessels, worked by 24 men, and 40 open sail-boats, worked by 240 men.

The Spaniards occupied the island and harbour of Valentia up to the period of the English Commonwealth; but the lieutenants of Oliver Cromwell expelled them, and erected two forts at respectively the north entrance and the south entrance of the harbour, to put an end to the privateering enterprises for which it had been used. "The island of Valentia," says Dr. Smith, "forms one side of a fine harbour, the sea running between it and the main, like a river, which is in most places about half-a-mile broad, and of a sufficient depth for vessels to sail through at any time of the tide. Oliver Cromwell had forts erected upon both ends of this island, which have been neglected since his time. Vessels may enter into the harbour at either end, and sail quite round the island. It was in Queen Anne's wars much frequented by French privateers, who, by keeping a watch on the island, lay very secure, for if any ship of war came to this place, the sentinel gave notice to what end of the harbour she directed her course, and then the privateer sailed directly out at the other, and thereby escaped; for which reason a small fort or block-house seems to be as necessary here at present, as in the Protector's days. This island is a fertile tract, and esteemed the granary of the country. It belonged mostly to the family of Amesley, but was lately purchased by the present Earl of Shelburne, and gives title of Viscount to the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Anglesey, whose ancestor, Sir Francis Amesley, was created Viscount Valentia, March 11, 1621-2, the 19th of James I., in reversion after the decease of Sir Henry Power of Bersham, in Denbighshire, constable of the castle of Maryborough, Knight-marshal of Ireland, governor of Leix, and privy counsellor, who was created Viscount Valentia, March 1, 1620, the 18th of James I., of whom some account may be seen in Morison's History of Ireland. It also gave title of Viscount to Donahil Mac-Carty-More."

Valentia parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardfer and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £150; glebe, £50. Gross income, £200; nett, £181 8s. 9d. Patron, the Crown. The

church is of unknown date and cost; and was repaired in 1815, by means of the loan of £184 12s. 3d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 60; attendance, from 30 to 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 93, and the Roman Catholics to 2,703; and 2 daily schools—one of which was supported by the rector and by the Knight of Kerry—had on their books 188 boys and 63 girls. In 1843, there were in the island two National schools,—the one for males, and the other for females.

VALLEY-OF-THE-WINDS, a wild and imposing ravine, on the southern margin of the barony of Trughenackmy, 5 miles south-west of Killarney, co. Kerry, Munster. It is situated between the mountains of Mangerton and Croghane; extends in the direction of north by west, to the shore of Lough Kittane or Guttane; and is traversed by the rivulet which furnishes that lake's principal supply.

VALLIS-SALUTIS, the part of the valley of the Slaney, which adjoins the town of Balinglass, parish of Balinglass, barony of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. An old castle, situated in this rich section of valley, on the northern outskirts of the town, is supposed to have been the meeting-place of several parliaments which are recorded to have assembled at Balinglass. An old abbey, some vestiges of which remain in the vicinity of the castle, probably gave rise in monkish times to the name of Vallis Salutis; and yet, in ecclesiastical record, it takes that name as its own descriptive designation. "The abbey of the Vallis Salutis," says the author of the Guide to Wicklow, on the authority of Lenigan and Ware, "was founded, according to the annals of Mary's Abbey, in 1151, for Monks of the Cistercian order, by Diarmid MacMurrough O'Cavanagh, King of Leinster, who was buried here."

VARTREY (THE), a rivulet of the county of Wicklow, Leinster. It rises on the south side of Douce mountain, at an elevation of upwards of 1,630 feet above sea-level; and flows about 3 miles south-eastward, through the parish of Calary,—5 south-eastward along the boundary between the baronies of Newcastle and North Ballinacor,—and 5 east-south-eastward, through the parishes of Killiskey and Rathnew, to the head of the long estuarial belt of water which bounds the west side of the low peninsulated tract of land called the Murrough. Its current, over the earlier parts of its course, is rapid; and its whole volume, near the point of its leaving the boundary between Newcastle and North Ballinacor, is precipitated over a lofty mass of rock so as to form a waterfall of about 100 feet in descent. The path of the stream, for some distance below the waterfall, is through the wildly picturesque defile called the **DEVIL'S GLEN** [which see]; and its course, after emerging from that defile, passes along one of the most delightful and most richly ornamented vales in the county. On or near the stream, below the foot of the Devil's Glen, are Glenmore-castle, Montalto-house, Inchanappa-house, Rosanna-house, Tinakelly-house, and the charmingly situated inn of Nevraeth-bridge. The Vartrey is an excellent trout stream; and, after passing Nevraeth-bridge, it takes the name of the Leitrim river. See **ROANNA**, **NEVRATH**, and **LEITRIM**.

VASTINA. See **CASLETOWN-KINDELAN**.

VEAGH, or **BEAGH**, a glen and a lake in the parish of Gartan, barony of Kilmacrenan, about 10 miles north-west by west of Letterkeeny, co. Donegal, Ulster. The glen is usually called Glenveagh; and forms a continuation of Glendowan on the south, while it itself is continued by the mountain-vale called emphatically the Glen on the north. The mountain of Dooish, one of the most remarkable summits of

the Derryneagh chain of mountains, rises steeply up from the middle of the west side of the glen and the lake, and attains an altitude of 2,143 feet above the level of the sea; and a low range of moorland hills, forming part of the Glendowan range of mountains, screens the glen and the lake along the east. The lake is both the wildest and the most picturesque of the lakes of Donegal; and can bear comparison with various mountain lakes of much celebrity in other countries. It extends 3 miles north-eastward, with a mean width of between 2 and 3 furlongs; it has a surface-elevation of 140 feet above the level of the sea; and, notwithstanding its very limited width, it occupies the entire breadth of the lower part of the glen. "We proceeded to Glen-veagh," said the Rev. Cesar Otway, "and at length reached it after a very deep descent. We were delighted with the beautiful water, winding far between immense mountains, and apparently without end, losing itself in gloom and solitariness amidst the distant gorges and defiles of the hills. On the right hand side of the lake, the mountain rises like a steep wall out of the water, lofty and precipitous, for a thousand feet; and this cliff is the secure eyrie of the eagle and jervalcon. On the other side, the shore was lofty also and mountainous, but still there was room for the oak and the birch, the rowan and alder, to strike their roots amidst the rocks, and clothe the ravines and hollows with ornamental copse-wood. The lake was studded with wet woody islands, out of which rose perpendicular columns of smoke, which told full well, that in this solitary secluded spot, the illicit distiller was at his tempting and hazardous work." In Ballinagore Wood, on the east side of the glen, a considerable quantity of yew, the remnant of a natural forest, is still growing. Mr. Foster of Ballinure, near Clones, has built a small lodge in Glen-veagh, made a road hither from Glendowan, planted part of the shores of the lake, and stocked the green hill-screens of the glen with flocks of sheep and cattle of the Argyleshire breeds.

VEAGH, or **BEAGH (SOUTH)**. See **GARTAN**.

VENTRY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Corkaguiney, 3½ miles west-south-west of Dingle, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, southward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 3; area, 4,439 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,596; in 1841, 2,426. Houses 397. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,236. Houses 368. The surface lies on the south side of the Corkaguiney peninsula, between the parishes of Dingle and Douquin; it comprises part of Mount-Eagle, which overhangs the north side of the entrance of Dingle bay; its shore is deeply and sweepingly indented with Ventry Harbour; and its interior contains some tillage land of a fair quality, but consists, for the most part, of dismal bogs and wild mountains. Ventry Harbour opens 4 miles east by north of the south-westward spur of Mount-Eagle, at the north side of the entrance of Dingle bay; it has a width across the entrance of 1½ mile; it penetrates the land 2 miles north-north-westward, with a mean width of about 1½ mile; it possesses no sunken rocks or other dangers to navigation; and it offers good anchoring-ground to vessels, and fair shelter from all winds except those from the east and the south-east. "The harbour of Ventry," writes Dr. Smith, "is divided from that of Dingle by a narrow isthmus. The western point is called Cahir Traut, where there is an old Danish intrenchment, and another at Rathnane, a ruined castle belonging to the Knight of Kerry. The Irish have a tradition that this isthmus was the last ground in Ireland that was possessed by the Danes, which might have easily been defended by a handful of men, who were also masters at sea, against a multitude. There is another isthmus be-

tween the bottoms of Smerwick harbour and Ventry, as may be seen by the map; but this hath a greater breadth than that between Ventry and Dingle,—this last being two miles over, and that not one; but a great part of it being bog and mountain, might be easily defended, especially by a chain of forts within call of each other, which the Danes had between Rathanaue and Gallerus, of which the remains may still be seen.”—“It is not improbable,” continues he, “that this tradition was founded on the account given by Hammer (in his Chronicle, pp. 24, 25, for which he cites the book of Hoath), of a great battle fought at Ventry between the Irish and Danes about the time of Constantine the Great; the occasion of which battle, according to the said author, was as follows:—‘There were at this period several persons kept in pay not only to defend the kingdom, but also, it seems, to travel into distant countries, where they fought several combats, and brought a yearly tribute to their country; which latter part, the excursions of the Irish, then called Scots, into Britain, in some sort reconciles. These champions, he says, were so much envied for their exploits, that several foreigners joined to invade Ireland in different places at once; some landed in the north part of the kingdom, and were repulsed with great slaughter by Conkedagh, one of the petty kings of Ulster. A second party that landed at Skerries, was defeated at a place called Knocknegan—that is, the hill of dead men’s heads—by Dermot, King of Leinster. The third company of these invaders came to Ventry (Hammer calls it Fintry), that is, the White strand, where the Irish, being assembled from all parts, prevented their landing for seven days, which occasioned the slaughter of so many people, that the sea-shore was coloured red with the blood of the slain. At length one Gillymore, prince of Thomond, being disgusted, because he was ordered from the front of the battle to the rear, revolted to the enemy, and gave them notice of a proper place that was left unguarded, to land their forces, which they did accordingly, and set fire to their fleet. The place where they landed was easily defended, being an isthmus, where they refreshed their men for ten days, without the Irish being able to annoy them; during which time Gillymore headed them in several attacks against his own countrymen. One day (says the legend), Gillymore having washed his hands in some water, which he had discoloured with the blood of the natives, and soon after calling for a cup of wine, he was answered that there stood a bowl of that liquor upon the table. He having, it seems, mistaken the bowl he had washed in for that of the wine, drank it up; upon which a foreigner asked what kind of fellow he was, who like a brute had drank up his own blood. Gillymore, upon hearing this, took it so much to heart, that the next night he departed secretly, submitted to his father, and gave him a particular account of the weakness of the invaders; which turned out so much to their disadvantage, in several succeeding skirmishes, that they were all at last overthrown with great slaughter.’ According to the same author, the Irish were assisted in this affair by the Danes, who were long settled in Ireland, and by the sept or clan of *Fin Mac-Coyle* and *Fin Erin*. *Saxo-Grannaticus*, who wrote the history of the Danes, says, that *Fin* and the *Finni* were a great people in that country, hardy, tall, and given to plunder, and the name of *Erin* was of the royal blood amongst them, and that *Fin Erin* was a great commander, who brought many Danes into Ireland; from whence, Hammer conjectures, this kingdom might have formerly received the name of *Erin*.” The village of Ventry stands at the head of Ventry Harbour. Area, 13 acres. Pop., in 1841, 190.

Houses 29. In the vicinity of the village are several bathing lodges. Ventry has a coast-guard station; and, in 1836, there were employed in the fisheries within the district of this station, 33 row-boats and 231 men. Thomas Moleyns, Esq., who is said to have a common ancestry with the family of Molyneux, Earls of Sefton, was created a baronet in 1797, and afterwards elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Ventry. The present Lord Ventry was born in 1786, and succeeded to the title in 1827. The family mansion is Burnham-house, a tall square house on the peninsula between the harbours of Ventry and Dingle, without a single tree on its lawn to relieve the bleakness of the landscape.—Ventry parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardferit and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £120; glebe, £1 10s. Gross income, £121 10s.; nett, £114 18s. 6d. Patron, the representatives of the Rev. John Crosbie. The incumbent holds also the stipendiary curacy of Mungret, in the dio. of Limerick, and is non-resident in Ventry. A curate receives a salary of £11 1s. 6d. There is no church; but a room at the coast-guard station is used as a sort of parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 25. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 550; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Dingle. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 28, and the Roman Catholics to 2,748; and a hedge-school had on its books 17 boys and 6 girls.

VICAR’S CAIRN, a mountain on the western border of the parish of Killooney, barony of Lower Fews, 3 miles west of Markethill, co. Armagh, Ulster. It is a conspicuous and remarkable object; and its summit has an altitude of 814 feet above sea-level, and commands a brilliant and extensive view of the beautifully undulated surrounding country.

VICARSTOWN, a hamlet in the parish of Moyanna, barony of Stradbally, Queen’s county, Leinster. It stands on the Athy branch of the Grand Canal, 3½ miles north-east of the town of Stradbally. It contains a constabulary barrack; and in its vicinity are Vicarstown-house, a graveyard, and the site of Kyleneahoe church. Pop., in 1831, 77. Houses 14.

VIEWMOUNT, a demesne on the mutual border of the parishes of Carlow, Clonmelsh, and Urglin, barony of Carlow, 2 miles east of the town of Carlow, co. Carlow, Leinster. The mansion, as is indicated by its name, commands a noble prospect of the surrounding country. Sir Edward Crosbie, Bart., who fell a victim to suspicion and misconstruction during the rebellion of 1798, and whose fate subsequently became a matter of lamentation to all parties, resided amid general respect at Viewmount; and during the attack of the rebels upon Carlow, a column of their army assembled in the demesne of Viewmount, and were the most resolute party in conducting the assault upon that town. “After the defeat,” says Gordon, “executions commenced, as elsewhere, in this calamitous period, and about 200 were in a short time put to death by martial law. Among the earliest victims was Sir Edward Crosbie, a gentleman highly accomplished, and sincerely beloved and esteemed by men of cultivated minds for his humanity and other amiable qualities; but offensive to some by frequently expressing his pity for the poor peasantry of Ireland, oppressed by enormous rents. As his sentiments were in favour of a reform in parliament, he had been on no other grounds denounced by his enemies as a republican. His misfortune, in the present case, consisted in his having been surrounded by the rebels before he had notice of the insurrection, and thereby

prevented from escaping to Carlow. Yet even such escape might not have served him in this perturbed state of things, as he might have been denounced to a licentious soldiery and assassinated, or have undergone the same kind of trial and execution which he afterwards suffered. In the trial of this baronet, Protestant loyalists, witnesses in favour of the accused, were forcibly prevented by the bayonets of the military from entering the court. Catholic prisoners had been tortured by repeated doggings to force them to give evidence against him, and appeared to have been promised their lives upon no other condition than that of his condemnation. Notwithstanding these and other violent measures, no charge was proved; of which the members of the court-martial, who sentenced him to death, were so sensible, that, in defiance of an act of parliament, the register of the proceedings was withheld as a secret from his wife and family. The court was irregularly constituted and illegal, destitute of a judge-advocate. The execution of the sentence was precipitate, at an unusual hour, and attended with atrocious circumstances not warranted even by the sentence. After he was hanged, his body was abused, his head severed from it, and exposed on a spike. These proceedings, which reflect indelible disgrace on the persons concerned, are detailed in a pamphlet styled 'A Narrative of the Apprehension, Trial, and Execution of Sir Edward William Crosbie, Baronet.' The president of the court was an illiterate man, unable to write the most common words of English without mis-spelling." One of the largest cromlechs to be seen in Ireland stands in the vicinity of Viewmount, and is described as follows by Mr. Beauford in Grose's Antiquities:—"It consists of an immense rock-stone raised on an edge from its native bed, and supported on the east by three pillars. At a distance is another pillar by itself, nearly round, and five feet high. The dimensions of the supporters and covering stones are as follow: Height of the three supporters, 5 feet 8 inches; thickness of the upper end of the covering stone, 4 feet 6 inches; breadth of the same, 18 feet 9 inches; length of the slope inside, 19 feet; length of the outside, 22 feet 10 inches."

VILLIERSTOWN, a chapelry, containing a village of the same name, in the parish of Aghish, barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. The chapel is situated in the village, and was built in 1760, at the sole expense of John, Earl of Grandison. Sittings 400. Salary from patron, £54; glebe, £37 10s. Gross income, £91 10s.; nett, £91 10s. Patron, Henry Villiers Stewart, Esq. of Drogheda. The village stands in the north-east corner of the barony, on the road from Cappoquin to Ardmore, 3 furlongs east of the Blackwater, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of Cappoquin, and $\frac{9}{16}$ north of Youghal. It is pleasantly situated at the southern skirt of the magnificent demesne of DROMANA [which see]; it has itself an agreeable appearance; it contains the church of the chapelry, a school, a constabulary barrack, and a graveyard; and in its vicinity are Villierstown-house, South Ballingowan-house, Ballinaparka-house, and North Ballingowan-house. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Monday of every month. Area of the village, 16 acres. Pop., in 1831, 263; in 1841, 328. Houses 51.

VINEGAR-HILL, a hill of far-spread and most sanguinary fame, in the parish of Templeshannon, barony of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, Leinster. It rises immediately east of the town of Enniscorthy, and its

summit is situated $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs east of the Slaney, and has an altitude above sea-level of 389 feet. It consists of quartz; but, unlike the great majority of hills and mountains of that formation, which are remarkable for their nakedness or sterility, it possesses up to the very summit a deep, rich soil, and presents a verdant and fertile appearance. It constitutes a remarkable feature in the district, marks the site of Enniscorthy for many miles around, and commands most interesting views of the town at its base, the broad and luscious valley of the Slaney, the vales of the Urrin, the Boro, and other streams, and the great sweep of diversified champaign country away to the Forth mountains on the south, the vicinity of the sea on the east, the Gorey hills on the north, and the imposing range of the Mount-Leinster and the Blackstairs mountains on the west. The whole of the hill was occupied by a vast body of rebels during about three weeks in 1798; it was the scene of many cold-blooded murders, equalled in atrocity only by the horrors which occurred at Scullabogue and the bridge of Wexford; a windmill, whose ruined walls still exist upon its summit, was kept crowded with prisoners, numbers of whom were led out for occasional massacre; and, during the period of the hill being occupied, it served as both the head-quarters of the rebel army, and the great central scene of the awful tragedy which they performed. The rebels took post on Vinegar-Hill, on the 28th of May, immediately after the sanguinary capture and the burning of ENNISCORTHY [see that article]; and they continued upon it till attacked by the royal army under General Lake, on the 21st of June. "During all that time," says Gordon, "the face of affairs had been hideous beyond description. From the first moment of disturbance, the common people on both sides in this county had rendered the commotion a religious quarrel. But at Enniscorthy, where men of rancorous bigotry and murderous dispositions had gained influence, or acted unrestrained, the spirit of intolerance was chiefly manifested, and was felt on all sides through a space of several miles. Horrors and incessant apprehensions of death attended the hapless Protestants who had not escaped from the devoted ground. They were everywhere seized. A few were assassinated on the spot where they were caught, but most of them dragged to Vinegar-Hill, where, after a sham trial, often without any form of trial, they were shot or transfixed with pikes, many lashed, or otherwise barbarously treated, before the final execution. To state with indubitable accuracy the number butchered in this fatal spot, I cannot pretend. It is believed, on good grounds, to have fallen little, if at all, short of 400. Much greater still would it have been if individual humanity or friendship had not, in many instances, interposed to arrest the hand of murder. Philip Roche saved the lives of many. Even in his distant post at Lachan, he rescued some by sending for them under pretence of accusation and trial, and then dismissing them with protections."

"On the 21st of June, at seven in the morning, a royal force, of at least 13,000 effective men, with a formidable train of artillery, was to commence an attack from all quarters at once, on the great station of Vinegar-Hill, where probably were posted 20,000 of the rebels; but these were almost destitute of ammunition. An onset with pikes, in the night, on one of the surrounding armies, had been strenuously but in vain advised by some chiefs in this multitude, who chose rather to await without a plan the fortune of the day. The town of Enniscorthy was attacked at the stated time by the army from Ross, while showers of bullets and shells were poured against the hill from the artillery. After the expenditure of their scanty ammunition, in a contest

* This pamphlet was drawn up by the baronet's family in justice to his memory, and was printed at Bath, and reprinted at Dublin.

of an hour and a half, the insurgents fled toward Wexford, through the space which had been destined for the station of Needham's army. This general, from causes not satisfactorily explained, arrived not at his post till about two hours after the appointed time, when the routed bands had effected their escape. The commonly entertained opinion is, that the chief commander had designedly so managed as to leave this gap for the enemy's retreat. The full execution of the original or ostensible plan might have urged their despair to a dangerous effort. They might have forced their way on some side with slaughter, or sustained a tremendous havoc in the attempt. To oblige the whole multitude to surrender, and thus put an end to the rebellion, was supposed to have been Lake's design; and this would have been certainly far the wisest measure if it had been practicable; but the general might have been with reason apprehensive that his disorderly troops could not be restrained from the massacre of the unfortunate people, when they should once have thrown down their arms. Except in Johnson's army, in which, by the attack of Enniscorthy, the number of killed, wounded, and missing, amounted to 93, the loss of the royal forces was quite inconsiderable; nor was that of the rebels much greater; for though some hundreds were killed who were found straggling from the main body after the battle, these were mostly men who had been reluctantly compelled to follow the rebel host, and had now taken the opportunity of escape; among them were many Protestants, who had been detained in captivity.

VIRGINIA, a small market and post town in the parish of Lurgan, barony of Castleraghan, co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands on the north-east shore of Lough Ramor, and on the mail-road from Dublin to Enniskillen, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by east of Ballyjuncduff, $5\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-east of Oldcastle, 6 south-west by south of Ballicorough, 7 north-west by west of Moynalty, 9 north-west of Kells, 15 south-east of Cavan, 18 north-west of Navan, and 40 north-west of Dublin. The site of the town is part of the large estate of the Marquis of Headfort, and boasts not a little natural beauty in connexion with Lough Ramor, and a large amount of artificial embellishment in connexion with extensive plantations along the margin of the lake, and in the northern vicinity. The town itself has been the object of much care and liberal encouragement on the part of its noble

owner, aided by his agent, the Rev. Robert Sargent; and it, in consequence, presents a comparatively neat, orderly, and cheerful appearance. The church of Lurgan is situated in the town, and is a beautiful small structure, in such an advantageous position, and so beautifully grouped with the enclosed ground which surrounds it, and with the other buildings of the town, as to make a most pleasing contribution to the general character of the landscape. The inn of the town has a posting establishment, is regarded as the best inn on the whole line of the Dublin and Enniskillen mail-road, and draws numerous visitors during summer. A large weekly market is held, and is the scene of very considerable business. Fairs are held on Jan. 24, March 6, May 11, July 9, Aug. 22, Sept. 23, Nov. 21, and Dec. 21; but they are greatly inferior in business importance to the weekly markets. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Wednesday of every month. The town is touched by the route of the proposed line of railway from Dublin to Enniskillen. The Virginia dispensary is within the Oldcastle Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 29,259 acres, with a pop. of 15,532; and, in 1839-40, it expended £106 11s. 6d., and administered to 1,702 patients. In 1843, the Virginia Loan Fund had a capital of £1,666, circulated £8,172 in 2,337 loans, realized a nett profit of £90 15s., expended £191 1s. 7d. for charitable purposes, and belonged to 23 proprietors. Area of the town, 31 acres. Pop., in 1831, 930; in 1841, 965. Houses 132. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 54; in manufactures and trade, 80; in other pursuits, 43. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 92; on their own manual labour, 67; on means not specified, 10.

VOGHER, a lake in the barony of Iveragh, co. Kerry, Munster. It is a small and gloomy sheet of water, situated among the boggy mountains on the south-eastern border of the barony; and, in common with Lough Gara, a lake of kindred character in its vicinity, it sends off its superfluous waters about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to Lough Curran.

VOWFERRY, a hamlet in the parish of Aghadowey, barony of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It is situated on the eastern verge of the county, and on the left bank of the river Bann, 3 miles north of Kileara; and it derives its name from a ferry across the Bann. Pop. not specially returned.

W

WADDISTOWN, a quondam parish in the barony of Middlethird, 5 miles south-south-east of Cashel, co. Tipperary, Munster. It was a rectory, in the dio. of Cashel.

WALLSCOURT, a ruined old castle or mansion in the parish of Kilrickill, barony of Leitrim, 4 miles north-east by east of Loughrea, co. Galway, Connaught. In 1800, John Henry Blake, Esq., the descendant of a gentleman who, as a soldier of fortune, followed Prince John, afterwards King John, to Ireland, was created Baron Wallscourt of Ardfry, in the peerage of Ireland, with remainder to the heirs-male of his deceased father. The present Baron was

born in 1797, and succeeded in 1816. The family-seat is Ardfry-house, in the vicinity of Orammore.

WALLSTOWN, a parish in the barony of Fermoy, 3 miles east by south of Doneraile, co. Cork, Munster. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,056 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,021; in 1841, 950. Houses 148. The surface consists, in a general view, of excellent land; comprises a beautiful and rich portion of the picturesque vale of the river Awbeg; and is traversed by the road from Doneraile to Castletownroche, and by the route of the proposed railway from Dublin to Cork. The principal antiquity is the ruin of Wallstown-castle. The

parish of Wallstown, as we have defined it, includes a district ecclesiastically known as Ballygriggan paritice.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £446 18s. 6d.; glebe, £40. Gross income, £486 18s. 6d.; nett, £418 10s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The glebe-house is used as the parochial place of worship, and is capable of accommodating 60 hearers. Attendance, about 25. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 20, and the Roman Catholics to 1,038.

WALSHTOWN, a village in the parish of Templenacarriga, barony of Barrymore, about 5 miles north-north-west of Middleton, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 17 acres. Pop., in 1841, 252. Houses 46.

WALTERSTOWN, a parish in the barony of West Ophaly, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Kildare, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, south-westward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,501 acres, 2 roods, 22 perches. Pop., in 1831, 238; in 1841, 376. Houses 54. The surface consists, in general, of light soil; and comprises, on the north-east, a part of Maddenstown bog. The road from Kildare to Athy passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **NARNEY** [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £65 5s. 1d. The church contains 100 sittings, and was quite recently built, by means of a contribution of £792 7s. from the Board of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 14, and the Roman Catholics to 290; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

WALTERSTOWN, co. Westmeath. See **DRUM-RANEY**.

WALWORTH, a demesne in the western vicinity of the village of Ballykelly, and in the parishes of Faughanvale and Tamlaghtfinlagan, and baronies of Tyrkeeran and Kenought, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It is part of the estate of the Fishmongers' Company, and contains the remains of a castle erected by that Company in 1619; but it is at present in the occupation of the Rev. G. V. Sampson.

WARD, a rivulet of the western border of the county of Dublin, Leinster. It flows along the northern boundary of the parish of Ward, and is an affluent of the Swords or Broadmeadow river.

WARD, a parish in the barony of Castleknock, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Finglass, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, north-eastward, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,349 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches. Pop., in 1831, 251; in 1841, 175. Houses 28. The surface lies on the western margin of the county, and is traversed by the mail-road from Dublin to Londonderry. The land is of very good quality. The Ward rivulet, when about the middle of the northern boundary, flows at an elevation of 233 feet above sea-level. The seats are Ward-house, Irishtown-house, Six-mile-house, and Newpark-house; and the chief antiquity is the ruin of the church.—This parish is a chapelry, and part of the benefice of **FINGLASS** [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. All the ecclesiastical statistics are returned *in cumulo* with those of the other chapelries of the benefice.

WARD (HILL or), a ridgy height, in the parish of Athboy, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the town of Athboy, barony of Lunc, co. Meath, Leinster. It forms a conspicuous feature in the midst of a great extent of flat country; and its summit has an altitude of 390 feet above sea-level, and commands an extensive panoramic view of the surrounding plain.

WARDLESTOWN, a district or denomination of the benefice of Kill, in the county and diocese of Kildare, Leinster. See **KILL**.

WAR HILL, a mountain in the north-eastern

border of the barony of North Ballinacor, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Douce mountain, co. Wicklow, Leinster.

WARINGSTOWN, a small manufacturing and market town, in the parish of Donaghcloney, barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands at the intersection of the road from Portadown to Dromore with that from Lurgan to Banbridge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Magheralin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ south-east of Lurgan, 4 south-south-west of Moira, 5 north by west of Banbridge, $5\frac{1}{2}$ east of Portadown, $5\frac{1}{2}$ west-north-west of Dromore, and 7 north-north-east of Tanderagee. "This interesting village," said Mr. Atkinson, in 1823, "is known in the western plains of Downshire by its rural beauty, and distinguished in the commercial history of the county, by the respectable and long established cambric manufactory of Messrs. George M'Murray & Son.—Here 70 looms, furnishing employment to 300 hands, are engaged in the production of cambrics, which sell in the brown state (in the English and Irish markets), from two shillings to one guinea per yard, or from £2 10s. to 25 guineas per piece.—The admission of French cambrics into the English market, under a very light duty, is said to have materially injured this trade; and, in fact, to have almost jolted the Irish cambrics out of the English market." The linen manufacture of the town and its vicinity has continued to experience various success; but, in a general view, has figured with comparative prominence in the general linen trade of Down and Armagh. The foundation of the manufacturing prosperity of the district was laid during the reign of Queen Anne, by the ancestor of the Rev. H. Waring, the present proprietor of the town. "In this town and the neighbourhood of it," said the chorographist of Down in 1744, "the linen manufacture is carried on to great advantage, where it was introduced and cherished by the late Samuel Waring, Esq.; well known for the great services he has done his country in this trade; which has spread so considerably here since that time, that a colony of fine diaper weavers were transplanted lately from hence to Dundalk. Several gentlemen have houses and pleasant seats in and near this town, which are too numerous to be mentioned particularly; and a greater number of well built farm-houses, with plantations round them, appear within half-a-mile of it, than perhaps in any part of the kingdom of the same compass, all inhabited by industrious Protestants, most of whom are engaged in the linen business; which is all owing to the encouragement of long tenures, and kind landlords, living on their estates among their tenants. The elegant seat of this family is at Waringstown; and their house, built on a rising ground, commands the prospect of a pleasant well-improved country. A small walk from the house is a well-finished church, roofed with Irish oak, and remarkable for the workmanship of it. William Waring, Esq., who first settled here, gave the ground for this use, and obtained an act of parliament for changing the site of the old parish-church from Donaghcloney bridge; after which, in the year 1681, he built this church at his own expense, which encouraged Protestants to settle in the village, at that time thin of inhabitants, and overgrown with woods." At the town are the church, a school, and a brewery; and within a mile of it are Waringstown-house, Milltown, Harrymount, Perrymount, Holdens-valley, and Castledoe. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Monday of every month. Area of the town, 37 acres. Pop., in 1841, 825. Houses 131. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 36; in manufactures and trade, 102; in other pursuits, 17. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 7; on

the directing of labour, 82; on their own manual labour, 64; on means not specified, 2.

WARREN, a sandy beach, partly in the parish of Malahide, but chiefly in that of Portmarnock, barony of Coolock, co. Dublin, Leinster. It extends about 3½ miles south-south-eastward from the village of Malahide to the entrance of Portmarnock bay. About a mile of the seaward edge is rocky; and at two points, respectively about a mile and about two miles from Malahide, are the ruins of Robertswall's castle, and the ruins of a small church; and in the vicinity of the latter is Carrickbill, which commands an extensive and interesting view along the coast, including Lambay Island, Ireland's Eye, Howth Head, and the Dublin and Wicklow mountains.

WARRENPOINT, a parish, containing a small town of the same name, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. Length, south-eastward, 2 miles; breadth, from 5 to 7 furlongs; area, 1,178 acres, 1 road, 34 perches,—of which 68 acres, 1 road, 21 perches are tideway in Narrow Water. Pop., in 1831, 1,573; in 1841, 2,045. Houses 334. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 505. Houses 90. The land is, in general, of good quality. The Narrow Water stream bounds the whole of the south-west; Narrow Water house and Narrow Water castle are situated in the interior; and part of Narrow Water demesne occupies the north-western district. See NARROW WATER. The principal country residence, additional to Narrow Water house, is Moygannan-cottage.—This parish was formerly part of the benefice of CLONALLON [which see]; but is now a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Salary payable by the vicar of Clonallon, £50; augmentation allowance from Boulter's fund, £23 2s. Gross income, £73 2s.; nett, £52 2s. Patron, the incumbent of Clonallon. The church was built in 1825, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 190. The Presbyterian meeting-house in connection with the General Assembly has an attendance of 200. The Remonstrant Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 60. The Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of 18. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 678 Churchmen, 372 Presbyterians, and 877 Roman Catholics; and 3 daily schools—one of which was supported by Mrs. Hall of Narrow Water house, one salaried with £15 from that lady, and one with £20 from Mr. Hall—had on their books 137 boys and 187 girls.

WARRENPOINT, a small market, post, and sea-port town, in the parish of Warrenpoint, barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands at the embouchure of the Narrow or Newry river into the head of Lough Carlingford, and on the road from Newry to Kilkeel, 2 miles west of Rostrevor, 4½ north-north-west of Carlingford, 5 south-south-east of Newry, 9½ west-north-west of Kilkeel, 35 south-south-west of Belfast, and 55 north of Dublin. The ride from Newry to Carlingford, whether along the left or the right bank of the river, is excelled in beauty by few in Ireland; and the ride thence to Kilkeel, along the north shore of Lough Carlingford, through Rostrevor, is almost peerless in picturesque character. The site of Warrenpoint itself is immediately environed with brilliant and noble scenery; and, in particular, commands a superb view eastward of Rostrevor and the Mourne mountains, and south-eastward of the lough and mountains of Carlingford. The town consists of a square and several radiating streets; but appears from vantage-grounds in front to extend simply along the edge of the water. It has been almost wholly built since 1780; it is clean, tidy, and of pretending appearance;

and it owes its prosperity, partly to the beauty of its situation, partly to its numerous attractions for seabathers and occasional visitors, and partly to its facilities for serving as a sub-port to Newry. It contains the places of worship and the schools noticed in the preceding article, a good quay, a windmill, a large distillery, a dispensary, a savings' bank, and a loan fund. The windmill is large, stands nearly in the centre of the town, and adds considerably to the picturesque effect of the town's appearance. The dispensary is within the Newry Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 20,000 acres, with a pop. of 13,304; and, in 1839, it expended £163 11s., and administered to 1,131 patients. In 1843, the loan fund had a capital of £600, circulated £2,112 in 523 loans, realized a nett profit of 1s. 7d., and belonged to 20 proprietors. Warrenpoint is the port of Newry for all vessels of large burden; and is the scene of an extensive export trade in agricultural produce, and a large import trade in flax, colonial produce, and British manufactures. See NEWRY. A salt manufactory formerly existed, but is now extinct. Fairs are held on the last Friday of every month. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Monday of every month. The local fishery is of considerable value. The resort of families for sea-bathing is comparatively great. A number of handsome villas and cottages ornées occur toward the east; yet they belong more properly to the village of Rostrevor. A rabbit-warren of considerable extent formerly existed on the shore, and seems to have originated the name of Warrenpoint. Area of the town, 60 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,856; in 1841, 1,540. Houses 244. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 60; in manufactures and trade, 1,333; in other pursuits, 120. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 39; on the directing of labour, 126; on their own manual labour, 113; on means not specified, 35.

WARRENTOWN, a small barony in the north-east corner of King's county, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the county of Westmeath; on the north-east, by the county of Meath; on the east, by the counties of Meath and Kildare; on the south, by the barony of Coolestown; and on the west, by the barony of Lower Philipstown. Its length, west-south-westward, is 5½ miles; its extreme breadth is 5½; and its area is 21,402 acres, 1 road, 35 perches,—of which 11 acres, 6 perches are in Lough Nashade. Though the smallest barony of the county, it is far from being the least considerable. Some of the surface is morassy and boggy; yet very nearly all is profitable; and the greater part has a richer soil than almost any other district in the county. Most of the land is disposed in pasture; and is capable of fattening bullocks of any weight. The two highest grounds are situated in respectively the east and the north-west, and have altitudes above sea-level of 268 and 319 feet. The Yellow river runs across the interior, and describes part of the eastern boundary. The Grand Canal passes along part of the southern border. The portions of the barony which adjoin Westmeath were formerly called Hy-Macdonogh or the district of the Malonies, Magh-Colieghan or the district of the MacCoghilans, and Magh-Oll-Leigh or the district of the MacCullagh's; and these districts branched into Westmeath, and formed part of South Hy-Falgia, which was the country of an union of powerful septs, and comprehended the counties of Meath, Dublin, Westmeath, and part of Kildare and King's county. Ballybrittain or Warrenstown-castle, whence the barony has its name, stands in the parish of Ballymacwilliam, about ¾ of a mile north of the Grand Canal, and was the ancient seat of the once famous family of Warren. "Sir Henry Warren," says Brewer, "garrisoned this fortress, and

1600, for Queen Elizabeth. On the 13th of February 1691, a party of the adherents of James II., headed by Lieutenant-colonel O'Connor, took the castle of Ballybrittain, which they sacked and burnt, extending their ravages on the same day to the neighbouring town of Edenderry. On the decease of Sir Peter Warren, K.B., who died in the command of the naval station off Dublin, in the year 1752, leaving no male issue, the estate passed to the heirs female. A branch, however, of this family still exists, as we believe, in Ireland.—"This barony contains the whole of the parish of Ballymacwilliam, and part of the parishes of Ballyburley and Castle-Jordan. Pop., in 1831, 4,091; in 1841, 4,213. Houses 659. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 545; in manufactures and trade, 122; in other pursuits, 55. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 11; on the directing of labour, 188; on their own manual labour, 489; on means not specified, 34. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 588; who could read but not write, 354; who could neither read nor write, 937. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 281; who could read but not write, 421; who could neither read nor write, 1,112.—Warrenstown barony lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Edenderry. The total number of valued tenements is 674; and of these, 483 are valued under £5,—36, under £10,—19, under £15,—20, under £20,—11, under £25,—15, under £30,—10, under £40,—10, under £50,—and 70, at and above £50.

WARRENTOWN, a village in the parish of Knockmark, barony of Lower Deece, 23 miles west-north-west of Dunshaughlin, co. Meath, Leinster. In its vicinity is Warrenstown-house, the seat of John Johnson, Esq. Pop. of the village, in 1831, 95. Houses 12.

WATERFALL (THE), the name *par excellence* of the cascade on the rivulet GLANISORLEAN (which see), in co. Wicklow, Leinster. The other chief waterfalls in co. Wicklow are those of the ESS, of GLEMACANASS, of the DEVIL'S GLEN, of GLENMALURE, of LUGDUFF, of POL-A-PHUCA, of POWERS-COURT, and of the river YARTREY [see these articles]; and the principal amidst the celebrated scenery around the lakes of Killarney are those of DERRYUNEHY, ESKNAMUSKY, TURK, and O'SULLIVAN: which see.

WATERFOOT, a romantically situated hamlet in the vicinity of Cushendall, parish of Layd, barony of Lower Glenarm, co. Antrim, Ulster.

WATERFORD.

A maritime county in the south-east of the province of Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny; on the east, by the county of Wexford; on the south, by the Atlantic ocean; and on the west, by the county of Cork. The boundary, over the western part of the north, is nearly coincident with the summit-line of the Knockmeledown mountains; the boundary, over most of the middle and the eastern parts of the north, is traced by the river Suir; the boundary, over all the east, passes down the middle of Waterford Harbour or the estuary of the rivers Suir and Barrow; and the boundary, over the southern or terminating portion of the west, to the extent of about 2½ miles, is formed by Youghal Harbour or the estuary of the river Blackwater. The greatest length of the county, in a line due west, from Croden Head in Waterford Harbour, to a point near that at which the river Blackwater enters Waterford from Cork, is 39½ miles; its greatest breadth, from a point on the Suir, 2½ miles above Clommel, southward to

Ram Head, is 22½ miles; its least breadth, at each of two places, respectively near the east and near the west end of the county, is 4½ miles; its breadth over 10½ miles at its east end nowhere exceeds 8½ miles; and its area comprises 325,345 acres of arable land, 105,496 of uncultivated land, 23,408 of continuous woods, 1,525 of towns, and 5,779 of water,—in all, 461,553 acres. The unimproved pasture-land is situated chiefly on the summits and declivities of the Cummeragh and Knockmeledown mountains. Mr. Griffiths is of opinion that 20,000 acres are reclaimable, and that 30,000 might be drained for pasture.

Coasts.—The coast of Waterford Harbour will be noticed in the article **WATERFORD HARBOUR**: which see. The small headlands of Red Point and Swiny Head, screen, 1½ mile asunder, the west side of the entrance of Waterford Harbour. An open and slight marine indentation of the land, with a bluff line of coast, and bearing the name of Aland's bay, intervenes between Swiny Head and Brownstown Head; and the latter headland is 3 miles distant from the former, and bears west by south. A line from Brownstown Head to Newtown Head, measures 2½ miles in length, extends in the direction of west-north-west, and passes across the entrance of the imminently perilous bay of Tramore. A line from Newtown Head to Bonmahon Head measures 7½ miles, extends in a direction nearly due west, and very nearly coincides with the intermediate coast, most of which is bluff, inhospitable, and very slightly indented by the sea, but the portion of which in the vicinity of Bonmahon Head is marked by the embouchure of the Bonmahon river, boasts an adjacent sea-board of singularly great mineral wealth, and possesses a sort of open roadstead for the precarious accommodation of vessels trading with the mines. A line from Bonmahon Head to Ballyvoil Head measures 4 miles; and extends in the direction of south-west by west; but the coast curvingly retires to a little distance within this line, is slightly diversified by indentations called Ballydowan bay and Blind cove, and everywhere presents to the ocean a low menacing brow of rock. A line from Ballyvoil Head to Helwick Head, measures 3½ miles, extends in the direction of south-south-west, and passes across the entrance of Clonea bay and Dungan Harbour; and a headlead projects between that open bay and this shallow and beachy harbour to within 1½ mile of the line, and has in front of it a comparatively large group of rocks, which completes the separation between the harbour and the bay. A line drawn from Helwick Head to Mine Head measures 3½ miles in length, extends in the direction of south-south-west, and falls seaward of the greater portion of the intermediate coast, which is bluff and rocky, and describes the segment of a circle, and is slightly indented toward the north-north-east by an open sweep of sea called Muggort's bay. A line from Mine Head to Ballymacart Head measures 2½ miles in length, extends in the direction of south-west by west, and nearly coincides with the intermediate line of rocky coast. A line drawn from Ballymacart Head to Ardmore Head measures 2½ miles in length, extends south-westward, and passes across the entrance of Ardmore bay; and though this bay is completely open to the south and the south-east, and has to some extent a rocky and impracticable shore, yet it is useful to the fisheries, and contains an anchoring-ground on the west side a little within Ardmore Head. The coast ¾ of a mile south-south-west from Ardmore Head to Ram Head, and thence 1½ mile westward past Ardigna Head to the east side of the entrance of Whiting bay, is all a face of bluff rock. Whiting bay

measures about 2 miles across the entrance, lies completely exposed to the south, and has a very limited area, and an inconsiderable economical value. The peninsula between Whiting bay and Youghal Harbour has a breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and is faced round with a bluff coast, terminating in a small headland called the East Point.—Excepting Little Island, in the river Suir, a little below the city of Waterford, all the islets belonging to the county are very inconsiderable;—and the chief of them are Fyles Skyrth, between Swiny Head and Brownstown Head; Icaene Islands between Newtown Head and Bonmahon Head; Gull's Island, between Blind Cove and Clonea bay; Carrickapane and the Gainers, on the south side of Dungarvan Harbour; Carrigbrean, on the south side of Maggart's bay; Illaunbuce, off Mine Head; Black Rock, on the west side of Ardmore bay; and Goat Island, on the east side of Whiting bay.

Surface.—A small district, comprising the parish of Kilcultheen, lies on the left bank of the Suir, opposite the city of Waterford, and exhibits a beautiful diversity of surface, finely blending the characters of valley, swell, and hill. A band of country, considerably various in breadth, and forming most of the northern border of the county from a point several miles above Clonmel to a point opposite the influx of the river Barrow, and all the eastern border thence to the ocean, is strictly identical with the right side of the rich and beautiful valley of the Suir; but this great and exquisitely picturesque district is often very narrow in its alluvial or strictly low grounds, and both displays many undulating and hilly features within itself, and suffers invasions down almost to the edge of the river from comparatively high grounds which give character and strength to the interior districts. A broad, stern, lofty, and boldly featured range of mountains, called the Cumeragh or Monavoulagh mountains, rises suddenly up from the valley in the vicinity of Clonmel, and extends southward very nearly quite across the county to within about 2 miles of the town and harbour of Dungarvan. The whole of the great district eastward from the lofty bisecting mountain range to the vicinity of Waterford Harbour, and southward from the valley of the Suir to the shore of the Atlantic, exhibits, in a general view, a tumulated surface, or a series of undulations, hills, and low ridges, intersected and portioned off into groups by vales, dingles, and hollows. A district, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles or 5 miles in mean breadth, and extending west-north-westward from Dungarvan Harbour and the south end of the Cumeragh mountains to the vicinity of Cappoquin, consists of a system of valley so fused into a kind of plain as to constitute a wide and undulated dingle, rich and beautiful in its own features, and rendered not a little picturesque by the high grounds and mountains which form its screens and its perspective. Some spurs go off from about the middle of the Cumeragh mountains, and very nearly unite with the commencement or east end of the Knockmeledown mountains; and the latter mountains, westward thence to the boundary with co. Cork, constitute all the northern border, with a breadth of from about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 5 miles. The brilliant, opulent, and exquisitely featured valley of the Blackwater, with a comparatively small breadth of low ground, extends eastward along the base of the Knockmeledown mountains from the boundary with co. Cork, to the vicinity of Cappoquin, and southward thence to the ocean at Youghal Harbour. The district south and west of the Blackwater forms nearly a triangle of respectively $7\frac{1}{2}$, 10, and 11 miles along its sides; and displays an aggregately beautiful surface, diversified with several hills, and

intersected eastward by the valley of the Bride, and a romantic and thoroughly wooded glen. A broad based range of mountain-summits, so compact as to be very generally pronounced one mountain, under the name of the Drum, rises on the east side of the valley of the Blackwater immediately south of the broad dingle which extends from the south end of the Cumeragh mountains to the vicinity of Cappoquin; and this range flanks the whole of the south side of that dingle, extends westward to the immediate south-west shore of Dungarvan Harbour, leaves but a narrow belt of low ground on the seaboard between Youghal Harbour and Dungarvan, and renders communication thence with the rest of the county either very circuitous or very difficult.

The principal heights in the districts between Waterford Harbour in the east and the base of the Cumeragh mountains on the west, together with their respective altitudes above the level of the sea, are a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Waterford, 434 feet; Knockavelish, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Waterford, 417 feet; Foulakippen Hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Knockavelish, 205 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, west by north of Foulakippen Hill, 221 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of Knockavelish, 363 feet; a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Waterford, 457 feet; a height 2 miles west-north-west of Tramore, 436 feet; a height 2 miles east of Kill, 259 feet; Newtown Head, on the coast at the west side of the entrance of Tramore bay, 147 feet; a height 2 miles west-south-west of Annewstown, 191 feet; a height $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile east-south-east of Annewstown, 218 feet; a height 2 miles north-west of Kill, 430 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Kill, 541 feet; a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Kill, 474 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Kilmacthomas, 540 feet; a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Kilmacthomas, 474 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Carrick-on-Suir, 423 feet; a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Portlaw, 354 feet; a height 4 miles east-south-east of Portlaw, 493 feet; and a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Carrick-on-Suir, 788 feet. The principal summits of the Cumeragh or Monavoulagh mountains, are a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Clonmel, 1,081 feet; a height 3 miles east-south-east of Clonmel, 875 feet; a height 3 miles south-east of Clonmel, 1,225 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Clonmel, 1,404 feet; a height 4 miles south-east of Clonmel, 1,751 feet; a height 5 miles south-east of Clonmel, 2,181 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Clonmel, 1,710 feet; a height 4 miles east by south of Clonmel, 1,071 feet; a height 5 miles west of Carrick-on-Suir, 861 feet; a height 3 miles south-south-west of Clonmel, 1,071 feet; a height 4 miles south-west by south of Clonmel, 721 feet; a height $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Clonmel, 864 feet; a height 5 miles south-south-east of Clonmel, 867 feet; Knockanaffin, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Clonmel, 2,478 feet; a height 2 miles south-south-east of Knockanaffin, 2,504 feet; a height 3 miles south-south-east of Knockanaffin, 2,597 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Kilmacthomas, 1,285 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south by east of Kilmacthomas, 540 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Kilmacthomas, 400 feet; a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Kilmacthomas, 1,248 feet; a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Kilmacthomas, 2,180 feet; Seefin, 6 miles west of Kilmacthomas, 2,387 feet; a height 2 miles south of Seefin, 1,952 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Seefin, 1,321 feet; a height 3 miles north-north-east of Dungarvan, 1,039 feet; a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Dungarvan, 333 feet; a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Dungarvan, 475 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Dungarvan, 608 feet; and a height 4 miles west by north of Seefin, 864 feet. The principal summits of the Knock-

meledown mountains belonging to Waterford are a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Cappoquin, 1,417 feet; Knocknassak, 4 miles north by east of Cappoquin, 1,591 feet; Crow-Hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Knocknassak, 1,003 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Crow-Hill, 689 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Crow-Hill, 1,096 feet; Knocknafallia, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-north-west of Knocknassak, 2,199 feet; Dyrick, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Knocknafallia, 1,297 feet; Knockanare, 1 mile west-north-west of Knocknafallia, 2,149 feet; a height 1 mile west of Knockanare, 2,009 feet; a height 2 miles north-north-east of Lisnmore, 653 feet; Knocknasterkin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-north-west of Knockanare, 2,084 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Knocknasterkin, 1,668 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-north-west of Knocknasterkin, 2,069 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Knocknasterkin, 1,068 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by north of Lisnmore, 732 feet; a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Lisnmore, 1,031 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Ballyduff, 1,164 feet; Knocknalough, 3 miles north-west of Ballyduff, 1,026 feet; a height 1 mile east of Knocknalough, 1,066 feet; and a height 2 miles south by west of Knocknalough, 777 feet. The principal heights in the triangular district south and west of the Blackwater are a height 3 miles north-west of Youghal, 457 feet; Knocknapoeragh, 4 miles north by west of Youghal, 360 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Knocknapoeragh, 648 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Knocknapoeragh, 672 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by south of Tallow, 689 feet; and a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Tallow, 673 feet. The principal summits in the Drum range of mountains are a height 1 mile north of Ardmore, 256 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Ardmore, 362 feet; a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Ardmore, 625 feet; a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Ardmore, 239 feet; a height 4 miles north of Ardmore, 995 feet; a height $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Ardmore, 728 feet; a height $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Ardmore, 782 feet; a height 4 miles west-south-west of Dungarvan, 867 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Dungarvan, 709 feet; a height $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Dungarvan, 251 feet; a height 6 miles south-south-west of Dungarvan, 292 feet; a height $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of Dungarvan, 500 feet; and a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Dungarvan, 380 feet.

Waters.—The principal lakes of the county of Waterford are several loughlets and alpine ponds of very great superficial elevation and grandly romantic character, among the Cumeragh mountains; and Lough Bally, 106 feet of surface-elevation above sea-level, and 52 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches in area, in the barony of Gualtier. The river Suir, over the first $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its contact with Waterford, flows in a northerly direction; over all the run thence to Cheek Point, 4 miles below the city of Waterford, in a prevailing eastward direction; and from Cheek Point to the ocean, in a southerly direction. The Nier rises nearly in the centre of the Cumeragh mountains, and runs westward to the Suir at nearly the point of that river's first contact with the county. The Clodagh rises on the east side of the Cumeragh mountains, and runs eastward to the Suir, at a point about 6 miles below Carrick-on-Suir. The Mahon rises in the south-eastern part of the Cumeragh mountains, and flows south-south-eastward to the ocean a little east of Bonmahon Head. The Tay rises also in the south-eastern portion of the Cumeragh mountains, and flows south-south-eastward to the ocean at Blind Cove. The Colligan rises in the southern part of the central district of the Cumeragh mountains, and runs southward to the head of Dungarvan Harbour. The Brickey rises

west of the middle of the dingle between the Cumeragh and the Drum mountains, and runs east-south-eastward to the west side of Dungarvan Harbour. The Blackwater comes in from co. Cork with majestic volume, and flows eastward past Lisnmore to Cappoquin, and thence southward to the head of Youghal Harbour. The Bride also comes in from co. Cork, and flows eastward past Tallow, parallel to the easterly part of the Blackwater's course to a confluence with that river at a point 4 miles below Cappoquin. The Phineas rises in the south-western portion of the Cumeragh mountains, and flows southward and westward to the Blackwater at a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Cappoquin. The Goish rises in the north-west portion of the Drum mountains, and flows west-north-westward to the Blackwater at a point a little above the influx of the Bride. And the Greggagh and the Lickey rise west of the middle of the Drum mountains, and run westward to the Blackwater at the head of Youghal Harbour. The only navigations within the county, or upon its boundaries, are the Suir to Clonmel, the Blackwater for small craft to a point above Cappoquin, and the Bride for small craft to the vicinity of Tallow.

Minerals.—Transition rocks, consisting principally of clay slate, greywacke, and greywacke slate, constitute the greater portion of the eastern half of the county. Rocks of old conglomerate, and of purple, red, green, and grey clay slate, constitute the greater portion of the western half of the county, and also a belt along most of the valley of the Suir, and the sea-board of Waterford Harbour. Rocks of fossiliferous slate constitute a tiny patch of country on the sea-board of the Atlantic, around the mouth of the rivulet Mahon. Rocks of yellow sandstone and sandstone conglomerate, form a narrow belt along the edges of the greater portion of the districts of old conglomerate and purple clay slate. Rocks of the flinty limestone formation, similar to those which occur throughout the great carboniferous limestone plain of Ireland, constitute a considerable portion of the low grounds immediately upon the river Blackwater, most of the low grounds of the river Bride, the whole of the dingle from Cappoquin to Dungarvan, and thence east-south-eastward to the ocean, and considerable patches and mimic districts of the low grounds in the valley of the Suir.—Slate quarries occur at Whitfield and in the vicinity of Lisnmore. Silver ores are found in the vicinity of Waterford, at Don-Isle, and at Bonmahon. Lead ores occur in the vicinity of Waterford, at Annes-town, at Bonmahon, at Kilkenny, and in the vicinity of Lisnmore. Iron ores are found in the Cumeragh mountains, at Ardmore, and in the vicinity of Lisnmore. Copper ores are found at Bonmahon, at Annes-town, at Dromana, and in the vicinity of Lisnmore. The mineral district at Bonmahon and its vicinity, round the mouth of the rivulet Mahon, is exceedingly productive, and ranks as the most valuable in Ireland.—"The prevailing rock in the vicinity of Waterford, and indeed throughout the entire county, except where limestone is found," says the Rev. H. Ryland, "is argillaceous schistus (clay slate), varying in hardness and colour, and in many places combined with a portion of siliceous. The summits of the hills are composed of siliceous breccia, over which red sandstone frequently occurs. On the sea coast near the harbour of Waterford, the siliceous conglomerate and sandstone are found interstratifying each other, the thickness of the beds, sometimes eight or ten in number, varying from two to twelve feet. In the immediate neighbourhood of Waterford, the following rocks occur in considerable abundance: sienite and hornblende at Kilronan; talco-e slate, near

Knockhouse; lydian stone, on the road to Annetown; hornstone and jasper are found alternating with flinty slate in the same neighbourhood; serpentine may be seen resting on a bluish black quartzose rock at Knockhouse; clay iron ore appears in a small bed at Knockaveelish strand." A section of Bilberry Rock, as laid open by the course of the river Suir, affords a concise illustration of the mineralogy of the district;—and this section exhibits pure clay slate; clay slate, veined with quartz, scaly graphite, and jaspery iron ore; bituminous shale and black slate, with breccia and red slate; transition talcose slate; bituminous shale, coloured red by oxide of iron; indurated and variegated talcose slate; a vein of yellow ochre; indurated green earth, spotted with arsenuriet of iron; metalliferous slate; porphyritic slate; a vein of red ochre; hornstone porphyry; jaspery hornstone slate; porphyritic hornstone; and quartzose porphyry. "There are several veins of quartz in the clay slate of Bilberry, in which there is a considerable quantity of micaceous iron ore and scaly graphite, both passing into oxide of iron and jaspery iron ore. These ores are, in some places of these veins, so intimately blended with quartz as to form jaspery ironstone, which is extremely beautiful when polished. Beautiful specimens of brown crystallized quartz may be collected in small trusses in the clay slate, some of which are intermixed with minute crystals of chlorite. Red ochre is abundant; this is formed by the decomposition of carburet of iron, and acts so forcibly through the several strata of the hill as to give them a spotted and variegated texture. A small portion of sulphate of barytes is mixed with the micaceous iron ore in several parts of the quartz. Oxide of titanium is also found alternating with the jaspery iron ore; this appears of a blood red colour. The bituminous shale contains 25 per cent. of carbon, its fracture is obliquely fibrous and iridescent, in consequence of the metallic matter which passes through it. The variegated texture of the talcose slate depends on the same principle. Round a metallic vein in the centre of the Rock's section, the talcose slate and indurated green earth are intermixed with arsenuriet of iron, which is gradually decomposing the action of the atmosphere."—A stiff, yellow, potter's clay abounds in all the immediate vicinity of Dungarvan; a white kind occurs at Ballintaylor, in the parish of Whitechurch; a milk-white clay, resembling pipe-clay, and not unlike chalk, occurs in a ravine in the parish of Rineogangah; a vein of white clay, formerly used and mistaken for marl, occurs between Lismore and the eminence called Round-Hill; a good potters' clay, of which earthenware has been formed, occurs at Mogeely, in the parish of Whitechurch; and potters' clay of various qualities may be found, more or less abundant, in almost every considerable district of the county. A vein of good pipe-clay, variegated in some places with a red earth or bole, occurs at Ballyduff, on the frontier toward the county of Cork; a good pipe-clay, similar to the preceding, is found near Dromana; and an excellent pipe-clay occurs near Ballintaylor, in the parish of Whitechurch. Excellent ochre, of a deeper yellow than the French kinds formerly in use, is found at Ballintaylor; an excellent kind very suitable for the painter, occurs within the quondam county of the city of Waterford; and ochres in smaller quantities and of inferior quality, occur in various other localities. A red earth, possessing all the properties of Armenian bole, occurs at Ballyduff. Sandstone of qualities very suitable for building, is found in comparative abundance; beautiful and durable kinds of it occur in various localities; a fine white kind, similar to Portland stone, is found in the vicinity of Dromana; and a

singular sort, displaying a white ground, clouded and veined with red tints, well adapted to building, and comparatively durable, occurs in the vicinity of Carraghmore. Black building stones, such as in the county of Dublin are called rag-stones, are very abundant, and serve for the construction of fence-walls. A good kind of grinding-stone of a fine grit, and fit for the uses of the carpenter and the cutler, is found at Ballylemon, in the parish of Whitechurch. Marl is comparatively little known, yet might probably be found in most bogs in the vicinity of limestone ground. A marl or rotten limestone, well suited to manuring of land, is found at New Affane, on the banks of the Blackwater; a white friable stone, resembling burnt lime, abounds near the quondam Ferry-slip at Lismore; a rotten limestone or marl is somewhat abundant along the banks of the Blackwater in the vicinity of Lismore; a stone of a mixed nature and partly metallic, but resembling a grey rotten limestone, occurs in the local mine, in the vicinity of Lismore; a friable spar occurs in some rocks on the coast of Dungarvan Harbour. Limestone itself, of qualities fitted to be burned for manure, is comparatively scarce; and the paucity of it, combined with its very partial diffusion, compels the farmers to practise very discrepant or miscellaneous manuring. A fine variegated marble, capable of a good polish, and displaying several colours, as brown, chocolate, white, blue, and yellow, blended into various shades and figures, occurs at Tooreen; a black and white marble, also susceptible of a good polish, occurs at New Affane; a black marble, without any mixture of white, occurs in the vicinity of Kilerump, in the parish of Whitechurch; and a grey marble, beautifully clouded with white, and spotted like some kinds of shagreen, occurs near Ballinacourty, in the same parish.

Agriculture.—A minute official report lies before us of the agricultural condition of the barony of Middlethird in 1836; and as that barony may be regarded as a fair average specimen of the county, we cannot do better, on the subject of agriculture, than give a digest of this report. The parish of Drinnacannon, estimated to comprise an area of 5,275 plantation acres, contains about 300 acres of unimprovable waste land, and about 1,320 of bog; the parish of Island-Icane, estimated to comprise 2,600 plantation acres, contains 350 of waste land, and from 150 to 250 of bog; the parish of Kilmeaden, estimated to comprise 5,500 plantation acres, contains no waste land, and 1,400 acres of bog; the parish of Kilbourne and Butlerstown, estimated to comprise 4,000 plantation acres, contains 75 of waste land, and 300 of bog; the parish of Reiske, estimated to comprise 2,700 plantation acres, contains 64 of waste land, and 250 of bog; the parish of Newcastle, estimated to comprise 2,700 plantation acres, contains 150 of waste land, and 500 of bog; the parish of Linnalk, estimated to comprise 1,600 plantation acres, contains 75 of waste land, and 350 of bog; and the parish of Dunhill, estimated to comprise 3,565 plantation acres, contains no waste land, and 200 acres of bog. A large proportion of the land capable of cultivation is in tillage. No considerable tract of wet ground is kept in pasture, because it cannot profitably be ploughed; and no land whatever is held for the fattening of cattle. Every farm, with only one exception, is of a mixed nature; and one of 50 acres has from 10 to 20 acres in tillage. The proportion of the entire area of the barony in tillage is more than at a former period; yet the amount of its produce is less. The soil in the eastern district of the barony has undergone deterioration, and is in the course of exhaustion, from constant cropping; but that in the western district is better laid down

and better cleaned, and is experiencing improvement. "The common course of tillage in the barony is this:—potatoes, wheat, oats, and again potatoes, &c., whilst the land will produce them. The larger and better farmers only grow one corn crop in succession, and one considerable proprietor insists on all his tenants following that system. The first crop of potatoes on ploughed ley ground is limed, or sometimes manured with dung, and the seed covered with earth thrown out of the furrows with a shovel. The seed wheat is ploughed in on the ground that had been well dug, and loosened in taking out the potato crop. When oats or barley follow wheat, many of the farmers cross-plough the land; but there is a large number who are content with giving it one ploughing. When a second series is begun, and potatoes set on stubble ground, the former mode of culture and system is pursued. A large portion of the potatoes grown belong to labourers and others, who take half an acre or more, under the name of dairy ground, from the farmer, who has ploughed and brought manure to the land, and then gives it over to them to plant; if the land is to be limed, that is not laid on till the potato sprouts are well above the ground. Labourers pay from £6 to £8 an acre for dairy ground. A few potatoes are set on manure which the labourers have collected and laid on the farmer's land, paying a rent of about £2 an acre. The frequent potato crops keep the tillage grounds moderately clean, and of apparent fine mould, notwithstanding the barrows used are single and very clumsy, and the crop imperfectly used. From the appearance of the stubble in October, the latter must be the case, and the general crops would be supposed to have been of an average moderate bulk. The quality of all sorts of grain is good, but the more strong and sharp soils are better suited to barley than wheat. Black oats have latterly been much sown, in consequence of failures for several successive years of the Poland and potato oats. The straw of the black oats is considered to be very good fodder. The Tartary oats are also sown to some extent, and much approved. Grass seeds collected from their hay are sown by all farmers with the last crop of corn, and there is a fine pasture on the field the next year. Clover is also getting into general use, and from the rapidity with which it has spread in the last few years, may be expected to be soon universally sown as a green crop. At present it is commonly made into hay, or cut for soiling, but a few farmers have begun to pasture it. Turnips are only grown in small quantities by gentlemen, and there is no appearance that they will soon be sown to any extent by farmers generally. Potatoes are now given to cattle for all purposes in their place; raw potatoes are in great esteem among all farmers for milking cows, and boiled ones are considered by them to be excellent food for feeding beasts. The soil is peculiarly well suited to turnips, and very much of it is sufficiently dry to allow them to be eaten off the land in winter by sheep. Vetches are sown both as a spring and winter crop, but only in small quantities by any class of farmers. The system of growing potatoes every second or third crop, and always manuring or liming them, and after a series of cropping, allowing the land to lie in grass for several years, prevents the soil becoming much impoverished, though there is no regular use of the green crops that are alternately sown in Great Britain to keep land in proper heart. Where any considerable part of a farm is constantly in grass, and much stock kept, the remainder is seldom in an exhausted state. In Great Britain this species of soil would be cropped when broken up, with oats, turnips, barley, or wheat, and laid down with clover

and grass seed. It would not there be thought advisable to grow a green crop on ley ground. The turnips would be chiefly fed off such land with sheep. Two corn crops would never follow one another, and clover would be more universally sown. The corn and green crops would be also more thoroughly weeded, and a larger produce of corn might be expected if it was sown on the ley ground, and also after turnips. The turnip or potato crop would be heavier if set in land that had been well ploughed and loosened, and thus prepared for roots that require a fine and lightened mould, than if planted on the roots of a hard sod. That practice must have arisen from the wish to make the nourishment of the rotting grass sod available to a crop of potatoes, and it is one among the many bad customs which the necessity of growing frequent crops of potatoes has introduced among the farmers in this district, if not generally throughout Ireland. A considerable quantity of farm-yard dung is made use of by the dairy farmers of the barony, who also plough to some extent, and a farmer of 50 acres probably has from 10 to 20 constantly under the plough. Great pains are taken to create manure by collecting weeds, and throwing them under the cattle's feet in the farm-yard. Sea-sand is not unfrequently spread under the cattle, and also to receive the drainings from the dung heaps. Old useless fences are dug down, and all the soil and bog-earth that a farmer can bring are made into composts with lime, and used principally to manure potatoes. Limestone is brought by water into the barony, and burnt with English culm, but lime is still sold at the moderate rate of 8s. to 10s. per ton. It is of fair quality and extensively used, but the poorer landholders lay much less per acre on their ground than would content a farmer in Great Britain. The quantity they put on varies from 2 to 6 tons per statute acre, and is determined principally by their means. The sea-sand does not contain much calcareous matter, and is not in great esteem as a manure. Sea-weed can only be procured in a few places on the coast, but is there collected in some quantity, and especially in the autumn, and then spread on stubble ground to be ploughed in for a crop of potatoes. It is not considered to be of any service to the corn that follows. The fences are generally single and double ditches, and very indifferent of the kind. Where stone is plentiful, the earthen banks are faced with it, and thus improved, but not made nearly equal as fences to the dry stone walls, that would in such situations be built in both England and Scotland. The common banks and ditches are made lower, and kept in worse repair than in many other parts of the south of Ireland. Furze is planted on the tops of the banks, but there are constantly large intervals between the bushes, where it has failed or been destroyed, which render it not a very important guard. On the low grounds the fences are better, and kept in good order; and the farmers do not appear to suffer much inconvenience from their condition. The population is so thick, and the cattle, by constant tending, learn their bounds so well, that no complaints of serious damage to corn-fields are made. From the shallow stony nature of the soil, in a large part of the barony, it is impossible to form high substantial banks. An Agricultural Society for this and two adjoining baronies, was established five years ago, and has distributed premiums for the best cattle, sheep, and pigs, shown at the annual meeting, and for the best managed farm; it has excited considerable interest among the farmers of the district, and they attend in numbers when the cattle are shown. The Agricultural Society has also been the means of introducing Scotch ploughs, carts, and other im-

proved agricultural implements, into this barony. Those ploughs are now in the common use of all the farmers. Their harrows are still principally single, but the soil is of so loose a texture, that the consequent loss is rather in the increase of draught and trouble than in the way of inferior tillage of the land. Rollers are only in the hands of the large farmers, but latterly their use has been spreading. One of the principal landowners has given rollers to some of his tenants, and they perceive their beneficial effects. The carts are of a cheap, light construction, with boarded bodies, and narrow, well-mule, low wheels on iron axles; they appear well suited to the roads of this hilly barony, but the small narrow wheels must be inconvenient in drawing manure on to imperfectly drained ground in wet seasons. There are a few winnowing machines among the principal farmers, but corn is commonly winnowed by women in the open air. A very large proportion of this barony is held under lease, and many of the proprietors still grant new leases when the old ones expire. It might be expected the general cultivation and state of the land would be superior to those districts that are held principally by tenants at will; there is, however, no apparent difference in the quality of the stock; the buildings and the state of the fences are much the same as in the other baronies in the south of Ireland, held at will by farmers of the same class, and it would be difficult to point any particular kind of improvements to the land that have been generally made and caused by leases. There are large patches of wet ground reclaimable, but no draining has been attempted, except very imperfectly by open ditches. Rents have not been reduced to the same extent in late years as has been done in England. Landlords have not received their full rents for the last three years, but a nominal reduction has not generally taken place."

In 1841, there were within the rural districts of the county, 3,190 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres in area, 3,024 of from 5 to 15 acres, 2,179 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 2,336 of upwards of 30 acres; within the liberties of the city of Waterford, 56 of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 21 of from 5 to 15 acres, 8 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 1 of upwards of 30 acres; and within the other civic districts of the county, 55 of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 31 of from 5 to 15 acres, 10 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 6 of upwards of 30 acres. In the same year, there were within all districts of the county, excepting the liberties of the city, 7,071 male farmers, 352 female farmers, 29,711 male servants and labourers above 15 years of age, 2,065 male servants and labourers below 15 years of age, 9,349 female servants and labourers above 15 years of age, 936 female servants and labourers below 15 years of age, 99 ploughmen, 167 gardeners, 316 male herds above 15 years of age, 305 male herds below 15 years of age, 9 female herds, 50 caretakers, 1 land-agent, 171 land-stewards, 19 gamekeepers, 25 male dairy-keepers, and 95 female dairy-keepers; and within the liberties of the city, 18 male farmers, 2 female farmers, 379 male servants and labourers, 89 female servants and labourers, 28 gardeners, 5 caretakers, 1 land-agent, 14 land-stewards, 1 gamekeeper, 1 male dairy-keeper, and 15 female dairy-keepers.

Live Stock.—The common Irish cow is the general dairy stock; yet though believed to give a large quantity of butter, it is acknowledged to be inferior for feeding, and neither to fatten easily, nor to get to a heavy weight. Several of the best English breeds have been introduced by gentlemen and large farmers; and English or half-bred bulls are now kept by most of the principal dairymen, and are likely to be very soon common among farmers of all classes.

Most of the sheep are of a large coarse breed; but some, especially upon the low grounds, are a cross of the Leicester breed, and both get to a good weight at an early age, and yield a large fleece of wool. The pigs are of a thick improved kind, and nearly equal to the kinds generally fed as bacon hogs in Great Britain. The horses are light-boned, active animals, not deficient in strength for the work they have to perform, and very fit for one-horse carts, and for use in double ploughs.—In 1841, there were within the rural districts of the county, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 960 horses and mules, 981 asses, 601 cattle, 3,479 sheep, 11,751 pigs, and 55,376 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 1,286 horses and mules, 340 asses, 1,008 cattle, 3,142 sheep, 4,704 pigs, and 19,487 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 3,020 horses and mules, 148 asses, 4,338 cattle, 7,585 sheep, 8,113 pigs, and 28,729 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 3,062 horses and mules, 191 asses, 8,813 cattle, 8,745 sheep, 12,234 pigs, and 29,797 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 6,974 horses and mules, 747 asses, 28,220 cattle, 23,560 sheep, 30,745 pigs, and 52,098 poultry. The totals of these classes of live stock, together with their respective estimated value, were 15,902 horses and mules, £127,216; 2,407 asses, £2,407; 42,980 cattle, £279,370; 46,511 sheep, £51,162; 67,547 pigs, £84,434; and 185,487 poultry, £4,637. Grand total of estimated value of live stock in the rural districts of the county, £549,226. In the same year, there were within the liberties of the city of Waterford, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 522 horses and mules, 16 asses, 43 cattle, 1,189 pigs, and 1,848 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 24 horses and mules, 13 asses, 73 cattle, 2 sheep, 52 pigs, and 321 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 26 horses and mules, 11 asses, 87 cattle, 46 sheep, 65 pigs, and 212 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 5 horses and mules, 2 asses, 60 cattle, 5 sheep, 13 pigs, and 38 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 7 horses and mules, 1 ass, 6 cattle, 7 sheep, 4 pigs, and 8 poultry. The total of these classes of live stock, together with their respective estimated value, were 584 horses and mules, £4,672; 43 asses, £43; 209 cattle, £1,749; 60 sheep, £66; 1,323 pigs, £1,034; and 2,427 poultry, £61. Grand total of estimated value of live stock within the liberties of the city, £8,245. In the same year, there were within the other civic districts of the county, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 371 horses and mules, 175 asses, 88 cattle, 62 sheep, 2,078 pigs, and 3,367 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 28 horses and mules, 1 ass, 28 cattle, 9 sheep, 51 pigs, and 161 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 29 horses and mules, 3 asses, 69 cattle, 34 sheep, 56 pigs, and 196 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 22 horses and mules, 2 asses, 38 cattle, 35 sheep, 20 pigs, and 89 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 22 horses and mules, 1 ass, 66 cattle, 64 sheep, 35 pigs, and 127 poultry. The totals of these classes of live stock, together with their respective estimated value, were 472 horses and mules, £3,776; 182 asses, £182; 309 cattle, £2,008; 204 sheep, £224; 2,240 pigs, £2,800; and 3,940 poultry, £99. Grand total of estimated value of live stock in the civic districts of the county, exclusive of the city of Waterford, £9,089.

Vegetables.—Dr. Smith gives a catalogue of such native plants of the county of Waterford as are nearly peculiar to the county, of such as are not commonly found elsewhere, and of such as, though less rare, are the most useful; and though this catalogue is of rather old date, and very antiquated botanical nomenclature, yet it was drawn up with so much care

as still to be well worthy of condensed transcription:—*Adiantum*, *foliis longioribus*, common black maiden hair, plentiful on the hill above Cushean, 2 miles north-east of Dungarvan; *Trichomanes* sive *Polytrichum officinarum*, English black maiden hair, plentiful at the entrance of the cave of Oon-a-glour, in the parish of Whitechurch; *Peucedanum germanicum*, hogs' fennel, sulphurwort, or harestrang, plentiful near the water side, south-east of Passage; *Lupathum aquaticum*, great water dock, also at the water's edge, south-east of Passage; *Alcea vulgaris* major, vervain in mallow, near the high road, in the parish of Kilmeaden; *Chamomelum odoratissimum*, sweet-scented creeping chamomile, near Ballycarogue, in the parish of Kilrossinta; *Osmunda regalis* seu *Filix florida*, water fern, or flowering fern, or osmund royal, plentiful in a bog near Ballycarogue; *Ros solis*, long-leaved sundew, in the same place as the preceding; *Virga Aurea*, golden rod, on the hill of Cushean, near Dungarvan; *Verbena vulgaris*, vervain, between Tallow and Lismore, and in the fields near Cappoquin; *Lepidium latifolium*, peppervort, near the east side of Youghal Harbour, in the parish of Kinsalebeg, and in great quantities at Corkbeg, in the barony of Imokilly, where it bears the name of quick-delivery, and is given to women to expedite parturition; *Eryngium vulgare*, sea-holly, plentiful in the sand near Youghal Harbour, and used by confectioners to make a candied sweetmeat; *Cochlearia marina*, sea scurvy-wass, plentiful on the islands of Icaue, the little island of Stradbally, and many other places on the coast; *Althæa* sive *Bismalva*, marshmallow, abundant on the islands of Icaue; *Allium montanum*, purple-flowered mountain garlic, in most of the pasture-lands of the county, and gives a strong taste in spring to both the milk and the butter of cows which feed in the pastures; *Trifolium palustre*, buckbean, in many parts of the county, but particularly in Bonmahon bog, in the parish of Monksland, and is an excellent antiscorbutic; *Hyacinthus anglicus*, harebell or English hyacinth, abundant in the same habitat as the preceding; *Prunella*, self-heal, or, in Irish, canavanbeg, commonly used with great confidence by the peasantry as a febrifuge; *Centaurium minus* flore albo, lesser centaury, with a white flower, plentiful, with the more common kind of centaury, on most of the hills; *Filipendula minor*, dropwort, occasionally among the rocks on the Cummeragh mountains; *Glastrum*, wood, cultivated near Waterford; *Sedum seratum latifolium montanum guttato flore*, London pride, on the summit of the Knockmeledown mountains; *Lychnis viscaria flore muscoso*, Spanish catchfly, or star of the earth, plentiful near Lismore on the banks of the Blackwater, and alleged by Sir Hans Sloane to cure the bite of mad dogs in either men or brutes; *Enula campana*, elecampane, on the side of a hill between Lismore and Tallow; *Gladiolus* sive *Xiphium*, sword-grass, plentiful at the upper end of the Congearry at Dungarvan; *Helleborus niger hortensis flore viridi*, wild black hellebore or bear's-foot, near the church of Kilcockan, 3 miles east of Tallow; *Matricaria vulgaris*, feverfew, plentiful near Mogehy, in the parish of Whitechurch; *Lilium convallium vulgo*, lily of the valley, rather plentiful in a wood by the side of the river Colligan; *Valeriana cærulea*, Greek valerian, or Jacob's ladder, on the north bank of the Blackwater between Lismore and Cappoquin; *Scordium verum*, near a brook between Lismore and Tallow; *Laureola sempervirens*, spurge laurel, in a wood near Mogehy, in the parish of Whitechurch; *Carni officinarum*, caraway, near Woodhouse in the parish of Stradbally; *Bistorta major radice minus intorta*, bistort, on the hill of Slatwood near Lismore and Tal-

low; *Imperatoria*, masterwort, near the same habitat as the preceding; *Thlaspi arvanse siliquis latis*, treacle mustard or penny cross, plentiful in the fields near Cappoquin; *Betonica purpurea*, wood betony, in a wood on the north side of the Blackwater, between Lismore and Cappoquin; *Fumaria alba*, latifolia claviculata, climbing fumitory, in the same habitat as the preceding; *Raphanus aquaticus*, water horse-radish, in the Blackwater near Lismore; *Nymphaea alba major*, white water-lily, in the same place as the preceding; *Nymphaea major lutea*, water-lily with a yellow flower, in the same place as the preceding, and in most marshy grounds; *Absinthium vulgare*, common wormwood, very plentiful in most parts of the coast, and particularly in the parish of Rineogonah; *Asparagus maritimus*, asparagus, differing little from the cultivated sort, in the sand on the isthmus of Tramore; *Ceanothe aquatica*, henlock water dropwort, plentiful in a marshy ground near Bandon in the parish of Dungarvan; *Veronica vulgarior*, male speedwell, plentiful in Colligan wood; *Tormentilla*, tormentil, very common; *Crithmum maritimum*, samphire, on most of the sea-cliffs; *Corallina reticulata*, sea-fan or sea-feather, a half-petried sea-plant, on the shore between Tramore and Dungarvan; and ten or twelve rather rare species of algae and fuci, found of course upon the shore.

The plantations within the county, in 1841, consisted of 4,898 continuous acres and 29,607 detached trees of oak, 66 continuous acres and 124,151 detached trees of ash, 23 continuous acres and 26,572 detached trees of elm, 43 continuous acres and 32,205 detached trees of beech, 1,780 continuous acres and 79,763 detached trees of fir, 15,216 continuous acres and 185,521 detached trees of mixed plantations, and 1,376 continuous acres and 2,654 detached trees of orchards,—in all, 23,408 continuous acres and 500,473 detached trees,—the latter equivalent to 3,128 acres, and making a grand total of 26,536 acres of plantations. Of the woods or continuous acres, 4,286 acres of oak, 30 of ash, 13 of elm, 14 of beech, 12 of fir, 2,075 of mixed plantations, and 581 of orchards, were planted previous to 1791; 18 acres of oak, 4 of ash, 2 of elm, 3 of fir, 914 of mixed plantations, and 84 of orchards, were planted between 1791 and 1800; 49 acres of oak, 4 of ash, 7 of beech, 114 of fir, 1,465 of mixed plantations, and 82 of orchards, were planted between 1801 and 1810; 302 acres of oak, 4 of ash, 513 of fir, 2,981 of mixed plantations, and 165 of orchards, were planted between 1811 and 1820; 37 acres of oak, 10 of ash, 7 of elm, 18 of beech, 630 of fir, 3,957 of mixed plantations, and 249 of orchards, were planted between 1821 and 1830; and 206 acres of oak, 14 of ash, 1 of elm, 4 of beech, 512 of fir, 3,824 of mixed plantations, and 215 of orchards, were planted between 1831 and 1840.—The principal masses or great sheets of wood occur in the demesne of Curraghmore, parishes of Clonegan, Guilcagh, Mottell, and Kilmeaden; in Coolnamuck demesne, parishes of Dysart and Kilmoleran; in Mount-Bolton Wood, parish of Fenagh; in the demesne of Gurteen, parishes of Dysart, Killaloe, and Kilsheelan; in the demesne of Kilmannahan, parishes of Innislonaght and Kilmoran; in the demesne of Ballysaggartmore, parish of Lismore and Macollop; in the demesne of Lismore, parish of Lismore and Macollop; in the demesne of Dromona, parishes of Lismore and Macollop, Affane, Aghish, and Kilmolash; in the demesne of Straucally, parishes of Kilcockan and Kilwatermoy; and in the demesne of Ballinatr, parish of Templemichael. The principal second class, or inferior but still considerable sheets of wood, occur at Woodstown, Ballinamona, Faithleg, Woodland, Ballyconvan, and around the city of Waterford, in the barony of Gualtier; at

Mount-Congreve, Whitfield, Knock, and Knockaderry, in the barony of Middlethird; at Mount-Bolton, Mayfield, Shanakill, Knockalishen, Ballyma-keel, and Russelstown, in the barony of Uppertthird; at Garden-Morris, Sarahville, Woodhouse, Colligan, and Cappagh, in the barony of Decies-without-Drum; at Clashmore, Ballinamultina, and Villierstown, in the barony of Decies-within-Drum; and at Janeville, Moorhill, Ballylaspeen, Cherry-mountain, Headborough, Lisfinny, and Glensbelan, in the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride.

Manufactures and Trade.—The principal seats of manufacture and productive industry are the city of Waterford and the towns of Portlaw, Dungarvan, Bonmahon, Lismore, and Cappoquin; and the leading facts respecting the most prominent departments of manufacture and productive industry are stated in the articles on these towns and those of Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir. As the best means of making a proximately minute and correct estimate of the kinds and classes of productive industry, we shall here give a digest of the statistics of occupations, in all departments except those of agriculture and the professions, as exhibited in the Census of 1841:—Fishermen, 726; millers, 72; maltsters, 2; brewers, 8; bakers, 119; confectioners, 14; saltsters, 70; tobacco-twisters, 10; fishmonger, 1; egg-dealers, 3; fruiterers, 8; cattle-dealers, 42; horse-dealers, 2; pig-jobbers, 31; corn-dealers, 11; huxters and provision dealers, 168; butchers, 90; poulterers, 1; victuallers, 83; grocers, 16; tobaccoconists, 8; wine-merchant, 1; flax-dressers, 22; carders, 64; spinners of flax, 341; spinners of cotton, 114; spinners of wool, 978; spinners of unspecified classes, 567; winders and warpers, 53; wool-dressers, 14; weavers of cotton, 350; weavers of linen, 89; weavers of woollen, 107; weavers of unspecified classes, 362; assistants in factories, 102; manufacturer of woollen, 1; manufacturer of lace, 1; bleachers, 19; dyers, 12; clothiers, 2; cloth-finishers, 3; calico-printers, 2; skimmers, 5; curriers, 8; tanners, 8; brogue-makers, 137; boot and shoe makers, 822; tailors, 822; sempstresses, 317; dress-makers, 738; milliners, 17; lace-workers, 307; stay-makers, 4; knitters, 323; hatters, 18; straw-hatters, 12; bonnet-makers, 38; straw-workers, 5; gloves, 3; hair-dressers and barbers, 4; leather-dealer, 1; hosiers, 7; haberdashers, 8; drapers, 8; linen-drappers, 3; woollen-drappers, 9; vendors of soft goods, 27; rag and bone dealers, 26; architects, 3; builders, 6; brick-makers, 4; stone-cutters, 28; lime-burners, 23; bricklayers, 4; stone-masons, 371; slaters, 82; thatchers, 23; plasterers, 15; paviors, 5; quarrymen, 6; sawyers, 61; carpenters, 1,148; cart-makers, 2; cabinet-makers, 11; wood-polishers, 3; coopers, 193; turners, 21; mill-wrights, 20; wheel-wrights, 22; ship-wrights, 75; block-maker, 1; lath-splitters, 7; brush-makers, 4; basket-makers, 13; broom-makers, 4; miners, 385; iron-founders, 6; blacksmiths, 637; whitesmiths, 9; nailers, 125; entler, 1; gunsmiths, 4; braziers and copper-smiths, 13; bell-hanger, 1; gas-fitter, 1; plumber, 1; tin-plate workers, 6; tinkers, 8; machine-makers, 10; watchmakers, 2; goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers, 2; coach and car makers, 8; saddlers, 40; harness-makers, 8; rope-makers, 46; paper-makers, 3; letter-press printers, 6; book-binder, 1; chandeliers and soap boilers, 14; painters and glaziers, 61; net-makers, 3; sail-makers, 8; sieve-makers, 4; draughtsmen, 3; civil engineers, 19; land-surveyors, 50; road contractors and makers, 12; manufacturers of sundries, 10; furniture broker, 1; upholsterer, 1; glass and delf dealer, 1; book-sellers and stationers, 3; timber-merchant, 1; coal-merchants, 2; ironmongers, 5; merchants of unspecified classes, 57; dealers of unspecified classes, 238;

shopkeepers of unspecified classes, 288; shop-assistants, 117; tradesmen of unspecified classes, 22; and apprentices of unspecified classes, 17.

Fairs.—The following are the principal fairs held within the county of Waterford:—Affane, May 14, Aug. 12, and Nov. 22; Ballyduff, Jan. 6, March 12, June 29, and Sept. 8; Ballinamutina, April 17, Sept. 8, and Nov. 14; Ballykeerogue, Oct. 2 and 20; Cappoquin, March 17, July 5, and Sept. 29; Clashmore, near Dungarvan, Feb. 10, May 20, Aug. 20, and Dec. 16; Clashmore, near Waterford, Feb. 10, May 20, Aug. 20, and Dec. 16; Dromana, June 5, and Sept. 4 and 19; Dungarvan, June 22, Aug. 27, and Nov. 8; New fairs second Wednesday in every month; Kilgobinet, Feb. 11 and Dec. 21; Kilmac-thomas, Feb. 2, March 17, May 12, Aug. 12, Sept. 29, and Dec. 6 and 21; Knockboy, Sept. 8 and Dec. 14; Lismore, Feb. 14, May 25, Sept. 25, and Nov. 12; Mountain-Castle, May 1; Newton, Jan. 6, May 1, June 29, and Nov. 11 and 22; Portlaw, May 28, Aug. 26, and Easter Monday; Stradbally, June 1 and Sept. 14; Tallow, March 1, Oct. 10, Dec. 8, and Trinity Monday; Waterford, May 4, June 24, and Oct. 25; Windy Gap, Corpus Christi and Aug. 21; and Whitechurch, Aug. 5.

Fisheries.—The marine waters at and off the entrance of Youghal bay, from Cable Island in co. Cork to Ardigna Head, contain the following fishing-grounds:—Whiting bay and Channel-way in 11 fathoms, Crassick in 8 fathoms, the Pool in 6 fathoms, the Guilen in 6 fathoms, and Scolbert, in 11 fathoms;—all these are within a league of the harbour's mouth; and, when bait full in, they abound in hake and other fish. About 2 leagues south-south-east of Cable Island lies Harold in 20 or 27 fathoms; and between Harold and Channel-way lies Haking-Ground in 16 fathoms. Ardmore bay is a fishing-ground in from 8 to 10 fathoms. About a league south-south-east of Ardmore Head is a fishing-ground in from 20 to 27 fathoms. The Mead of Dungarvan, the best fishing-ground on the coast of Waterford, extends from Mine Head to the vicinity of Hlook Tower on the Wexford side of the entrance of Waterford Harbour, bears about south-east, has soundings along shore of from 7 to 12 fathoms, and off to sea 40 fathoms, and is remarkable for hake, and yields fish close in-shore. The Nymph Bank, distant about 11 leagues south-east and south-west, abounds with fish, but is seldom visited by any fishermen from the Waterford coast. Fishing-grounds between the Mead of Dungarvan and the Nymph Bank have abundance of cod and ling in 42 fathoms of water; but, like the Nymph Bank itself, they are hardly ever visited. A ledge which stretches westward across Trainore bay, nearly a league in length, is remarkable for cod, ling, and hake. Berthnaringe, a bank about 2 miles in length, in the vicinity of the Islands of Icanne, abounds in all sorts of fish usual on the coast. The Veagh, extending about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east-south-eastward from a point about a league west-south-west of Great Newtown Head, is remarkable for almost all kinds of fish.—The boats and fishermen employed in the Waterford fisheries in 1830, were all classified under the district of Dungarvan, and consisted of 69 decked vessels, of aggregate 1,239 tons, worked by 383 men, 64 half-decked vessels, of 960 tons, worked by 320 men, 40 open sail-boats worked by 280 men, and 270 row-boats worked by 1,080 men,—in all, 1,983 fishermen; and those of 1836 were classified under the coast-guard districts of Knockadown, Ardmore, Helwick Head, Bonmahon, Island-Icane, Ballymacaw, and Dunmore, and consisted of 101 half-decked vessels, of 1,678 tons, worked by 593 men, 52 open sail-boats worked by 301 men, and 265 row-boats worked by 1,260 men.

—in all, 2,156 fishermen,—of whom 130 belonged to the district of Knockadoon, or Yonghal bay, 252 to that of Ardmore, 999 to that of Helwick Head or Dunganvan, 220 to that of Bonmahon, 72 to that of Island-Icane, 264 to that of Ballymacaw, and 219 to that of Dunmore or Waterford Harbour.

Communications.—The route of the line of railway from Waterford to Limerick, and to the Dublin and Cork line of railway, traverses part of the small section of the county lying on the left bank of the Suir. The projected Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin railway, 150 miles in length, will not intersect the county. The recently proposed Wexford, Waterford, and Valentia railway, to connect with the Waterford, Limerick, and Cork railways, and to form the most rapid and direct communication between the nearest available port to South Wales, and the nearest packet-station to America, is designed to make use of the portion of the Waterford and Dublin railway between the city of Waterford and the town of New Ross, and will greatly add to the projected facilities of communication affecting the lower valley of the Suir. The principal roads which traverse any part of the county are the Waterford and Cork mail-road, by way of Kilmacthomas, Dunganvan, Cappoquin, Lismore, and Tallow; the mail-roads from Waterford to Limerick, to Dublin, and to Wexford, through parts of the small district on the left bank of the Suir; and the brief lines of mail-road from Waterford to respectively Portlaw, Tramore, Passage, and Dunmore,—the last in connection with the mail packet station to England. The inland navigations were noticed in the section headed 'Waters.' The principal harbours are those of Waterford, Dunganvan, and Yonghal; and the first of these is the scene of great hustle and traffic in the communication of the city of Waterford, the towns of Carrick-on-Suir and Clonmel, and the whole of the extensive inland navigation of the Barrow, with the various ports of the south and the east of Ireland, with the western ports of England and Wales, and with various ports of the British colonies and of several foreign countries.

Divisions and Towns.—The county is divided into the liberties of the city of Waterford, on the river Suir, near the north-east; the baronies of Gualtier, in the east; Middlethird, immediately west of Gualtier and the city; Upperthird, north-west of Middlethird; Glenahiry on the Suir, immediately west of the northern part of Upperthird; Decies-without-Drum, west of Middlethird, and south-west of Upperthird and of Glenahiry; Decies-within-Drum, on the coast, south-west and south of Decies-without-Drum, and in the southernmost part of the county; and Coshmore and Coshbride, west of Decies-without-Drum, and in the westernmost part of the county. The Act 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 108 and 109, transferred the parish of Kilbarry and parts of the parishes of Killeurreehan, St. John's-Without, Kill-St.-Nicholas, and St. Stephen-Without, from the quondam county of the city of Waterford to the barony of Gualtier,—pop., 3,673; and the parish of Kilsternan and part of the parish of Trinity-Without, from the quondam county of the city of Waterford to the barony of Middlethird,—pop. 2,683; and the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred the parishes of Monksland and Kilbarrymeaden, one townland of the parish of Newcastle, two townlands of the parish of Stradbally, five townlands of the parish of Rosmire, and 21 townlands of the parish of Ballylneauen, from the barony of Upperthird to that of Decies-without-Drum,—pop. 11,696; and one townland of the parish of Drumeamonn from the barony of Middle-

third to that of Gualtier,—pop. 18. The liberties of the city contain 7 whole parishes, and part of 4 other parishes; the barony of Gualtier contains 17 whole parishes, and part of four other parishes; the barony of Middlethird contains 8 whole parishes, and part of 4 other parishes; the barony of Upperthird contains 7 whole parishes and part of 5 other parishes, the barony of Glenahiry contains 1 whole parish and part of another parish, the barony of Decies-without-Drum contains 16 whole parishes and part of 3 other parishes, the barony of Decies-within-Drum contains 6 whole parishes, and part of another parish; and the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride contains 4 whole parishes, and part of 2 other parishes. The towns and principal villages are Dunmore, Cheekpoint, and Passage, in Gualtier; Tramore and Amestown, in Middlethird; Portlaw, Carrickbeg, Rathgormack, Scronthea, and part of Clonmel, in Upperthird; Bonmahon, Dunganvan, Kilmacthomas, Kill, Knockmahon, and Stradbally, in Decies-without-Drum; Aglish, Villierstown, Ardmore, Clashmore, and Ringville, in Decies-within-Drum; and Lismore, Cappoquin, Tallow, Tallow-bridge, and Ballyduff, in Coshmore and Coshbride.—The county of Waterford is ecclesiastically divided into the diocese of Waterford and the larger part of the diocese of Lismore. Dr. Beaufort, estimating the number of parishes and churches at respectively 74 and 21, assigns 34 parishes and 8 churches to the dio. of Waterford, and 40 parishes and 13 churches to the dio. of Lismore.

Social Condition.—The character and circumstances of the peasantry have undergone little change since they were described as follows by the Rev. H. Ryland in the year 1824:—"No considerable distinction is perceptible in the condition of all those personally engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The holder of land varying from ten to fifty acres may be more plentifully and more constantly supplied with food than the cottier whom he employs; he may exhibit a more respectable appearance at a funeral, or at his place of worship, but this difference does not sufficiently distinguish them to enable us to arrange them in two classes; comparing their general habits, we shall find them in their enjoyments, their conveniences and manner of living, very nearly resembling each other. The privations and wretchedness of the Irish peasantry have been depicted even to loathing, and yet the picture has not been overcharged. In their habitations, furniture, diet, clothing, in the education and in the provision for their children, they are not superior to the Russian boot. Comparing their physical condition with that of the same class in other countries, and taking into account the relative intelligence of the parties, it may be safely asserted that the lowest class in Ireland is the most miserable in the world. Nothing can appear more disgusting or more repugnant to every idea of neatness than the interior of an Irish cabin. There is no exaggeration in the multiplied statements on this head; their hovels are, literally speaking, shared with their pigs and poultry; and, as it has been well remarked, when the intruder is occasionally repulsed, the perseverance of the animals attests the frequency of their visits. The food of the peasantry is universally potatoes and skimmed milk; and in the many cases where a cow is not kept, salt becomes a substitute for milk during a considerable portion of the year. Throughout extensive tracts of country, animal food is never tasted, even by the better class of farmers, except perhaps at a festival or a wedding. The condition of the females has fortunately engaged the attention of those who can best appreciate what their sex and condition require, and who will learn with regret

that their strength and constitution yield at an early age to the destructive and unsuitable employments imposed upon them. The clothing of the peasantry is that in which they are least deficient, I mean the out-of-door dress, for the furniture of their beds is but too often a very small addition to their ordinary apparel. In the article of clothing, the condition of the peasantry has been improved. It is in the recollection of persons still living, that the dress of farmers who brought their goods to a market at Waterford, formerly consisted of a loose greatcoat tied round the body with a band of hay, without shoes or stockings, shirt, or hat. It would be tedious to dwell on this part of the subject; a deficiency of food and clothing implies a want of the other necessities of life. When these habitual privations are rendered more acute by a year of scarcity, and when they are attended, as they generally are, with mental anxiety, the intensity of suffering may be estimated by the inevitable result, disease assuming a slow but a fatal character, and already well known by the name of typhus fever, the consequence and the remedy of the vices and improvidence of man. For the origin of this misery and degradation, we are to look into circumstances over which the peasant has no control. It is not choice which makes him abstain from animal food; he does not prefer from choice the association with filthy animals; if he endures the unwholesomeness of a crowded, dark, and smoky hovel, it is because its imperfect construction and the want of clothes and fuel enforce him to recur to such expedients to procure the necessary temperature; in a word, necessity is the cause of the peasant's wretchedness, and the consequence of his wretchedness is indolence and filth, and ultimately discontent and insurrection. The cultivators of the soil in England and in this country are differently estimated. In England, the third part of the produce of a farm is usually allotted to the occupier; here the entire produce, deducting tithes and taxes, and the potatoes and milk consumed, are exacted by the landlord. Supposing that the occupier's portion is, in both cases, barely a subsistence, the portion appropriated in England exceeds that in this country as much as the mode of living of the English farmer exceeds that of the Irish. It is said that an Irish farm, if properly cultivated, might produce much more than it now does, leaving the landlord the same rent, and giving to the occupier a more suitable remuneration. This cannot be denied. But where is the skill, and capital, and energy, without which this increased production cannot be effected. Procure for the Irish peasant these requisites, and then the rents now exacted will not be exorbitant; but until this can be accomplished, let the portion allotted to him be more commensurate with his reasonable wants. Rent should be the surplus of the nett produce, after deducting the taxes and a fair remuneration to the occupier. A great source of the misery of Ireland is the food of the lowest classes. I do not mean to adopt all the reasonings of some who have written on this subject; but it cannot be denied, that the simplicity and cheapness of the food consumed, affords to the avaricious landlord a mean of estimating the minimum of produce which must be deducted for the use of the occupant, or when the proprietor is excusable, enables the farmer to carry competition to the greatest length. When we attempt to discover the source to which we are to look for an explanation of the misery and degradation of the Irish peasantry, it is too much the custom to fasten upon some one particular circumstance as the origin from which the entire evil results. Still, amidst all these gloomy and disheartening appearances, there are some faint indications of more cheer-

ing days. Amidst all the depravity of the times, there are not a few redeeming virtues hovering about the Irish peasant, which encourage the hope that he may again assume the proud rank in the scale of humanity which anciently belonged to his character and nation. The hospitality of the country flourishes in all its pristine vigour; the traveller, even the wailing wretched beggar, enters without hesitation, and seats himself freely at the fireside of the most perfect stranger. If, on some occasions, a portion of the frugal meal is not pressed on the superior visitor, it is because they esteem it unworthy his acceptance, and dread even the semblance of presumption. The recklessness and total absence of selfishness, which are constantly exhibited, are almost incredible. When a prospect of temporary enjoyment is held out, as a hurling-match or a horse-race, sports of which he is passionately fond, the Irish peasant has been known to rush from the calmity of a legal process, and to riot in unrestrained pleasure, not knowing whether at his return at midnight he should have a farm to support, or a roof to shelter him. He is much attached to his devotions, and most regular in his attendance at chapel. The lower orders are susceptible of singular attachment to the persons of their superiors, an attachment partly derived from the custom of fosterage, which in former times connected the different ranks in this country in the same way as patron and client united the corresponding classes in ancient Rome. Those qualities, which are now converted into vices, may again be restored to their true tone and healthfulness. The Irish peasant is already free from selfishness; he is generous by habit and by nature, and kindness may again induce him to be attached and grateful."

Statistics.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools within the county of Waterford was 284, of scholars 15,182, of male scholars 9,476, of female scholars 5,524, of scholars whose sex was not specified 182, of scholars connected with the Established church 1,373, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 5, of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters 96, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 13,062, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 46; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 284, of scholars 15,453, of male scholars 9,356, of female scholars 5,735, of scholars whose sex was not specified 362, of scholars connected with the Established church 1,407, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 7, of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters 98, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 13,871, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 70. In 1843, the National Board had in full operation within the county 52 schools, conducted by 42 male and 17 female teachers, attended by 4,153 male and 3,340 female scholars, and assisted during the year with £638 11s. 8d. in salaries, £73 10s. 6d. in free stock, and £82 19s. 7d. in school-requisites at half-price. The statistics of schools and of ecclesiastical matters for 1834 are returned according to the diocesan divisions, and may be estimated by reference to the articles LISMORE and WATERFORD (CITY OF). In 1843, the number of persons committed on charges of felony within the county, exclusive of the city, was 500; the number of cases before magistrates and petty-sessions was 83; and the number of persons committed for drunkenness under the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 38, was 17. Of the 500 committed on charges of felony, 136 were charged with offences against the person, 37 with offences against

property committed with violence, 120 with offences against property committed without violence, 1 with a malicious offence against property, 2 with offences against the currency, and 204 with offences not included in the above categories; 7 were sentenced to transportation, 131 were sentenced to imprisonment, 5 were sentenced to whipping, 45 were sentenced to pay fines, 9 were not sentenced or were discharged on *sureties*, 180 were found not guilty on trial, 101 had no bill found against them, and 12 were not prosecuted. On Jan. 1, 1844, the constabulary force of the county, exclusive of that of the city, consisted of 1 second-rate county inspector, 1 first-rate sub-inspector, 3 second-rate sub-inspectors, 1 third-rate sub-inspector, 1 first-rate head-constable, 5 second-rate head-constables, 25 constables, 92 first-rate sub-constables, 8 second-rate sub-constables, and 7 mounted police; and the cost of maintaining that force during 1843 was £8,963 3s. The head-quarters of the constabulary are at Dungarvan; and the head-quarters of their five districts, comprising 33 stations, are at Dungarvan, Cappoquin, Kilmacthomas, Ballinacult, and Tramore. The staff of the county militia is stationed in the city of Waterford. Stipendiary magistrates are resident at Waterford and Dungarvan. The county gaol is at Waterford; bridewells are at Waterford, Dungarvan, Lismore, and Carrickbeg; and the district lunatic asylum, to which the county is entitled to send 73 patients, is in Waterford. The assizes are held at Waterford; courts of quarter-sessions, at Dungarvan, Lismore, Waterford, and Carrickbeg; and courts of petty-sessions, at Ardmore, Calahane, Cappoquin, Carrickbeg, Clashmore, Clommel, Dungarvan, Kilmacthomas, Lismore, Portlaw, Stradbally, Tallow, Tramore, Villiers-town, and Waterford. A savings' bank is at Waterford; and loan funds are at Bonmahon, Dungarvan, Gualtier, Kilmacthomas, Lismore, Newtown, Tramore, Villiers-town, and Waterford. Workhouses are at Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore; fever hospitals are at Dungarvan, Lismore, and Tallow; and dispensaries are at Ard, Ardmore, Ballyduff, Bonmahon, Cappoquin, Dungarvan, Dunmore, Kilmacthomas, Lismore, Mayfield, Portlaw, Ringagona, Tallow, Tramore, and Waterford. The amount of grand jury presentments, in 1842, was £25,100; the annual value of property valued for the poor-rate is £289,124. The number of tenements valued for the poor-rate in the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride is 3,203,—in Decies-within-Drum, 2,633,—in Decies-without-Drum, 2,668,—in Gualtier, 1,174,—in Glenahiry, 814,—in Middlethird, 1,345,—in Upperthird, 3,114,—in the entire county, 15,271; and of this total, 7,067 are valued under £5,—2,330, under £10,—1,302, under £15,—848, under £20,—659, under £25,—430, under £30,—743, under £40,—495, under £50,—and 1,397, at and above £50. The county sent 10 members to the Irish parliament, or 2 from the county at large, 2 from the city of Waterford, and 2 from each of the boroughs of Dungarvan, Lismore, and Tallow; but—irrespective of its small portion of the borough of Clommel—it sends only 5 to the imperial parliament, or 2 from the county at large, 2 from the city of Waterford, and 1 from the borough of Dungarvan. Constituency of the county at large, in 1844, 880; of whom 182 were in Decies-without-Drum, 148 in Decies-within-Drum, 166 in Upperthird, 99 in Middlethird, 144 in Coshmore and Coshbride, 118 in Gualtier, and 23 in Glenahiry.

Pop., in 1831, exclusive of the county of the city, 148,233. Houses 21,234. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 15,202; in manufactures and trade, 3,535; in other pursuits, 5,627. Pop., in 1841, exclusive of the liberties or municipal district of the

city, 172,971. Males, 85,349; females, 87,622; families, 28,531. Inhabited houses, 25,367; uninhabited complete houses, 778; houses in the course of erection, 100. First-class inhabited houses, 610; second-class, 6,225; third-class, 11,116; fourth-class, 7,416. Families residing in first-class houses, 716; in second-class houses, 7,348; in third-class houses, 12,386; in fourth-class houses, 8,081. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 20,499; in manufactures and trade, 5,159; in other pursuits, 2,873. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 529; on the directing of labour, 8,831; on their own manual labour, 18,279; on means not specified, 892. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 39,135; to clothing, 2,479; to lodging, 3,628; to health, 41; to charity, 8; to justice, 346; to education, 203; to religion, 192; unclassified, 3,127; without any specified occupations, 4,598. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 10,011; to clothing, 4,081; to lodging, 15; to health, 67; to charity, 15; to justice, 1; to education, 102; to religion, 98; unclassified, 7,306; without any specified occupations, 35,311. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 20,087; who could read but not write, 7,438; who could neither read nor write, 47,157. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 9,277; who could read but not write, 7,935; who could neither read nor write, 60,046. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 6,471; attending superior schools, 511. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 5,193; attending superior school,—81. Percentage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 47; married, 48; widowed, 5. Percentage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 41; married, 46; widowed, 13. Physicians, 15; surgeons, 14; apothecaries, 10; druggists, 2; midwives, 19; nurse-tenders, 48; coroners, 2; barristers, 4; attorneys, 13; city constables, 4; law clerk, 1; excise officers, 92; bailiffs, 32; gaol-keepers, 6; inspector of weights, 1; school-teachers, 125 males and 50 females; ushers and tutors, 75 males and 12 females; governesses, 40; dancing-masters, 2; librarian, 1; clergymen of the Establishment, 24; Roman Catholic clergymen, 62; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 24; monks, 80; nuns, 97; sextons, 3.

Antiquities.—Cromlechs occur in the liberties of Waterford; at Mount Druid, 3 miles from Waterford; at Kilmacombe hill; at Sugar-loaf hill; at Dnnhill; at Gurtreen; and in the vicinity of Stradbally. Pillar-towers occur at Ardmore and Clonagan; and a curious old tower is situated in Waterford. The chief of numerous old castles, in various states of conservation, are the castle of Lismore; the castle of Little Island; vestiges of about 20 castles and towers in Waterford; the castle of Crook; the castle of Cullen; the castle of Carrickbeg; a castle in the vicinity of Churchtown; the castle of Ballyclough; the castle of Darinlar; the castle of Foddens; the castle of Clonagan; the castle of Kilmacthomas; a castle in the vicinity of Stradbally; the castle of Dungarvan; the castles of Modelligo and Whitechurch; the castle of Kilbree; the castle of Strancally; the castle of Clough; the castle of Dnnhill; and the castles of Conagh and Castlereagh. The principal old monastic structures, whether existing or extinct, conspicuous or obscure, well-known or doubtful, were an abbey of regular canons of the order of St. Augustine at Dungarvan, alleged to have been founded in the 7th century by St. Garvan; another of the same order, at Darinis, alleged to have been founded in the 6th century by St. Molanside, and granted at the dissolution to Sir Walter

Raleigh; a third of the same order, at Mothel, alleged to have been founded in the 6th century by St. Brogan, and granted at the dissolution to Sir Walter Raleigh; a fourth of the same order, at Lismore, alleged to have been founded, in 630 by St. Carthage, and to have been made the seat of the bishopric of Lismore; a fifth of the same order, at Glasmore, alleged to have been founded in the 7th century by St. Cronan, and granted at the dissolution to Sir Walter Raleigh; a sixth of the same order, at Ardmore, alleged to have been founded in the 5th century by St. Declan, and to have been made the seat of a bishopric; a seventh of the same order, at Dyserth-Nairbre, alleged to have been founded in the 6th century by St. Maidoe of Ferns; an abbey of Victorine canons, in the parish of St. Catherine, and vicinity of Waterford, alleged to have been founded by the Osmen, endowed in 1210 by Elias Fitz-Norman, and granted at the dissolution to the Earl of Ormond; an establishment of Knights Hospitallers, at Kilbarry, founded in the 12th century, and granted at the dissolution to the Earl of Ormond; a second establishment of Knights Hospitallers, at Killure, originally belonging to the Knights Templars, and granted at the dissolution to Francis Goffen; a third establishment of Knights Hospitallers, at Crook, originally belonging to the Knights Templars, and granted at the dissolution to Sir John Davis; a fourth establishment of Knights Hospitallers, at Ringcurran or Templemichael, granted at the dissolution to Sir Walter Raleigh; a Benedictine abbey, in the parish of St. John, and vicinity of Waterford, founded in the 12th century by John, Earl of Morton, and granted at the dissolution to William Wyse; a Dominican friary, at Waterford, founded in 1235 by the citizens, and granted at the dissolution to James White; a monastery of Friars Minors, at Waterford, founded about 1240 by Sir Hugh Purcell, erected into an hospital in 1544, and afterwards granted to James Walsh; a second monastery of Friars Minors, at Carrickbeg, founded in 1336 by the first Earl of Ormond, and granted at the dissolution to the then Earl of Ormond; and an Augustinian friary, at Dungarvan, patronized in the 13th century by the Earls of Desmond, and possessed subsequent to the dissolution by the Earl of Cork.

History.—In the time of the geographer Strabo, near the middle of the second century, a people called the Menapii, whose origin and character are matter of much dispute among antiquaries, inhabited the territories which now constitute the counties of Waterford and Wexford. "The next people we meet with in this country," says Dr. Smith, "were a powerful clan, called the Desii, from whom the barony of Desies (Decies) is denominated; for they subsisted here till the time of the English invasion. The history of this clan has something singular in it. They were originally planted in Meath, and possessed a large tract of country near Tara, called Desie-Temragh. From the remains of this family, the barony of Desie (Deere), in the county of Meath, took its name. They drew their descent from Fiachadh Suidhe, eldest son to Fedlimid the lawgiver, who was supreme monarch of Ireland from the year of Christ 164 to the year 174. But Fiachadh died in the lifetime of his father, and though he left issue, yet the crown descended in the line of his younger brother, in the person of Cormac MacArt, who began his reign in the year 254. Aongus or Æneas, grandson to Fiachadh Suidhe, a prince of an high spirit, resented his exclusion, and, under pretext of some injury offered him by the reigning monarch, raised a body of forces, broke into the palace of Tarah, and not only slew Kellach, the king's son, by his father's side, but thrust out the king's eye with his spear.

This event happened in 278. King Cormac quelled the rebellion in seven successful battles, and drove Ængus, with two of his brothers, and others of the Desii adhering to him, into Munster, where, either by force of arms or concession, (for the story is told both ways,) they settled themselves and became inhabitants of that tract of country which extended from the river Suir to the sea, and from Lismore to Credan Head, comprehending, in a manner, all that territory since called the county of Waterford; and they gave it the name of Desii, in memory of their former settlements of the same name in Meath. From this time, Desie in Meath, and Desie in Munster, came to be called North and South Desie, and the latter also bore the name, in Irish, of Nan-Desie. Long after this period, Ængus MacNacragh, king of Munster, who was converted to the Christian faith by the ministry of St. Patrick, enlarged the territory of the Desii, by annexing to it the lands of Magh-femin, which extended north of the river Suir as far as Corca-Eathrach, comprehending the country about Clommel, the barony of Middlethird, and the large extended plains near Cashel, called Gowlin Vale, from which time the name of North Desii, that is, those of Meath, became antiquated. The lands comprised in this grant of King Ængus were distinguished by the name of Desii - Thunseart or North Desii, and the former territories in this county retained the name of Desii-Deisgeart or South Desii. St. Declan, one of the precursors of St. Patrick, was descended from the family of these Desii; was the first who preached to them the Christian religion, and converted numbers of them in the year 402, thirty years before St. Patrick came to Ireland on the like mission. A manuscript life of St. Declan, out of which Archbishop Usher has published some extracts, gives a catalogue of the chieftains of the Desii, not down from prince Ængus, but from Cogan, one of his brothers;—thus, Eogan, Carbery, Righ Ruadh, Conry-Bellovoir, Cuan-Cain-Brethach, Mesfore, Mosegra, Moscorb, Artoorb, Eogan II., Brian, Niath, Ludhoich, Trene, Erc, St. Declan. These were the chieftains of the Desii from the time they were driven out of Desie-Temragh to the birth of St. Declan. Libanus succeeded Erc in the chieftainry of the Desii; and because he continued an obstinate Pagan, and could by no means be prevailed upon to embrace Christianity, St. Declan persuaded the subjects of Libanus who had received baptism to forsake him, and follow himself; for that, in consideration of his descent, he had as good a right to rule them as the other; upon which the multitude followed him, were blessed by St. Patrick, and then asked St. Declan who should be their new chieftain? He gave the government to Fergall MacCormac, who was of the tribe of the Desii, and of the same line with St. Declan; and they were all pleased with the change. In other ancient writings we meet with more chieftains of the Desii, viz., Cobthaig Moeltreide, from whom St. Carthage, who died in 637, obtained the territories about Lismore, as an endowment for a cathedral there to be established; and Branfinius, son to Moeltreide, and prince of the Desii of Munster, who is said, in the Annals of the Four Masters, to have died in the year 666, from which time no other chieftain of this territory occurs till Cormac MacCulenan, who was bishop of Lismore and prince of the Desii in Munster, and died, according to the above-mentioned annals, in 918. This person must be distinguished from another of the same name and surname, who was king of Munster and archbishop of Cashel, and died ten years earlier than our Cormac. Among other lay princes who appeared in the synod of Athboy in 1167, Dunchad O'Feulain, chieftain of the Desii, was one; but whether he was

chieftain of the Desii of Munster, or those of the same tribe who remained in Meath after Angus and his faction were driven out of it as aforesaid, is uncertain. In 1169, Melaghlín O'Feolain, prince of the Desii, was taken prisoner by Earl Strongbow when the city of Waterford was stormed, but was saved from death by the mediation of Dermot Mac-Murrough, king of Leinster. In him ended the chieftainry of the Desii, and no traces of consequence remain of this territory, except in the large extended barony of Desies in this county, which was soon after established. * * Besides the territories of the Desii, we read in our ancient historians of two other small tracts, one called Coscradía, and the other Hy-Lyathain, on the south, about Ardmore, and opposite to Youghal. But as these were narrow tracts, and the inhabitants of no great figure, they were probably early swallowed up by the encroachments of their more powerful neighbours, the Desii; for we read nothing of them after the seventh century. The names of the principal inhabitants of this county in the reign of Queen Elizabeth were these, viz., the Aylwads, the Browns, O'Briens, Bracks, Bourkes, Condons, Creghs, O'Connerys, Daltons, Dobbins, Everards, Fitzgarrets or Fitzgeralds, O'Feolains, Fitz-Theobalds, Leas or Lenthams, Maddens, Manlevilles, Merryfields, Morgans, O'Maghers, MacHenricks, Nugents, Osbornes, Poers, Prendergasts, Rochfords, Sherlocks, Tobins, Walls, Walshes, Waddings, Wyases, Whites, &c."

WATERFORD,

A quondam district of peculiar civil jurisdiction, usually called the Liberties of Waterford, or the County of the City of Waterford, near the south-eastern extremity of Munster. It was bounded, on the north-west and north, by the county of Kilkenny; on the east, by the county of Kilkenny and the barony of Gualtier; and on the south and west, by the barony of Middlethird. Its length, eastward, was 4½ miles; its greatest breadth, southward, was 4 miles. But a small detached district not included in these definitions lies at East Passage, nearly 6 miles from the city. Area of the whole district, 10,050 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches,—of which 614 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches are tideway.

The County of the City.—The county of the city of Waterford was constituted by charter of 16 Elizabeth, and was defined by charter of 2 Charles I. to comprise the parish of Kilculleheen on the left bank of the Suir, all the lands of Ballinakill, Killure, Kilbarry, and Killoteran on the right bank of the Suir, and also all the water of Waterford Harbour and the river Suir, from the entrance between Rodybanke and Rindoeane up to Carrick. The territories of the county thus consist of the site of the city, and two beautiful districts mutually separated by the Suir, the larger lying around the city on the right bank of the river, and the smaller lying opposite the city on the left bank. We reserve a general view of the surface, as to its outlines and its picturesqueness, for the section on the 'Environs' of the city; and we refer to the section on the 'Minerals' of the county, for a notice of the substrata.—The county of the city contained part of the parish of Kill-St.-Nicholas, and the whole of the parishes of Kilbarry, Kilculleheen, Killoteran, St. John's-Within, St. John's-Without, St. Michael, St. Olave, St. Patrick, St. Peter, St. Stephen-Within, St. Stephen-Without, Trinity-Within, and Trinity-Without. The Act 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 108 and 100, dis-

solved the county of the city, erected the civic and central portion, to be noticed in next section, into the municipal and urban district of Waterford, and transferred the parish of Kilbarry, and parts of the parishes of Kilculleheen, St. John's-Without, Kill-St.-Nicholas, and St. Stephen-Without, containing a pop. of 3,673, to the barony of Gualtier, and the parish of Killoteran, and part of the parish of Trinity-Without, containing a pop. of 2,683, to the barony of Middlethird. Pop. of the county of the city, in 1831, 28,821. Houses 3,614. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 270; in manufactures and trade, 2,323; in other pursuits, 3,234.

The Municipal District.—The district which now constitutes the Liberties of the City of Waterford comprises a pendicle of country around the small suburb of Ferrybank on the left bank of the river, and a series of pendicles of country among the outskirts of the city on the right bank of the river; yet, in a general view, it is almost strictly urban. Its length and breadth, eastward and southward, are each about 2,000 yards; and its area is 668 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches,—of which 136 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches are tideway of the river Suir. It contains part of the parishes of Kilculleheen, St. John's-Without, St. Stephen's-Without, and Trinity-Without, and the whole of the parishes of St. John's-Within, St. Michael, St. Olave, St. Patrick, St. Peter, St. Stephen's-Within, and Trinity-Within. The first of these parishes—that of KILCULLEHEEN [which see]—is noticed in its own alphabetical place; and the others will form the subjects of successive sections of the present article. Pop. of the municipal district of the city of Waterford, in 1841, 23,216.† Males, 10,227; females, 12,989; families, 5,347. Inhabited houses, 2,978; uninhabited complete houses, 153; houses in the course of erection, 19. First-class inhabited houses, 657; second-class, 1,584; third-class, 650; fourth-class, 87. Families residing in first-class houses, 1,492; in second-class houses, 2,910; in third-class houses, 806; in fourth-class houses, 96. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,136; in manufactures and trade, 2,832; in other pursuits, 1,379. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 227; on the directing of labour, 2,886; on their own manual labour, 1,656; on means not specified, 578. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 1,051; to clothing, 845; to lodging, 1,413; to health, 42; to charity, 1; to justice, 142; to education, 33; to religion, 35; unclassified, 2,378; without any specified occupations, 770. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 297; to clothing, 978; to lodging, 37; to health, 14; to charity, 2; to justice, 3; to education, 54; to religion, 55; unclassified, 2,203; without any specified occupations, 5,870. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,288; who could read but not write, 1,156; who could neither read nor write, 2,441. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,005; who could read but not write, 2,636; who could neither read nor write, 5,010. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 777; attending superior schools, 86. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 494; attending superior schools, 111. Per-centage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 43; married, 51; widowed, 6. Per-centage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 46; married, 38; widowed, 16. For other statistics, see sections 'Occupations' and 'Statistics' of the article on the City.

Parish of St. John's-Within.—This parish lies

* This portion of the parish of Kill-St.-Nicholas comprises part of the town of Passage, and constituted the detached district of the county of the city.

† Of this total, 214 were returned as not within any parish, but as residing in vessels and boats in the port.

wholly within the municipal borough of Waterford; and is distributed among the South, the Tower, and the Custom-House wards. Length, eastward, 17 chains; extreme breadth, $12\frac{1}{2}$ chains; area, 13 acres, 33 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,146; in 1841, 3,166. Houses 326.—*St. John's-Within and St. John's*.—Without are ecclesiastically treated as jointly one parish, constituting a rectory and part of the benefice of St. Patrick's, in the dio. of Waterford. A portion of the tithes, compounded for £34 16s. 9d., is inappropriate. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 300 or 400 at one service, and about 700 at another; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Trinity. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 1,002 Churchmen, 135 Protestant dissenters, and 4,379 Roman Catholics; and 4 daily schools had on their books 91 boys and 59 girls. One of the schools was the Trinitarian Orphan School, supported by public subscription, and affording lodging and food to 27 boys and 30 girls; another was the Protestant Orphan School, supported by voluntary contributions; and a third was Newtown Boarding School, called Munster Provincial School, and supported by subscription. The workhouse of the Waterford Poor-law union is situated in St. John's parish, and has within its walls a National school.

Parish of St. John's-Without.—This parish is partly in the municipal borough of Waterford, and partly in the barony of Gualtier. Length, north-north-eastward, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the borough section, 187 acres, 2 roods, 19 perches; of the Gualtier section, 732 acres, 15 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,078; in 1841, 3,313. Houses 486. Pop. of the borough section, in 1841, 1,781. Houses 288. The borough section lies partly in South ward, and partly in Tower ward; and the Gualtier section extends from the south-eastern extremity of the city to the Suir, is traversed by the roads from the city to Cheek-Point, Passage, Dunmore, Ballymacane, and Tramore, and contains the Ursuline Convent, the Orphan House, and the residences of Suirville, John's-hill, Suirview, Newtown-lodge, and Belview.—*St. John's-Without* is ecclesiastically treated as constituting one parish with *St. John's-Within*, noticed in the preceding paragraph.

Parish of St. Michael.—This parish lies wholly in the municipal borough of Waterford, partly in the South ward and partly in the Custom-House ward, and in the southern portion of the centre of the city. Length, northward, 10 chains; extreme breadth, 7 chains; area, 5 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,167; in 1841, 1,383. Houses 124.—*St. Michael's* is a curacy, and part of the benefice of TRINITY [which see], in the dio. of Waterford. Minister's money, £36 18s. In 1831, the parishioners consisted of 126 Churchmen, 10 Protestant dissenters, and 1,081 Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 38 boys and 16 girls.

Parish of St. Olave.—This parish lies wholly in Custom-House ward, in the municipal borough of Waterford, and in the eastern portion of the city. Length, northward, $7\frac{1}{2}$ chains; extreme breadth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ chains; area, 3 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches. Pop., in 1831, 796; in 1841, 748. Houses 74.—*St. Olave's* is a curacy, and part of the benefice of TRINITY [which see], in the dio. of Waterford. Minister's money, £16 4s. 7d. The church was built about 108 years ago, by means of funds provided by the Incorporated Society, but at what precise cost is unknown. Sittings 800; attendance 500. The Presbyterian meeting-house within the benefice of Trinity is attended by about 100; the Independent meeting-house, by 250; the Quakers' meeting-house, by 300;

and the Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, by from 250 to 600. In 1834, the inhabitants of *St. Olave's* consisted of 356 Churchmen, 8 Presbyterians, 5 other Protestant dissenters, and 505 Roman Catholics; an infant school was supported by voluntary contributions, and usually attended by about 90 scholars; and a daily school for girls was also supported by voluntary contributions, and had on its books 44 girls.

Parish of St. Patrick.—This parish lies wholly within the municipal borough of Waterford, in the north-western portion of the city, and partly in Custom-House ward, but chiefly in Centre ward. Length, northward, 10½ chains; extreme breadth, 10½ chains; area, 8 acres, 3 roods, 22 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,549; in 1841, 2,103. Houses 234.—*St. Patrick's* is a rectory, in the dio. of Waterford. The rectories of St. Patrick, St. Peter, St. Stephen, and St. John, constitute the benefice of St. Patrick, and the corps of the archdeaconry of Waterford. Length, north-north-westward, 61 chains; extreme breadth, 58 chains. Pop., in 1831, 10,297. Gross income, £384 12s. 10d.; nett, £293 5s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church is an old building, of unknown date, but in good repair. Sittings 530; attendance not reported. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 300 to 400 at one service, and 700 at another. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 102 Churchmen, 34 Presbyterians, and 2,459 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 1,597 Churchmen, 36 Presbyterians, 147 other Protestant dissenters, and 8,918 Roman Catholics; 4 daily schools in the parish—each of two of which was salaried with £10 a-year from the National Board—had on their books 177 boys and 115 girls; and 16 daily schools in the union had on their books 490 boys and 326 girls.

Parish of St. Peter.—This parish lies wholly within the municipal borough of Waterford, in the Custom-house ward, and in the eastern portion of the central district of the city. Length, northward, 6 chains; extreme breadth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ chains; area, 3 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 922; in 1841, 781. Houses 61.—*St. Peter's* is a rectory, and part of the benefice of *St. Patrick's*, in the dio. of Waterford. The Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of 200. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 349 Churchmen, 2 Presbyterians, 3 other Protestant dissenters, and 561 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 500 scholars; and 3 daily schools had on their books 98 boys and 129 girls. One of the daily schools was supported chiefly by subscriptions from the dean, the archdeacon, the clergy, and other parties; and another was the Female Blue-coat school, supported by an annual payment out of a bequest of £900 vested in the corporation of the city, and affording food, education, and apprentice-fees to 30 girls.

Parish of St. Stephen's-Within.—This parish lies wholly within the municipal borough of Waterford, in the South ward, and in the south-western portion of the city. Length, northward, 10½ chains; extreme breadth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ chains; area, 5 acres, 33 perches. The population of 1831 is given jointly with that of *St. Stephen's-Without*; and is returned, for the two parishes, at 1,702 by the Census, and 1,656 by the Ecclesiastical Authorities. Pop., in 1841, 1,073. Houses 108.—*St. Stephen's-Within and St. Stephen's-Without* are ecclesiastically treated as one parish, constituting a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Patrick, in the dio. of Waterford. The Baptist meeting-house has an attendance of from 20 to 30. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 144 Churchmen, 6 Protestant dissenters, and 1,519 Ro-

man Catholics; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £50 a-year from the corporation—had on their books 124 boys and 23 girls.

Parish of St. Stephen's-Without.—This parish lies partly at the south-western extremity of the municipal borough of Waterford, and partly within the barony of Gualtier. Length, northward, 28 chains; extreme breadth, 14 chains. Area of the Borough section, 17 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches; of the Gualtier section, 12 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches. Pop., in 1841, of the Borough section, 361; of the Gualtier section, 116. Houses in the Borough section, 54; in the Gualtier section, 27.—St. Stephen's-Without is ecclesiastically treated as forming one parish with St. Stephen's-Within, noticed in the preceding paragraph.

Parish of Trinity-Within.—This parish lies wholly in the municipal borough of Waterford, in Custom-house ward, and in the north-eastern portion of the city; and it extends some distance along the Suir, and is deeply intersected from the south by the parish of St. Olave. Length, eastward, 21 chains; extreme breadth, 12 chains; area, 14 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,895; in 1841, 1,401. Houses 174.—Trinity-Within and Trinity-Without are ecclesiastically treated as one parish, constituting a curacy, and part of the benefice of TRINITY [which see], in the dioc. of Waterford. Pop., in 1831, 13,485. Minister's money, £365 15s. 9d. The parochial church is the cathedral of the diocese; it was built about the year 1771, at a cost now unknown, out of funds provided by subscription, parochial assessments, and a donation from the impropriate tithes of Cahir parish, which were bequeathed for the repair, &c. of churches in the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore; and, having become materially damaged in 1815 by an accidental fire, it was repaired at the cost of £2,307 13s. 10½d., of which £1,846 3s. 1d. was a grant from the late Board of First Fruits, and £461 10s. 9½d. was a donation from the tithes of Cahir parish. Sittings 1,500; attendance, from 600 to 800. The Roman Catholic chapel of Trinity-Within has an attendance in summer of from 16,000 to 17,000 at eight services in the course of the day, and from 3,000 to 3,500 at evening service; and it is under the care of 14 clergymen, two of whom officiate also in the chapel of St. John's, and four in private chapels. There are also two Roman Catholic chapels in Trinity-Without; and the Protestant dissenting meeting-houses within the benefice, are noticed in the section on the parish of St. Olave. In 1831, the inhabitants of Trinity-Within and Trinity-Without consisted of 1,557 Churchmen, 8 Presbyterians, 210 other Protestant dissenters, and 11,701 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school, held in the schoolhouse of the National school, was usually attended by about 450 scholars; and 13 daily schools—one of which was salaried with an unreported sum from the National Board, and one partially supported by voluntary contribution—had on their books 813 boys and 152 girls.

Parish of Trinity-Without.—This parish lies partly in the municipal borough of Waterford, and partly in the barony of Middlethird. Length, north-north-eastward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1½. Area of the Borough section, 171 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches,—of which 35 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches, lie detached; of the Middlethird section, 806 acres, 23 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 10,770; in 1841, 11,505. Houses 1,777. Pop. of the Borough section, in 1841, 9,484. Houses 1,413. The detached district of the Borough section is not included in our statement of the length and breadth of the entire parish; it is situated in the extreme east of the city, partly in Custom-house ward, but chiefly

in Tower ward; and it is washed, over a distance of 8 chains on the north, by the Suir. The main body of the Borough section is contiguous with the Middlethird section; and lies in the north-west of the city, partly in South ward, partly in Centre ward, and partly in West ward. The Middlethird section extends along the Suir, contains the residences of Rockview, Prospect-lodge, Summerland, and Rosamore, and is traversed by the roads from Waterford to Killoteran, Portlaw, Kilmacthomas, Kill, Bonmahon, and Annewstown.—Trinity-Without is ecclesiastically treated as constituting one parish with Trinity-Within; noticed in the preceding paragraph.

WATERFORD,

A post and market town, a sea-port, a borough, a city, and the capital of the county of Waterford, near the south-east extremity of co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the river Suir, 6 miles north-north-east of Tramore, 6 west-north-west of Passage, 9 north-west by north of Dummore, 11 south-south-west of New Ross, 12 east-north-east of Kilmacthomas, 12½ south-east by east of Carrick-on-Suir, 13½ south by east of Knocktopher, 17 south of Thomastown, 22 north-east by east of Dungarvan, 23 east-south-east of Clonmel, 23½ south by east of Kilkenny, 30½ west-south-west of Wexford, 41 north-east by east of Youghal, 64½ east-north-east of Cork, and 75½ south-south-west of Dublin.

Enviours.—“The entrance to Waterford,” from the north, says Mr. Inglis, “is extremely imposing: the river Suir is crossed by a very long wooden bridge; and the first part of the town one enters is the quay, which, whether in its extent, or in the breadth of the river, or in the beauty of the opposite banks, is unquestionably one of the finest quays I recollect to have seen. At full tide the views are indeed beautiful. The quay is little less than a mile in length; and the river is not much less than ½ of a mile wide. The opposite banks gently slope into green hills, well clothed with wood, and adorned with villas; and the church, called Christendom church, with its fine surrounding trees standing close to the water, adds greatly to the beauty of the prospect. The quay of Waterford reminded me of the Soane at Lyons.” “There is nothing in Ireland,” says Mr. Fraser, “to compare with the quay of Waterford. It is a mile in length, and generally about 900 feet in breadth, with sufficient depth of water to allow vessels of 800 tons burden to discharge their cargoes. Parallel to the quay is the wide street which takes its name, and in which the principal commercial business of the city is carried on. On the northern side of the river, the suburb of Ferrybank, in which are the principal ship-building yards, extends for a considerable distance; and the bank, which rises to a considerable elevation behind this suburb, is adorned with handsome villas and other accompanying plantations. All these, as seen from the bridge—the river, the shipping, the old town on the one hand, and the highly adorned banks on the other—constitute a scene of no ordinary description. Above the bridge, the quay has also been built for a considerable distance along the base of the hills, which rise boldly from the water's edge, and the ample river, which is navigable to Clonmel—a distance by water of about 34 miles—is seen winding between the softly-rounded headlands. To obtain a general view of Waterford, the river, and the adjacent country, let the traveller ascend the hill which rises abruptly to a considerable height on the north side of the river, and above the suburbs of Ferrybank. From various parts of the

ridge, the city, with its steeple and towers, is seen, rising along the heights in all that picturesque irregularity for which the older towns are remarkable—the quay and the bridge are presented in their most pictorial points of view—the windings of the Suir for a considerable distance, above and below the town, can be traced—as also a great extent of the rich plain through which it flows; and a long range of country lying to the west, and terminated by Slievenaman and the mountains of Cummeragh, is subjected to the view. From the right bank of the river above the town, which also rises abruptly from the water's edge, and likewise attains to a considerable elevation, extensive views are also obtained of the upper reaches of the Suir, of those parts of the counties of Kilkenny and Waterford lying along, and, generally, of that part of the rich valley of the Suir, and of the hills which limit it." The immediate banks of the river, to the mean breadth of about a mile, and along a considerable distance eastward from both Ferrybank and the city, are singularly brilliant in their combinations of beautiful natural features with lusciously rich artificial decoration, and with the most thrilling views of great stretches of the river and of the surrounding country. "The various windings of the river," remarks the Rev. R. H. Ryland, "open new scenes as you advance: from one point, Waterford appears as if rising out of the river; as you proceed, the towers and steeples of the city are almost concealed by the green and gently sloping hills. The view from the hill of Faithleg is magnificent. In the direction of Waterford, the Suir is descending its winding channel, deeply sunk between cultivated hills; at a little distance from the town, the river, dividing into a double stream, encloses the Little Island, and uniting again, proceeds to receive its tributary waters; further on, as if stretched out immediately beneath, may be seen the confluence of the rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow, which here unite their waters with a fulness and rapidity that might be taken for the violence of the ocean; the breadth at this place is nearly three miles. To the north, the background is terminated by Mount Leinster: Tory-hill, Slieve-hielta, and the Wexford mountains, complete the outline, until the view is bounded by the ocean towards the south." The drives toward the two favourite watering-places of Tramore and Dunmore lead almost immediately out to an uninteresting country, and disclose no scene or feature worth a tourist's notice; and even the drive westward, in the direction of the Marquis of Waterford's superb and extensive demesne of Curraghmore, though eventually enlivening and diversified, is prevailingly dull in the vicinity of the town. The principal of the numerous residences on the north bank of the river, and within about 3 miles of the city, are Greenville-park, Greenville-house, Bishop's-hall, Ballincarra-house, Fraser's-hall, Snow-hill-house, Glass-house, Belview-house, Snowhaven-house, Springfield-house, Larkfield-house, Killaspy-house, Dunkitt-house, Mullanbro-house, Sion-hill-house, Rockshire-house, Riverview, Mount-Misery-lodge, Newrath-house, Rockingham-house, Laurel-hill-house, Belmont-house, Abbey-house, Rockland-house, Rathcullihen-house, Christendom-house, Annemount-house, Mountain view, and Newtown-house; and the principal on the south bank of the river, without about 3 miles of the city, are Glenville, Moy-park, Belvidere-lodge, Newtown-house, John's-hill-house, Bellmount-house, Ballinakill-house, Grandstown, Mount-Pleasant, Faithleg-house, Springhill, Woodland-house, Ballycanvan-house, Blenheim-house, Ballygunnor-castle, Ballinamena-house, Williamstown-house, Evergreen-cottage, Pastime-Knock-house, Roanmore, Summerland,

Rockview, Prospect-lodge, Oldcourt, Killoran, and Knock-house. "Taking a circle of 10 or 12 miles round Waterford," says Mr. Inglis, "the large properties are not so much overlaid as the smaller. The estates of the Waterford, the Duncannon, and the Devonshire families are not understood to be rack-rented; and are all under good management. The property in the worst condition is that of Mr. Lane Fox, who grants no leases, and whose tenantry are mostly in arrear. While at Waterford, I made frequent excursions into the surrounding country; and sufficiently verified the fact, that the smaller properties were very much overlaid. I found £5, £4 10s. and even £7 per acre paid for small farms; and in all these cases, potatoes formed the sole diet of the farmer, with occasionally the backbone of a pig. There is no possibility of living and paying such rents as I have mentioned. Many acknowledged that their arrears never could be paid; and that they had taken the land at such rents, merely as a refuge against starvation. This is universally the case where land is let by competition. Men who are unable to turn to any business but agriculture, will agree to pay any rent so long as want of employment prevails to so enormous an extent."

Interior of the Town.—A rivulet called St. John's Pill, runs in a serpentine course along the east side of the city to the Suir; but it cuts off only small outskirts of the streets, and, in its boldest and longest sweep, passes completely away from the edified portion of the town. The river Suir, while passing the town, has a breadth of from 230 to 350 yards; and it pursues an east-south-easterly direction to the termination of the street called the Mall, and then slowly curves to the commencement of a south-easterly direction at the mouth of St. John's Pill. The northern facade and chief thoroughfare of the city, which assumes the name of the Quay, and which has already been noticed as presenting so picturesque and noble an appearance to all points of observation on the north side of the river, measures almost to a yard one statute mile in length; but over the 320 yards of its extent above the bridge, it consists of a series of buildings pressing down to the water's edge, and bisected by three or four narrow lanes,—over the 260 yards of its extent, from the termination of the Mall to the mouth of St. John's Pill, it consists of a comparatively narrow terrace or one-sided street,—and only over the intermediate 1,180 yards of its extent, from the bridge to the Mall, does it consist of the broad esplanade, and the imposing line of public edifices, ancient structures, spacious shops, and respectable dwellings which give so powerful a character to all the river-views of the city. "Between the houses and the river, there is a flag-way for foot-passengers, and a road for carriages, the whole length of the quay. The part immediately adjoining the river is divided off from the road, and forms a delightful promenade. The carriage-way is now, and has been for many years, formed on what is called the M'Adam principle. For the advantages of this noble quay, we are indebted in a great measure to David Lewis, Esq., in whose mayoralty, in the year 1705, the quay was greatly enlarged, by throwing down the town walls. He also threw down Baron-strand-gate; filled the great ditch which then joined that gate and the town wall; and made a communication between the old quay and the new. The present quay, and several of the fine buildings on it, including the Exchange, were commenced in his time."—The Mall extends 300 yards south-westward from the Quay, and is the most spacious street in the interior of the city; Beresford-street extends 320 yards south-westward, in continuation of the Mall, and is a spacious, straight,

and good street; and another street less spacious and less considerable than Beresford-street, extends 400 yards south-south-westward from the end of that street to the vicinity of the municipal boundaries. A crooked line of thoroughfare, called over its northern half Henrietta-street, and over its southern half Colebeck-street, goes off from the Quay at a point 230 yards above the lower end of the Mall, extends 200 yards southward to the junction of the Mall and Beresford-street, and is continued by a narrow but straight street, 200 yards south-south-eastward, to the vicinity of one of the bridges across St. John's Pill; and this line of thoroughfare is remarkable chiefly for having on its east side the small open area containing the cathedral of Waterford. A principal line of thoroughfare, bearing in successive portions the names of Barron-strand-street, Broad-street, Michael-street, and John-street, goes off from the Quay at a point 290 yards above the north end of Henrietta-street, and extends 560 yards southward to the south-west end of Beresford-street, and thence 120 yards in the direction of south-east by east to St. John's bridge across John's Pill, whence it is continued beyond the line of the compact portion of the city, by a street of about 320 yards in extent along the road to Johnstown. Patrick-street goes off from the west side of Broad-street at a point 260 yards south of the Quay, and extends 250 yards westward to an irregular, open area, called Ballybricken-Green; the county buildings occupy a comparatively large space on the north side, partly of Patrick-street and partly of Ballybricken-Green; this 'Green' extends 280 yards westward with a gradually increasing width of from about 40 to about 120 yards; Morgan-street goes off from the north-west corner of Ballybricken-Green, about 300 yards to the west-north-west, and is thence continued about 320 yards in the same direction by a street called Gallows-road; and another street of three successive stretches, goes off from the south-west corner of Ballybricken-Green, and extends about 750 yards in the direction of west by south,—the latter half of this street, as well as the whole of Gallows-road, straggling away beyond the municipal boundaries, and only a small part of its east end being within the limits of the compact portion of the city. A principal line of thoroughfare, called in the north part Hanover-street, and in the south part Henry-street, goes off from the Quay at a point 280 yards above the north end of Barron-strand-street, and extends 200 yards to the south-south-west; and thence it is continued about 130 yards southward by Gaol-street, past the west side of the county buildings, to Ballybricken-Green. Some other principal or at least comparatively important lines of thoroughfare might be named; but, in general, the streets in the interior of the city additional to those we have noticed, are exceedingly numerous, orientally contracted, singularly disagreeable, and, in many instances, scarcely worthy to be designated mere lanes or alleys. A sinuous and but partially edified line of thoroughfare along the south-western portion of the outskirts of the city, is called successively the Military-road, Morrison's-road, and Barrack-street; and a proposed continuation of it along the south and south-east, away to the extremity of the south-eastern suburbs, bears in its successive portions, the names of Manor-hill, College-street, Bath-street, and Poleberry-street. The compact portion of the city is nearly limited within a line of a statute mile in length drawn along the Quay, a line of 780 yards in length drawn south-westward from the mouth of St. John's Pill, to a point a little above John's-bridge, a line 800 yards in length drawn west-north-westward from the end of

the preceding line to a point 100 yards west of the south-west corner of Ballybricken-Green, and a line 750 yards in length drawn from the end of the preceding to the Suir at the upper extremity of the Quay.—The principal streets in the vicinity of the Quay and the Mall, and particularly the Quay and the Mall themselves, at once present the most modern appearance, possess the best houses, and are the scene of the chief trade and the principal attractions of the city. The older streets, whether intermixed with the airier ones toward the north, or huddled into groups and masses by themselves in the centre and the south, are in general very irregular, and not a little squalid. Yet the public markets are situated in the higher and older parts of the city, and form the centre of no inconsiderable a scene of retail trade; and several of the public buildings—as the artillery barrack, the infantry barrack, the Poor-law workhouse, the leper hospital, and one or two of the convents—are beautifully situated on the higher grounds at the western and southern outskirts of the city, and powerfully assist to relieve those districts from appearances of repulsiveness and poverty.

Military Works.—The original city or walled town of Waterford, stood within a triangular space, having strong castles at the angles. One of these castles, alleged to be the oldest structure of its class, is still standing; it bears the name of Reginald's Tower, from the name of its founder, but is called in some ancient documents Dundory, Reynold's Tower, and the Ring Tower; it is a circular structure, perfectly plain in appearance, and in good preservation; it has served the purposes of successively a fortification, a prison, a royal mint, a depository of public stores, and a municipal watch-house; and, in 1003, it was built by Reginald the Dane,—in 1171, held as a fortress by Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke,—in 1463, made a mint-house of Edward III.,—and in 1819, restored in its original form, and appropriated to the police establishment of the city. Another of the castles, which bore the name of St. Martin's, and stood at the western angle of the city walls, is partly preserved in consolidation with a private dwelling-house which has long been designated the Castle. The third of the castles, which bore the name of Tergesius's castle, and stood near the end of Barron-strand-street, has long been so completely erased that its precise site is now unknown. Other castles and towers, to the supposed number of at least twenty, stood either at the gates to protect the entrances to the city, or in other situations to perpetuate the names of private families or persons; but many of these have, in all respects, become not only extinct, but completely forgotten. Two castles stood in Peter's-street, and were named after their founders, Tor and Magnus, sons of Tergesius. Arundel's castle stood in the square now called Arundel's; and beside it stood a Jesuits' college, some vestiges of which survived long after the castle became utterly extinct. Several Danish semilunar towers stood not very long ago on the city walls; but the one called the Ranparts was the only one remaining in 1824. The old gate of St. John's was also Danish. A castle which bore the name of Colbeck, stood at the entrance into the churchyard of the cathedral from what is now called Colbeck-street; and the gate connected with this castle served as a private way to the cathedral and to the bishop's residence, and, in consequence of its vicinity to the abbey of St. Catherine, was sometimes called St. Catherine's gate.

Monasteries.—The abbey or priory of St. Catherine stood in the south-east of the city, adjacent to Lumbard's marsh, on ground which appears to have

been an island; and though a large portion of the building was not very long ago in existence, most of this was destroyed to open a way to a new bridge over John's Pill, and all that remained in 1824 were a vaulted room and a small part of the foundation. This monastic establishment belonged to Augustinian canons of the congregation of St. Victor; it is alleged to have been built by Osmán, previous to the year 1000; it was endowed, in 1210, by Elias Fitz-Norman; and, at the general dissolution, it was, with its extensive and valuable estates, together with its tithes and its advowsons, granted, for a term of 21 years, to Elizabeth Butler or Sherlock.—The priory of St. John the Evangelist was occupied by Benedictine monks, and stood somewhere in the suburbs, but on what precise site is now unknown. This establishment was founded in 1185 by John, Earl of Morton, afterwards King John; it was constituted by its founder a cell to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul in Bath; it received many grants and charters from the English monarchs, and, toward the close of the 15th century, was in possession of vast estates; it was not suppressed at the general dissolution of monasteries, but survived till the 19th year of Queen Elizabeth; it retained, towards the close of its existence, one regular monk, with three brethren and four sisters, commonly called the Brethren and Sisters of St. Leonard; and, with its lands of Krydaue, Ballymabin, and Lyssent, its rectories of Rathmoylan and Killea, and its advowsons and presentations of the vicarages and the tithes of Kilcock, Ballygarrou, Ballytruckle, and Lumbard's-land, together with various other possessions, it was eventually granted, at the annual rent of a knight's fee, to William Wyse, Esq., and his heirs-male.—The Dominican friary, called the Friary of St. Saviour, stood adjacent to Arundel's-castle, and was of great architectural extent and much monastic celebrity. At the date of its suppression in 1541, it possessed within its precincts a church, a chancel and belfry, a Lady's chapel, a cemetery, a close, a dormitory, a chapter-house, a library and hall, a kitchen, a store and bakehouse, a little hall, a doctor's hall, a baron's hall, two other chambers, eight cellars, and three small gardens. But "nothing now remains," said the Rev. R. H. Ryland in 1824, "except the chancel and the belfry. The former is only in part preserved; the entrance is through an arched doorway, highly ornamented with cut stone rope mouldings, over which is a spacious window. The interior apartments, two in number, are low and gloomy, each having a vaulted roof, formed by groined arches, terminating in acute angles. The bases of the arches spring from large unornamented stones, which project from the wall. The belfry is a lofty square tower, having a flight of steps within the many walls leading to the summit, where four bells were formerly suspended. The view from this place is commanding, and gives a good idea of the ancient portion of the town." This establishment was founded, in 1226, by the citizens of Waterford; it received a portion of an annual allowance granted to the Dominican friars in all the principal towns; it acquired sanction and an endowment from Henry IV.; and, at the general dissolution, it was granted, *in capite*, for ever, at the annual rent of 4s. Irish, to James White.—The Franciscan friary was founded in 1240 by Sir Hugh Purcell; it was endowed by Henry III. with £20 sterling a-year, for the purchase of tunics to its own inmates, and to those of the Franciscan friaries of Dublin, Cork, Kilkenny, and Athlone; it was variously encouraged and endowed also by succeeding monarchs, particularly by Edward I.; and, at the general dissolution, it was found to possess within its precincts a church and steeple, a cemetery, a hall,

six chambers, a kitchen, two stables, a bakehouse, and four cellars. The church and steeple continued, till quite a modern period, to be used as a French church; and over the cemetery was erected the pile called the Holy Ghost Hospital. "The exterior of this building," says the Rev. R. H. Ryland, respecting the extant portion of the old monastic pile as it stood in 1824, "is disfigured by a shabby modern front, built against the ancient wall, which entirely destroys the antique appearance, and gives the idea of a wretched dwelling-house. On passing a ruinous gateway, the ancient entrance appears,—a low Gothic archway, of cut stone, without any particular ornament. Within appears the church, built in the shape of a cross, and having over the intersection a lofty square tower, raised upon beautifully-turned groined arches; the ogives of the arches, which are accurately cut and highly ornamented, spring from projecting stones at about 20 feet from the ground, and unite together in the crown of the arch, at very acute angles. Near the entrance is the body of the church; beyond the tower is the chancel; the transepts were appropriated to apartments for the officiating priests. The chancel, for some time used as the French church, is now unroofed. The eastern window, neatly ornamented with carved stone moulding, is composed of three Gothic openings; underneath was the high altar. The body of the church,—anciently a spacious building, the roof supported by transverse arches of hewn stone, and terminated by a magnificent Gothic arch, over which the tower or steeple was built,—is now deprived of all its beauty by the clumsy contrivance of comparatively modern architects, who have thrown a floor across the entire building, at about 14 or 15 feet above the ground, by which the upper part of the church and cemetery are cut off and converted into apartments for the use of the poor of the Holy Ghost Hospital. The antiquary and the gravedigger will now alone venture into this gloomy place; where, however, there are some monuments which deserve examination." The modern monastic institutions within the city are a Dominican friary, a Franciscan friary, a convent of the Sisters of Charity, an Ursuline convent, a Presentation convent, and an establishment of the Brothers of the Christian Schools; and the latter three of these make a very prominent figure in the education of the children of Roman Catholics.—See subsequent section headed 'Public Schools.'

The Cathedral.—The old cathedral of Waterford, or that which was in use previous to the erection of the present comparatively modern pile, consisted of a confused mass of buildings heaped, at various periods, and without any regard to either symmetry or consistency, around an original or comparatively ancient nucleus. "The church consisted of a large nave, 45 feet long and 66 feet in breadth, the choir, 66 feet long, and two lateral isles. The roof was supported by large Gothic columns and arches. Besides this, which was the original building, there was at the back of the altar Trinity parish-church; on the side of the church was the vestry or chapel of St. Nicholas. On the south side of the nave was the bishop's consistory court, or St. Saviour's chapel, and, on the north side, a chapel twenty-two feet square, was erected in the year 1482, by James Rice, a citizen of Waterford, and was dedicated to St. James the elder, and the virgin St. Catherine. In the manuscript papers of the cathedral, this chapel is called St. James's, but it was more generally named Rice's chapel." The oldest part of this cathedral was built, in 1096, by the Osméens, on their conversion from paganism; about the year 1200, it was endowed by King John, and is supposed to have acquired its first dean; in 1210, the possessions of its

dean and canons were confirmed by Pope Innocent III.; in 1551, on the introduction of the doctrines of the Reformation, its altars were thrown down; during the rebellion of 1641, its moveable property and its estates were entirely plundered; in the wars of the revolution, grave-stones and altars, the brazen ornaments of the tombs, the great standing pelican to support the Bible, two great standing candlesticks above the height of man's stature, various gold and silver gilt vessels, and the great brazen font which was ascended by three stairs, or gradations of massive brass, were carried away; and, in 1773, the dean and chapter pronounced the whole pile so much decayed as to be unsafe for the purposes of public worship, and resolved that it should be taken down, and replaced by a new edifice. The demolition of the old edifice was effected with difficulty; it is supposed to have had no such plea of necessity as the dean and chapter urged; and has been regarded by many persons, down to the present times, as a matter of great regret.—The present cathedral was, in a great degree, constructed out of the materials of the old; it presents no resemblance to its predecessor, but exhibits the light and vivid beauties of modern architecture in lieu of the gloomy aisles, the Gothic arches, and the pointed windows of the old; "it is a light and beautiful building, entirely in the modern style; the aisles are divided by a double row of columns, which support the galleries on each side; the length of the body of the church is 90 feet, the height 40,—total length, 170 feet,—breadth, 58 feet; a portion of the western extremity of the building is appropriated to the grand entrance, on each side of which are the vestry and the consistorial court; over these are apartments for a library, and from this part of the building rises a steeple of considerable elevation, neatly formed and decorated, but extremely faulty in its proportions; between the western end and the body of the church, is a lofty and spacious porch, in which are preserved some of the monuments of the old cathedral." In 1815, an accidental fire broke out in the organ-loft, and destroyed the beautiful ceiling of the church, much of the wood work, and the whole of a magnificent organ which, only 35 years before, had cost £1,200; and had not the weather been calm, and the hour favourable for exertion, the fire would have reduced the entire pile to ruin. Between Oct. 1815 and May 1818, the cathedral was restored to its original beauty.

Other Ecclesiastical Edifices.—The church of St. Olave stands in the immediate vicinity of the cathedral, and probably was designed to be subservient to it as a parish-church. The original edifice was of remote but now unknown date, and is said to have become ruinous at the commencement of last century; and the present pile was almost an entirely new building, erected shortly after that date at the private expense of the bishop. This church exhibits no very noticeable feature; yet contains a pulpit and an episcopal throne of very fine black oak, handsomely and chastely carved.—The church of St. Patrick stands on elevated ground to the west of the city; it is a plain building, with a single roof unsupported by pillars; and though more modern in appearance than the church of St. Olave, it is known to have existed at the commencement of the 17th century.—The French church, as already noticed in a previous paragraph, was part of the ancient Franciscan monastery; it was granted by government, and endowed with an annual stipend of £60, in the early part of last century, for the use of the French Protestants who were driven to this country by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, but, in consequence of the naturalization of the immigrants, and

the gradual melting-away of the congregation, the church ceased to be required, and its endowment was withdrawn.—The church of St. Thomas stood on St. Thomas's-hill, and is supposed to have been erected by King Henry II. or his son John, as a testimony of regret for the murder of Thomas-a-Beckett; and part of its entrance, which has survived the general ruin, shows it to have been a beautiful specimen of Saxon architecture.—All the other parish-churches of the city have completely disappeared.—The Presbyterian, Independent, Baptist, Quaker, and Methodist meeting-houses do not present any remarkable feature.

The largest of the Roman Catholic chapels of Waterford, and that which serves as the cathedral of the diocese, stands in Barron-strand-street, is capable of accommodating 11,000 persons, and is said to be one of the largest buildings in Ireland. It was erected, though not completed, in 1793, at the cost of £20,000, most of which was raised in collections of halfpence at the door. It displays a beautiful architectural front of hewn stone, in the Ionic order, but long stood with only a few of the columns of its designed magnificent portico; its interior remarkably combines lightness, simplicity, and grandeur; its vast roof is supported by Corinthian columns; and its furnishings comprise a multitude of objects, both costly in material, and opulent in decoration.—The Roman Catholics of the city, soon after being dispossessed of the old cathedral at the Reformation, were permitted to meet in an old building opposite the present great cathedral-chapel. "In 1683, they petitioned the corporation, setting forth their great want of accommodation, and praying that they might be allowed to build a large chapel at the back of the houses in Bailly's-lane, which was an obscure passage, not much frequented by the inhabitants; by way of strengthening their application, they promised, that if permitted to erect a suitable building, it should be hid from the view of the corporation so as not to be offensive to them. Their request being complied with, they built the late great chapel, the entrance to which was from Bailly's-lane. In 1790, the Roman Catholics applied a second time to the corporation, who very liberally bestowed on them all the ground in front of Barron-strand-street, from Bailly's-lane to Mr. Charles Clarke's house, for 999 years, at the yearly rent of 2s. 6d. The old chapel, which had stood nearly one hundred years, was then taken down, and the new one commenced."—The Roman Catholic chapel at Ballybricken can accommodate about 3,000 persons; but the other Roman Catholic chapels are comparatively very small.

Charitable Institutions.—The Holy Ghost Hospital assists 38 poor females resident within its walls, and 12 resident without, affords an allowance of £12 a-year to a clergyman who acts as overseer, and had an annual income, in 1833, of £311 3s. 10½d. Irish. Henry Walsh purchased the house and property of the old Franciscan monastery, and gave them over as an endowment to this charity; and the hospital was instituted in 1546, and placed under the care of an incorporation of a master, brethren, and poor inmates. The exterior of the edifice presents a shabby, modern front, built against the ancient monastery; the apartments are situated over the old cemetery, and are reached by two flights of steep stone stairs from the two sides of the entrance; the one wing contains a long narrow room lighted from above, and having beds partitioned off the sides, an inner chamber raised a few feet above the preceding, and two curious Gothic arches which give to the place a singular appearance; and the other wing consists of one long room, also partitioned off with beds, and a small chapel, at the further end, in which Roman

Catholic religious service is regularly performed in compliance with the directions of the founder. The property of this hospital is in the hands of 19 leaseholders; and the management of its affairs is now intrusted to the master, who is appointed by the corporation of the city, and is controlled to a certain extent by their advice.—A House of Industry was erected in 1779, at an expense of £1,500; it was designed for the relief of the poor, and for punishing vagabonds and able-bodied beggars; it admitted deserted children, vagrants, prostitutes, lunatics, or idiots, and infirm poor, nearly in the proportions of respectively 1, 11, 10, 40, and 100; and it was placed under the management of the mayors, sheriffs, recorder, and other justices of the county of the city, the bishop of the diocese, the representatives of the county in parliament, the county justices, and persons contributing a donation of £20, or annual subscription of £3, to the funds.—A workhouse has been erected under the Poor-law act, on the high grounds of the city's southern outskirts; but it will be more suitably noticed in the section on the Poor-law union of Waterford.—A fever hospital was erected in Waterford in 1799, and was the first institution of its class in Ireland, and the second in the empire; the original building was a small house on St. John's Hill; when the funds increased, the present edifice, capable of accommodating 200 patients, was erected on the site of the old; during the prevalence of fever in 1816 and 1817, so many as 500 patients were frequently packed simultaneously within its walls; the institution is admirably conducted, and possesses every appliance which the ingenuity of man can devise for promoting the comfort and recovery of patients; it is placed under the management of the mayor, sheriffs, recorder, and justices of the city; it serves nominally for the city and for the county at large, but really receives few patients from the western half of the county; and, in 1839-40, it received £87 17s. 8d., expended £673 8s., and admitted 493 patients.—The Leper Hospital, now and for a long period past, practically serving as the county infirmary of Waterford, was founded and endowed in the early part of the 13th century, for lepers, by King John; a particular ward of it, set apart for incurable lepers, was subsequently founded and endowed by the Le Poer or Waterford family; it received, in particular from King John, an endowment of the lands of Leperstown, in the barony of Gualtier, the lands of Poleberry without St. John's gate, and various property in the parish of St. Stephen's; in the middle of the last century, the corporation of the city, alleging that the funds were designed only for lepers, and that no lepers any longer existed, shut up the house; a legal decree was eventually obtained requiring the corporation to employ the funds in relieving the sick and maimed poor; during some time, an annual allowance was made for the relief of 50 indigent persons, but afterwards an infirmary was established for the reception of the sick and the maimed, and finally the present magnificent, commodious, and useful hospital was erected in the suburbs. "This," says the official report of 1841, "is a noble institution, capable of containing 180 beds. Its funds are altogether derived from estates which are vested in trustees elected by the corporation of Waterford. The annual rental is about £1,000. This sum is at present nearly all expended in the support of such patients as are usually admitted into infirmaries. The management is in a master who receives no salary. The hospital is intended for the benefit of fit objects residing in the city or liberties of Waterford. Severe casualties are always admitted by the surgeons; all other cases on the order of the master, to whom a petition

is sent, signed by any two respectable householders, stating that the patient resides in the city; to this a medical certificate must be annexed. All thus admitted are free of expense, but the master admits at his discretion patients from any part of the county of Waterford, or strangers, on being guaranteed a payment of 1s. 2d. per day, whilst each remains in the house. The number so accommodated is very limited. In the year 1840, 515 patients were received; of these, 498 were residents of the city and liberties; only 17 were admitted on payment."—The district lunatic asylum in Waterford serves only for Waterford city and county; it was originally built for the accommodation of 100 patients, and was afterwards enlarged for the additional accommodation of 23; it cost, during the year 1843, £2,108 8s. 2d.; it contained, on Jan. 1, 1843, 52 male patients and 63 female patients, and admitted, during 1843, 28 male patients and 21 female patients,—of whom, previous to Jan. 1, 1844, 17 males and 18 females were dismissed cured, 1 male was dismissed incurable, 7 males and 2 females died; and it contained, on Jan. 1, 1844, 65 male and 54 female patients,—of whom 16 males and 10 females were idiots, 1 male was epileptic, 36 males and 23 females suffered under curable mania, and 12 males and 21 females suffered under incurable mania.—The Lying-in Charity was instituted for the relief of poor women at their own houses, and for supplying them with medicine, medical advice, and such articles as their peculiar situation might require; but, during several years preceding 1824, its funds were inadequate for the relief of one-fourth of the persons who applied for assistance.—The Fanning Institution was established in 1843, for the protection and maintenance of industrious inhabitants, who, in consequence of infirmities in body or disappointments in trade, are rendered unable to support themselves.—The Stranger's Friend Society was established upwards of 20 years ago, to relieve persons labouring under temporary distress, and to advance money to carry them to their respective homes.—Some alms-houses exist for the relief of Roman Catholics.—A mendicist society was established in the city in 1800, expended upwards of £1,000 during the first year of its operations, afforded relief to 1,300 persons during that year and the two following years, and greatly abated the nuisance which previously prevailed of the infesting of the streets with beggars,—principally strangers; but this institution has, of course, become completely superseded by the provisions of the Poor-law.—An annual sum of about £320 Irish, arising from a perpetual rent-charge, was bequeathed for charitable purposes, by the late Dr. Downes, in trust to the bishop, dean, and chapter of Waterford; an additional sum of £100 a-year was bequeathed for similar purposes, and in the same manner, by Dr. Downes; and also two sums amounting to about £80 Irish a-year, were bequeathed for charitable purposes, by either Dr. or Mrs. Downes, or by both.—A sum of £2,600 Irish was bequeathed for various charitable purposes by Bishop Chonevix; and interest is paid on this sum, at the rate of 6 per cent., by the corporation of the city to the bishop of Waterford.—A sum of £1,200 Irish was bequeathed by Alderman Myles, to be distributed in bread to the poor; and the interest upon it is paid by the corporation of the city, and managed for behoof of the poor by a descendant of the donor.—The sum of £500 Irish was left by Col. William Alcock for preaching sermons; and the interest upon it is paid by the corporation at the rate of 6 per cent., and was received, in 1833, by the Rev. Alexander Alcock.—The sum of £100 Irish was left by Minard Christian for clothing 6 poor persons; and the interest upon it, at the rate of 6 per cent., is received

and applied by the mayor.—Mrs. Burchill's Hospital is a private foundation and endowment, under the management of trustees, one of whom is the mayor.

—The Waterford Branch of the Cork Total Abstinence Society, was established, as its name implies, for checking and abolishing the evils of intemperance.

—A charitable loan fund was originally established in Waterford, by Archdeacon Fleury and Mr. Hobbs, in January, 1768; and from that date till the year 1824, it lent free of interest, from a capital of a few hundred pounds which arose from the produce of a small Harmonic Society—the sum of £32,609 15s. 1d. to 14,173 persons. In 1843, the present loan fund possessed a capital of £2,890, and belonged to 37 proprietors; and, during that year, it circulated £13,467 in 2,924 loans, realized a nett profit of £154 4s. 3d., and expended for charitable purposes £40.

—A dispensary was established in Waterford in the year 1786; and it served, for some time, also as a small fever-hospital. The present dispensary supplies medicine and medical advice to a district containing a pop. of 28,821; and, in 1839-40, it expended £144 16s., and administered to 8,500 patients.

—The Convent of the Sisters of Charity is situated in Lady's Lane, and was established in 1841, for the relief of the destitute and infirm poor of the city, and is supported principally by voluntary contribution.

Public Schools.—Dr. Graham's school, usually called the Waterford school, is under the patronage of the corporation, and educates free of charge 4 boys whom they nominate; and the master receives a salary of £100 Irish a-year, partly out of a bequest of Bishop Milles, and partly out of the corporation's funds,—and he must be a clergyman of the Established Church, and has the appointment of lecturer of St. Olave's.—Bishop Foy's School, usually called the Blue School, was founded, in 1707, for the education for trades of boys belonging to the Established Church; an Act of 1 George II. sanctioned the original purposes of the bequest, and an Act of the year 1808, authorized the bishop, the dean, and the mayor of Waterford, as trustees of the charity, to further the spirit of the testator's intentions by lodging and boarding boys, as well as by educating them; and the income of the institution now amounts to about £1,300 a-year, or, after paying the head-rents, about £1,200. The original school was situated in the city; but this being totally inadequate to embrace the new purposes of a boarding-house sanctioned by the Act of 1808, a new and spacious structure was purchased at Grantstown, amidst attached grounds of 16 or 17 acres in area, about 1½ mile from the city, at the cost of about £3,100; and large and important additions were made previous to 1833, at the cost probably of upwards of £3,000. The building, or rather group of buildings, as it now stands, is very large and commodious, but makes no claim to architectural beauty, and even presents a clumsy and unsightly appearance. The bishop possesses the sole ultimate power of admitting boys to the institution; but the mayor, the sheriffs, and any three aldermen, exercise a very influential power of recommendation. Between 50 and 60 boys are usually boarded and educated simultaneously in the school; they receive good and sufficient food, decent and comfortable clothing, and sound and efficient instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and between 12 and 20 are apprenticed in the course of every year,—and an apprentice fee is given with each of £8.—The Girls' Blue School is situated in Lady Lane, and was built in 1740, at the cost of £750; and, though plain and rather gloomy, it sufficiently suits the purpose for which it was intended. It was built at the private cost of Mrs. Mary Mason, and

endowed with £900 from Sir John Mason, John Mason, Esq., and Sarah Mason; and, in 1784, it received a further endowment of £1,000 from a bequest of Counsellor Alecock. When first established, it clothed and instructed 30 girls till they were able to go to service; and now it gratuitously educates about the same number, affords annual premiums of clothing to the most deserving, and furnishes apprentice fees to the best conducted on their leaving the institution.—The Charter School at Killoteran was built in 1744, and endowed by the corporation of Waterford with 26 acres of land. The principal building includes a school-room of 30 feet by 21, two lofty and well-ventilated dormitories of the same extent as the school-room, and apartments for the master and the usher. A small and well-ventilated infirmary, with a room of recovery, stands detached from the main building. The establishment is situated on a rising ground, and is approached by a long avenue, shaded with trees. The number of pupils is about 50; and the annual expenditure varies from £700 to £800.—“In the schools established by Edmund Rice, Esq., for the education of poor Roman Catholic children,” said the Rev. R. H. Ryland, in 1824, “we have a splendid instance of the most exalted generosity. This gentleman having, at an early period of life, acquired an independent fortune by commercial pursuits, withdrew himself from public engagements; and being strongly impressed with the necessity of giving to the lower orders a religious education, he devoted his time, his talents, and his fortune, to erect and endow schools for their use. Amongst a distressed and unemployed population, whose religious opinions militate against the system of education offered them by their Protestant brethren, these schools have been of incalculable benefit; they have already impressed upon the lower classes a character which hitherto was unknown to them; and in the number of intelligent and respectable tradesmen, clerks, and servants, which they have sent forth, bear the most unquestionable testimony to the public services of Edmund Rice. In the schools under the superintendence of Mr. Rice, there are nearly nine hundred boys. The teachers are young men, who, from religious motives, have devoted themselves to the instruction of the poor, and who act without reward. The principal female school is conducted by the nuns of the Presentation Convent, who instruct gratuitously four hundred girls. There is also a boarding-school at the Ursuline Convent on the Newtown road—a short distance from which a school has recently been established for the gratuitous education of poor females.” Mr. Rice was a monk; and, though unquestionably conscientious as well as munificent, in the founding of his schools, he unhappily rendered their ecclesiastical character so very prominent that they are in the broadest manner, in both spirit and design, Roman Catholic. His schools for boys were founded in 1803, bear the name of Mount Sion schools, and are under the care of the monastic community called “the Brothers of the Christian schools.”—The Protestant Orphan House, for the lodging, clothing, educating, and apprenticing of Protestant orphan children of both sexes, was established in 1818; and its buildings were subsequently erected at Gaul's Rock, within a mile of the city, and fitted up for the reception of 50 orphans.—The Catholic Orphan House, for the protection, support, education, and apprenticing of the orphan children of Roman Catholics, is situated in John-street.—An infant school is situated in Lady's Lane, and is under the management of a committee.—The Waterford Commercial school was established in 1833, for the education of every class of Protestants, and is supported

principally by voluntary contributions.—The Mechanics' Institute meets in the room of the Court of Conscience in the Town Hall, and has occasional lectures delivered there during winter.—St. John's College is one of the nine or ten seminaries which exist in Ireland for training young men to become Roman Catholic clergymen; it is under the patronage of the Roman Catholic bishop of Waterford and Lismore; and its affairs are conducted by a president and professor of dogmatic theology, a professor of moral theology, a professor of natural and moral philosophy, a professor of humanity, a professor of Greek and Latin, a professor of mathematics, and a professor of Irish.

Bridges.—A wooden bridge is conjectured, but on no good authority, to have been anciently constructed at Waterford by the Danes; and if it ever existed, it must have soon been swept away, and is unknown to record. In 1770, an estimate was made by Mr. Thomas Covey, for building a stone-bridge across the Suir at Waterford for £36,745 18s. 6d.; but he is believed to have greatly under-estimated the cost, and perhaps even the practicability of the work. He proposed to erect his bridge at the upper end of the new quay, upon an artificial bank raised to within 5 feet of low water, and to construct it with 9 arches, and to the total length of 601 feet. The present great timber-bridge, so prominent and singular a feature in all the river views of the city, was commenced in April 1793, and opened for carriages in January 1794; it was constructed of American oak, by Mr. Lemuel Cox, a native of Boston, in America; it measures 832 feet in length, and 42 feet in breadth; it has 40 sets of piers, each of seven pieces, besides cut-waters; the longest pile driven was 70 feet; the depth at low water 37 feet,—and at high water of the highest spring tide, 54 feet; the foot-passage has a width of 9 feet, and is sashed; and a draw-bridge exists at the south end of the bridge, to permit the transit of river-craft to Carrick-on-Suir and Clonmel. The cost of the structure was £30,000, including £1,050 to the architect, and £13,000 for the ferry. The company who contributed the cost were incorporated by act of parliament, and were to raise the capital in shares of £100 each; but the actual cost fell so far below the estimated cost, that they required to pay only £90 on each debenture; and the proceeds of the pontage became so highly remunerating, that, in a few years, the market value of each debenture was £170. In the year 1800, the tolls produced upwards of £2,800; in 1824, they let for £4,200; and, during the years preceding 1833, they averaged about £4,000.—Three bridges span St. John's-Pill within the outskirts of the city; two of these, called John's-bridge and William-street-bridge, are old; and the other, called Catherine's-bridge, and situated near the old abbey of St. Catherine, is modern.

Other Public Buildings.—The bishop's palace presents one front to the Mall, and another to the churchyard, in the south side of the open space around the cathedral; it is a magnificent building of hewn stone, adorned with a handsome cornice; its front toward the Mall has an elegant portico, with pillars of the Doric order; and its front toward the cathedral has the doors, window-cases, and cognate stones of plain rustic work.—The deanery house, and a building for the accommodation of clergymen's widows, are also situated in the open area around the cathedral. The latter of these—the widows' house—occupies the site of the palace in which King John resided during his stay in Waterford; and consists of a neat range of buildings, with two returns, facing the grand entrance of the cathedral. This structure was erected in 1702, by Sir John Mason,

as executor of Dr. Hugh Gore, who became bishop of Waterford and Lismore in 1666; and the establishment was founded by a bequest of £1,200 from that prelate, for building an asylum for ten poor ministers' widows, and for giving to each an annuity of £10.—The Custom-house is a conspicuous building, situated on the quay. The old Custom-house and the Exchange were very old structures, situated nearly in the middle of the quay, and continued to be in use till after the commencement of the present century, when they became ruinous, and were taken down.—The Town-hall stands on the Mall, adjacent to the bishop's palace, commands a view of the Suir, contains a public hall or exchange, and a ball-room, and possesses a facade which has been admired for the symmetry of its proportions, and the simplicity of its style.—The principal entrance opens into the public hall, or exchange, which was formerly the resort of merchants, who assembled here to make contracts and transact other commercial business; a curious looking antique, somewhat resembling a nail in form, and about 4 feet high, stood in the old exchange; bargains were concluded by laying the stipulated money upon this stand or nail, hence the origin of the saying, 'to pay down upon the nail.'—The market-house was built about 25 years ago, upon a site immediately adjoining the river; and, though commodious, well-arranged, and in all respects suitable for trade, it so breaks the line of the quay, and obstructs the continuity of home-views of the Suir, as to be a decided nuisance in the estimation of every person of taste.—The fish-house was built on the same principle of sacrificing taste and beauty to convenience as the market-house; and, though a neat enough building, was no sooner erected than it was felt to be a nuisance.—The Chamber of Commerce was incorporated by charter in 1815, and is situated in King-street; its building is large and commodious; and, under the same roof with it, are the office of the Harbour Commissioners, the pilot-office, the public news-room, the library belonging to the Waterford Institution, and the savings' bank.—The Waterford Institution was established near the close of 1820; it has a reading-room, a news-room, a small museum, and a well-selected library; its affairs are managed by a committee, consisting of a president, vice-president, a treasurer, and seven members; and its constituency are proprietors who have paid at entrance £10 10s., and pay annually £1 1s., and subscribers who pay annually £2 2s.—The court-house, and the city and county gaols, occupy a considerable area, facing Gaol-street on the west, and Patrick-street and Ballybricken-Green on the south, and immediately adjoining the spot on which St. Patrick's gate formerly stood. The court-house was designed and erected by James Gandon, Esq., at the recommendation of the celebrated philanthropist, Howard; it occupies the centre of the whole range of county buildings, and, in common with the rest of the range, has a handsome front, faced with granite; and its entrance opens into a hall, whence are seen the interiors of the county and the city courts, well-lighted, and tolerably well-arranged, but too contracted to afford suitable accommodation for the public.—The county gaol, though erected only about 25 years ago, is by no means sufficiently commodious; yet it is conducted under highly creditable management, and is prevented from the adoption of the most modern improvements in prison discipline, by a more minute classification, or by total separation, only from the want of adequate accommodation. The grand jury, however, are understood to have all but resolved, if the separate system shall prove as excellent as expected, to erect a new gaol in order to its com-

plete adoption; and the general prison-inspector, in his official report published in 1844, says, "I venture to suggest to the Board of Superintendents a great improvement at a very moderate expenditure, which will bring the separation principle as nearly into operation as possible, without a new gaol. I have already recommended it in the county of Limerick and county Kerry gaols, and it is now commenced in each with advantage, viz.:—erecting sheds in each of the large yards, divided into large stalls for separate work of individuals, and heated by a pipe from an Arnott stove at the end of the shed. In this way can almost every prisoner be employed separately all day, and receive instruction under perfect inspection, and at night proceed to his separate cell, as there are sufficient in this gaol." The number of cells in the gaol is 83; and there are six other dormitories, containing 12 beds. In 1843, the average number of prisoners was 75; the maximum number was 94; the total number, including debtors, was 349; the number of recommitments was 31; and the total expenditure was £1,387 15s. 1d.—The city gaol, though a comparatively modern structure, is also quite destitute of sufficient capacity for the separation system, yet might be fully invested with that capacity at an expense of from £1,000 to £2,000; but, so far as its accommodation permits, it is a well-managed establishment, and the city authorities were officially reported, in 1844, to be contemplating the consolidation of it with the county gaol,—a measure which, on the assumption of a new gaol for the county being built, or even of the two existing gaols being fused into each other and jointly enlarged, would be a very great improvement. The city gaol contains 14 cells, 4 day-rooms, 4 yards, a chapel, a kitchen, and an hospital. This gaol is used only for male prisoners, the house of correction being used for all female prisoners; and, in 1843, the average number of prisoners in the gaol and in the house of correction was 35; the maximum number was 62; the total number, including debtors, was 756; the number of recommitments was 17; and the total expenditure was £754 14s. 1d.—The house of correction or penitentiary is situated in the suburbs, and was built in 1820, at the cost of £4,900. "It seems to have been erected on the plan of the Bury gaol. An exterior wall surrounds a quadrangular space of considerable extent, at one extremity of which is placed the governor's house, having the cells ranged in a semicircle round it. At the rear of the cells, and within the walls, are gardens and ground where the prisoners are employed in labour." This prison, as already noticed, is now used only for female prisoners of the city; it contains 41 small cells and under cells, 4 day-rooms, 4 yards, a kitchen, and a tread-wheel; but it is altogether unsuited to modern prison discipline; and, unless it could be made occasionally available for some class of prisoners in the event of the union of the county and the city gaols, it ought to be abolished.—The only other noticeable public buildings are the artillery and the infantry barracks,—the latter capable of accommodating a regiment.

The Harbour.—We reserve a topographical view of the estuary of the Suir, usually called Waterford Harbour, as the subject of a brief separate article; and restrict ourselves, in the present section, to a notice of the mere navigable capacities of that estuary up to Waterford bridge. The north side of most of the esplanade or terrace called the Quay, is literally a quay or series of wharves, and admits vessels of nearly 800 tons burden,—so that military stores, cavalry, and large cargoes of live stock, can, with the utmost facility, be embarked. The depth of the Suir directly in front of the quay, varies from 20 to 65 feet

at low water, and from 37 to 82 feet at high water, of the greatest spring-tides. "It was long a source of regret," said the Rev. R. H. Ryland in 1824, "that no steps had been taken for the removal of the fords or banks which had almost blocked up the entrance to the quay of Waterford, to the great prejudice of the trade of the city; of late years this business has been attended to with a success which is highly creditable to all the parties concerned. On the 20th June, 1816, the royal assent was given to an Act of parliament for 'deepening, cleansing, and improving such parts of the river Suir as constitute the port and harbour of Waterford, between Bilberry Rock and Hook Tower, including St. Catherine's, commonly called St. John's Pill, and the appointment of a pilot-office and ballast-office in the said city of Waterford.' The grand object of the Commissioners appointed under this Act was to take measures for enlarging the channel, which had already been commenced through the fords, so as to make it 210 feet wide, and 7 feet deep. This great undertaking is now nearly completed: when finished, the expense will be about £22,000, of which government has already granted £14,588. The depth of water now in the channel, at the fords, is 21 feet at high spring-tides, and 17 at neap-tides. Vessels drawing 18 feet can clear the fords at four hours flood-tide. In addition to the enlargement of the channel, through the upper and lower fords, the Harbour Commissioners have materially improved that most difficult and dangerous navigation called the King's Channel, by placing therein and along its verge mooring and warping buoys, perches, rings, chains, and posts. This improvement of the King's Channel, where vessels of the largest class can now, at all times of tide, have a superabundance of water, added to the cut of 210 feet through the fords, has removed all those impediments to the trade up to the city of Waterford so frequently complained of by navigators. We are also indebted to the Commissioners, and to the indefatigable exertions of their Secretary, Mr. Brownrigg, for a considerable reduction in the rates of tonnage-duty, ballast, and pilotage, as well as for the improved rules and regulations which they have adopted, with the view of preventing the possibility of frauds being practised upon masters of vessels frequenting the port of Waterford—practices which prevailed to an alarming extent previous to the introduction of the Act into this port. The Commissioners have likewise been instrumental in the erection of beacon-towers at Brownstown Head and Newtown Heads; and after repeated solicitations, have at length succeeded in procuring the establishment of a floating light near the Saltees, by which two objects, the hitherto frequent loss of lives and property, will at once be prevented." The Commissioners consist of 7 members of the corporation of Waterford, 12 members of the Waterford Chamber of Commerce, and 5 gentlemen of Clonmel. Their income, during three years ending in 1833, averaged about £6,000 a-year; and it is expended judiciously, and greatly to the public advantage. So large an item of the income as about £3,000 or £3,800 is derived from pilotage; and the whole of this is expended in the pilot establishment. The Board meet monthly, and a committee of them weekly, in the Chamber of Commerce.

Shipping and Commerce.—The vessels registered at the port on Dec. 31, 1843, comprised 52 sailing-vessels, each under 50 tons, and aggregately of 1,276 tons; 118 sailing-vessels, each upwards of 50 tons, and aggregately of 18,292 tons; and 4 steam-vessels, each upwards of 50 tons, and aggregately of 950 tons. During the year 1843, the number and tonnage of vessels which cleared coastwise were 1,059 sailing-

vessels, of 82,818 tons, and 210 steam-vessels, of 47,061 tons; those which entered coastwise were 1,210 sailing-vessels, of 101,187 tons, and 204 steam-vessels, of 46,470 tons; those which cleared for the colonies were 39 sailing-vessels, of 9,729 tons; those which entered from the colonies were 47 sailing-vessels, of 10,625 tons; those which cleared for foreign ports were 4 British vessels, of 556 tons, and 3 foreign vessels of 479 tons; and those which entered from foreign ports, were 11 British vessels, of 1,193 tons, and 4 foreign vessels, of 708 tons. The amount of custom-house duties in 1836 was £137,126. The exports in 1835 amounted in estimated value to £1,821,245; and their principal items were corn, meal, and flour, £776,627,—provisions, £712,617,—wine, £132,469,—miscellaneous goods, £77,700,—cows and oxen, £52,910,—copper ore, £21,200,—beer, £16,969,—sheep, 8,991,—horses, £3,472,—feathers, £6,240,—cotton manufactures, £4,505,—and potatoes, £2,000. The imports in 1835 amounted in estimated value to £1,274,154; and their principal items were cotton manufactures, £380,600,—wool, £266,980,—tobacco, £102,900,—foreign sugar, £76,071,—miscellaneous goods, £74,500,—coals, culm, and cinders, £64,630,—Irish spirits, £49,560,—British refined sugar, £42,000,—tallow, £33,000,—British spirits, £23,850,—hides, £26,110,—tea, £33,466,—herrings and other fish, £14,000,—woollen manufactures, £14,820,—unwrought iron, £4,700,—lead, £3,200,—slates and stones, £2,000,—hops, £9,400,—cotton yarn, £2,712,—salt, £1,266,—flax seed, £5,600,—wines, £5,750,—rum and other foreign spirits, £3,000,—leather, £1,055,—haberdashery and apparel, £7,280,—wrought iron and hardware, £8,582,—machinery and mill-work, £5,500,—and glass and earthenware, £3,822. The estimated amount of inland carriage to the town consists of 110,000 tons for exportation, 21,750 tons of agricultural produce for local consumption as food, 1,700 tons of agricultural produce for the local use of breweries and distilleries, 600 tons of excreable goods not received by direct importation, and 21,750 tons of stone, lime, turf, and other heavy and bulky articles; and the estimated amount of inland carriage to the town consists of 28,300 tons of imported goods, 3,000 tons of produce of breweries and distilleries, and 48,700 tons of coals, manure, and other heavy and bulky articles. The principal traffic from the port is carried on in steamers of a superior class, sailing several times a-week to Liverpool and Bristol, and in a daily government steam-packet from Dunmore to Milford-Haven. "We are indebted," says the Rev. Mr. Ryland, "to two of our chief magistrates for a considerable improvement in the trade of Waterford. According to an ancient MS., 'In 1695, when Richard Christmas, Esq., was mayor, he exerted himself very much, in conjunction with John Mason, Esq., in advancing the interests of the citizens. One measure was resorted to which had a very beneficial effect,—admitting traders of all descriptions, and from all parts, to the freedom of the city. This was determined on in two separate Acts of Council, dated the 11th September, 1704, and 26th February, 1705. In consequence of this encouragement, several merchants from Italy, Spain, France, Portugal, Holland, and elsewhere, came and settled in Waterford; houses were repaired, ships built, trade began to flourish.' These exertions were followed up by Mr. Mason on his succeeding to the mayoralty in 1696. To use the words of the same manuscript,—'the houses were in ruins, the streets uneven, full of rubbish and dunghills. He caused those nuisances to be removed, the high roads leading to the city to be levelled and new paved, and bridges made in many places of the said roads, to

carry off the sloughs and superfluous waters, inso-much' (the writer continues) 'that they were a pattern for the whole kingdom.'"

Manufactures and Trade.—A brisk trade in cattle and hutter was, at an early period, carried on with the English colonies and with Spain; but it was eventually destroyed, in consequence chiefly of the establishment of close commercial relations between the West Indies and America. Cheese, made from skimmed milk, and called Mullahawn, was formerly an article of export from Waterford; but it was so hard that a hatchet was required to cut it, and it could scarcely keep in favour during the advance of the age of luxury. Salt was formerly made in considerable quantities; but it has been superseded by the rock salt of England. A manufacture of wood, for the use of dyers, formerly made some figure; but has long been discontinued. The manufacture of a narrow woollen stuff was so considerable that the article circulated over most of Ireland, and was exported to other countries, and was sold in a hall specially set apart for itself, in Michael-street, opposite New-street; but this, too, has almost totally disappeared. The craftsmen called hammermen had also a special hall; and they sold their plate only about 30 years ago. A manufacture of various articles of cutlery and japan-ware was established, probably about half a century ago, by a gentleman of the name of Wyse, who was also the proprietor of a windmill and a fine corn-mill; but it appears to have died with its founder. The linen manufacture was introduced by a family of the name of Smith, who established a factory and two bleaching-works in the neighbourhood of the city, and brought weavers from the north of Ireland; yet, in spite of its so far succeeding that the thread produced by it was celebrated all over Ireland, it eventually proved a failure, and became totally extinct. A bottle manufactory was erected nearly opposite Ballycarret, but failed, and went to decay. A glass manufactory was established in 1783; it employed, about 20 years ago, 70 persons weekly; and it continues to the present day to make a prominent figure in the city's productive industry. Two ordinary distilleries were erected, and went to decay; and a small rectifying distillery was afterwards established in Thomas-street. The making of beer and porter was, a considerable period ago, brought to such perfection as to supersede the importation of malt liquors from England. A manufacture of glue was so successful as to export large quantities to England; but it eventually failed. A starch and blue manufactory was established by the Messrs. White, and also two foundries, and they continue to prosper. Several flour-mills are at work in the vicinity of the city. A large and excellent ship-yard, with a patent ship, has, for a considerable period, been established on the Ferrybank side of the Suir; and it possesses considerable celebrity, both for the facility with which old ships are repaired, and for the soundness and beauty with which new ships are built. The steam-engines at work within the city, or in its immediate neighbourhood, in 1838, were one of 10 horse-power, established in 1817, for pumping and grinding,—one of 6 horse-power, in 1823, for starch and blue manufactory,—one of 6 horse-power, in 1825, for the glass manufactory,—one of 8 horse-power, in 1828, for pumping and grinding,—one of 6 horse-power, in 1832, for starch and blue manufactory,—one of 4 horse-power, in 1834, for blowing furnaces,—and one of 50 horse-power, in 1835, for grinding wheat.—Markets are held on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and fairs are held on May 4, June 24, and Aug. 25. The banking offices are branches of the National Bank of Ireland, the Bank

of Ireland, and the Provincial Bank. The principal inns are Dobbin's Commercial Hotel, on the Mall; and Cummin's Commercial Hotel, on the Quay. A savings' bank held, in 1841, £99,619 from 3,509 depositors. The news-rooms are the Chamber of Commerce Reading-room; the Repeal Rooms, on the Quay; the Conservative Rooms, in Cathedral-square; and the county and City Club-rooms, in Adelphi-terrace. The newspapers are the *Waterford Chronicle*, published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; the *Waterford Mail*, published on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and the *Waterford News-Letter*,—a mere account of imports and exports. The public conveyances in 1843 were a coach to Wexford, a coach and a mail-coach to Dublin, a coach and a car to Cork, a coach to Limerick, 4 cars to 'Lommel, a car to Dungarvan, a car to Enniscorthy, 3 cars to Kilkenny, a car to Lismore, a car to Tramore, a car to Dunmore, a steam-boat to New Ross, a steam-boat to Duncannon, 3 steam-packets to Bristol, 3 steam-packets to Liverpool, and a mail-packet to Hobb's Point.

Occupations.—As a means of exhibiting the classification of productive industry within the liberties of the city, we shall here give a digest of the occupations of the inhabitants, as ascertained in the Census of 1841:—Farmers, 20; servants and labourers, 468; gardeners, 28; care-takers, 5; land-agent, 1; land-stewards, 14; game-keeper, 1; dairy-keepers, 16; millers, 8; maltsters, 4; brewers, 6; bakers, 111; confectioners, 22; saltsters, 71; salt-manufacturer, 1; tobacco-twisters, 29; egg-dealers, 3; cattle-dealers, 11; pig-jobbers, 65; corn-dealer, 1; hacon-factors, 7; huxters and provision dealers, 164; butchers, 66; poultryers, 16; victuallers, 51; grocers, 45; tobacconists, 7; wine-merchants, 6; tavern-keepers and vintners, 96; hotel and inn keepers, 10; lodging-house keepers, 14; water-carriers, 2; hotel and tavern waiters, 5; flax-dressers, 2; spinners of flax, 7; spinners of wool, 7; spinners of unspecified classes, 33; winders and warpers, 6; wool-dressers, 3; weavers of cotton, 15; weavers of linen, 9; weavers of woollen, 7; weavers of lace, 2; weavers of unspecified classes, 78; assistants in factories, 38; manufacturer of thread, 1; manufacturer of woollen, 1; dyers, 6; clothier, 1; skimmers, 3; curriers, 12; tanners, 19; brogue-makers, 64; boot and shoe makers, 533; tailors, 197; sempstresses, 145; dress-makers, 435; milliners, 26; stay-makers, 19; knitters, 47; hatters, 12; bonnet-makers, 63; gloves, 10; hair-dressers and barbers, 18; umbrella-makers, 3; blacking-maker, 1; leather-dealers, 5; hosiers, 3; haberdashers, 4; draper, 1; linen-drapers, 13; woollen-drapers, 14; silk-mercier, 1; venders of soft goods, 20; furrier, 1; architects, 6; builders, 4; brick-maker, 1; potter, 1; stone-cutters, 26; lime-burners, 8; bricklayers, 6; stone-masons, 53; marble-polishers, 3; slaters, 62; plasterers, 15; sawyers, 59; carpenters, 182; cabinet-makers, 46; wood-polishers, 3; coopers, 132; turners, 10; millwrights, 6; wheel-wrights, 3; ship-wrights, 51; block-makers, 5; pump-borers, 6; cork-cutters, 18; latb-splitters, 3; brush-makers, 12; basket-makers, 17; iron-founders, 22; blacksmiths, 125; whitesmiths, 13; nailers, 56; cutlers, 5; gunsmiths, 5; braziers and coppersmiths, 14; wireworker, 1; bell-hanger, 1; plumbers, 6; tinplate-workers, 15; tinker, 1; machine-makers, 21; watch-makers, 16; musical-instrument-makers, 3; goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers, 3; coach and car makers, 21; carvers and gilders, 5; saddlers, 30; harness-makers, 5; whip-maker, 1; rope-makers, 23; letter-press printers, 41; bookbinders, 6; paper-stainers, 2; chandlers and soap-boilers, 34; starch-manufacturers, 3;

glue and size-makers, 6; glass-makers, 38; painters and glaziers, 87; sail-makers, 19; sieve-maker, 1; tobacco-pipe-makers, 15; upholders, 16; feather-dressers, 2; bellows-makers, 3; chimney-sweeps, 9; firemen, 5; stuary, 1; land-surveyors, 11; manufacturers of saddlery, 16; glass and delf dealers, 6; stationers, 2; print and music seller, 1; booksellers and stationers, 7; coal-merchants, 11; ironmongers, 10; physicians, 10; surgeons, 10; dentist, 1; apothecaries, 19; druggists, 2; midwives, 2; nurse-tenders, 12; officers of institutions, 3; mayor, 1; barristers, 4; attorneys, 21; clerks of the peace, 2; law-clerk, 1; excise-officers, 32; constabulary, 59; bailiffs, 4; jail-keepers, 13; city constables, 8; school-teachers, 28; ushers and tutors, 41; governesses, 9; teachers of music, 8; teacher of dancing, 1; clergymen of the Established church, 8; Methodist ministers, 2; Baptist minister, 1; Roman Catholic clergymen, 17; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 4; scripture-reader, 1; parish-clerks, 2; nuns, 55; artist, 1; portrait painters, 4; engravers, 2; musicians, 6; merchants of unspecified classes, 74; bankers, 2; brokers, 6; pawnbrokers, 14; agents, 15; auctioneers, 3; dealers of unspecified classes, 299; shop-keepers of unspecified classes, 134; shop-assistants, 169; commercial traveller, 1; writing-clerks, 239; collectors of rates, 2; tradesmen of unspecified classes, 6; apprentices of unspecified classes, 7; news-venders, 3; post-masters and mistresses, 3; letter-carriers, 4; weigh-masters, 2; ship-agent, 1; pilots, 5; sailors, 267; harbour-keepers, 2; boatmen, 56; coach and car drivers, 26; car-owners and carmen, 53; sedan-chairman, 1; veterinary surgeons, 2; horse-trainer, 1; nurseryman, 1; domestic servants, 1,688; washerwomen, 117; labourers and porters, 1,455; messengers, 11; and paupers, 68.

Social Condition.—“During the last 15 years,” said Mr. Inglis in 1834, “Waterford has been an improving town; though that improvement has not been at all equal to what might have been expected from its trade; and at the time I visited it, the retail trade of the place was suffering from the low prices of farm produce, and consequent depression of the agriculturists. During the last nine years, the exports of Waterford have nearly doubled; and at present exceed two millions. But an export trade is not the most lucrative; in Waterford there are but few capitalists; the merchants, therefore, carry on their trade under very disadvantageous circumstances; and it is said, that not one-twentieth per cent. of the value of the exports remains to Waterford. Although there are very many unemployed persons in Waterford; and although the number of infirm poor has made a Mendicity Society necessary; and although, as the reader will presently be informed by my personal observation, scenes of the utmost misery and destitution are constantly brought under the notice of any one who walks into the bye streets; yet, taking the circle of country round Waterford, I believe I am entitled from mine inquiries to say, that there has been some improvement among the people. In female clothing, the introduction of cotton has had the effect of improving cleanliness. Waterford stuff used to be the common material; and a gown made of this would last six or seven years; and during all that time, the pin that fastened it up behind was never taken out. This dress has been superseded by cotton, and there is therefore an improvement in cleanliness. In houses, the premiums offered by the agricultural society have produced some improvement, and the abolition of the duty on coal, which is now pretty generally used in and about Waterford, has led to

some improvement in the construction of farm-houses, by creating a necessity for grates and for chimneys of a better quality. In food, there has been no improvement among the labouring classes; the wages of labour will not admit of any; but in the town and among the small farmers, potatoes have, in some degree, yielded to wheaten bread. The wife of almost every small farmer carries a wheaten loaf back with her from market; and bread of a second quality is cheap—the large export of the fine qualities leaving the inferior qualities for home consumption.

Before leaving Waterford, I visited some of the worst quarters of the town, and was introduced to scenes of most appalling misery. I found three and four families in hovels, lying on straw in different corners, and not a bit of furniture visible; the hovels themselves, situated in the midst of the most horrid and disgusting filth. The heads of the families were out begging potatoes round the country. I noticed among the inferior classes in Waterford—I do not mean the mendicant or destitute poor—too many evidences of idle, slovenly habits; ragged clothes, which might have been mended; uncombed hair, which might have been in order; and even in the farm-houses, I observed amongst a class who in England would have been neat and tidy, dirty caps and faces, ragged children, and an untidy and slatternly look about things, not warranted by the circumstances of the inmates.

The Poor-law Union.—The Poor-law union of Waterford ranks as the 32d, and was declared on April 20, 1839. It lies partly in co. Waterford, and partly in co. Kilkenny; and comprehends an area of 146,467 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 79,437. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop., in 1831, are in co. Kilkenny, Rathpatrick, 1,627; Kilcollum, 2,159; Dunkit, 2,741; Kilkenny, 2,419; Kilbeacon, 2,477; Kilbride, 1,964; Killahy, 1,336; Kilmacow, 2,011; Aglish, 1,836; and Rathkeeran, 2,357;—and in co. Waterford, Waterford, 28,821; Faithleg, 1,919; Crook, 1,971; Ballinakill, 1,762; Kilmaclean, 3,452; Rathmoyle, 1,074; Kilburn, 1,316; Drumeannon, 4,573; Island-Icane, 1,284; Reisk, 1,638; Kilmeaden, 2,133; Newcastle, 1,124; Dunhill, 1,871; Rosmire, 2,387; and Kilbarrymeaden, 3,440. The number of elected and of ex-officio guardians is respectively 34 and 11; and of the former, 10 are elected by the division of Waterford, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The division of Waterford lies chiefly in the municipal borough of Waterford, and partly in the portion of the parliamentary borough or quondam county of the city outside of the municipal borough; the division of Faithleg lies partly within the parliamentary boundaries of the city, and partly in the barony of Gualtier; the divisions of Crook, Kilmaclean, and Rathmoyle, lie in the barony of Gualtier; the division of Ballinakill lies partly in the barony of Gualtier, and partly in that of Middlethird; the divisions of Kilburn, Drumeannon, Island-Icane, Reisk, Kilmeaden, and Dunhill, lie in the barony of Middlethird; the division of Newcastle lies partly in the barony of Middlethird, and partly in that of Upperthird; the division of Kilbarrymeaden lies in the barony of Upperthird; the division of Rosmire lies partly in the barony of Upperthird, and partly in that of Decies-without-Drum; the divisions of Rathpatrick, Kilcollum, Dunkit, and Kilbride, lie in the barony of Ida; the division of Kilbeacon lies partly in the barony of Ida, and partly in that of Knocktopher; the division of Kilkenny lies in the barony of Knocktopher; the division of Killahy lies partly in the barony of Knocktopher, and partly in that of Iverk; and the divisions of Kilmacow, Aglish, and Rathkeeran lie in the barony of Iverk. The number

of valued tenements in the district of the municipal borough of Waterford is 3,982,—in the districts of the quondam county of the city beyond the limits of the municipal borough, 725; in the district of Decies-without-Drum, 53,—in the districts of Gualtier, 1,174,—in the districts of Middlethird, 1,345,—in the districts of Upperthird, 447,—in the districts of Ida, 1,038,—in the districts of Knocktopher, 597,—in the districts of Iverk, 741,—in the entire union, 10,102; and of this total, 3,890 are valued under £5,—1,425, under £10,—1,230, under £15,—714, under £20,—509, under £25,—376, under £30,—638, under £40,—388, under £50,—and 932, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £130,695 13s.; the total number of persons rated is 5,449; and of these, 193 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—504, not exceeding £2,—457, not exceeding £3,—279, not exceeding £4,—and 242, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Oct. 10, 1839,—to be completed in Feb. 1841,—to cost £7,850 for building and completion, and £1,577 9s. 2d. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 6 acres, 25½ perches, purchased for £1,222 10s. 10d.,—and to contain accommodation for 900 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was April 20, 1841; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £9,765 18s. 6d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,701 7s. 3d. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 609. The medical charities within the union are the leper hospital and the fever hospital in Waterford, and dispensaries in Waterford, Gualtier, Kilmacow, Kilmacthomas, and Tramore; and, in 1839–40, they received £451 10s. 10d. from subscription, £829 8s. 9d. from public grants, and £1,449 8s. from other sources,—in all, £2,730 3s., and expended £765 10s. in salaries to medical officers, £296 1s. for medicines, and £1,355 10s. 4d. for contingencies,—in all, £2,417 1s. 4d.,—and the dispensaries of Waterford, Gualtier, and Tramore, administered to 11,544 patients.

The Diocese.—The diocese of Waterford is alleged to have been founded in the 11th century, by the Ostmen, and to have had, as its first bishop, Malchus, who, in 1096, was consecrated in England. "In the life of Malchus," says an historical document of not very high credit, "it appears, from Eadmerus, that the usage in Ireland being for the bishops to be consecrated by the archbishops of Canterbury, at an election made in the year 1096, of Malchus, the King of Ireland, Muriertach O'Brien assisted at the council convened for that purpose. The archbishop of Cashel likewise, the bishops of Meath, of Leinster or Kildare, and Samuel, bishop of Down, in Ulster, with many more, did all of them, together with the King himself, subscribe the letter to Anselm, 'to appoint Malchus their bishop, in regard to the supremacy he had over them.'" Tuistius or Tostius, an Ostman, and the alleged next in succession but one after Malchus, was bishop in 1152, and assisted at the synod held by Cardinal Paparo. Augustine became bishop in 1175; he was witness, in 1177, to the charter by which King Henry II. granted to Robert Fitzstephens and Milo de Cogan the kingdom of Cork; and, in 1179, he was still in the see of Waterford, and assisted at the council of Lateran. "At Windsor, in council," says Hoveden, "King Henry II. gave to Augustine the bishopric of Waterford, then vacant, and sent him over in company with Laurence, bishop of Dublin, in order to be consecrated by Donat, archbishop of Cashel." In 1200, a person of the name of Robert was bishop of Waterford. David became bishop in 1204, and was murdered by Phelan, toparch of Decies, in 1209. Another person of the name of

Robert—who, from accounts still extant of his contest with the bishop of Lismore, is supposed to have been a mere ruffian, and an assassin—became bishop in 1210, and died in 1222. William Wace, dean of Waterford, became bishop in 1223. Walter I., a Benedictine monk, and prior of the abbey of St. John in Waterford, became bishop in 1227. Stephen I. was in the see from 1233 to 1246. Henry was in the see in 1249. Philip, dean of Waterford, became bishop in 1252. Walter II. became bishop in 1255, and died in 1272. Stephen of Fulburn, an Hospitaller, became bishop in 1273; he was, in 1274, made lord-treasurer of Ireland, and had assigned to him in that office a salary of £40 per annum; he became, in 1279, lord-justice of Ireland during the absence of De Ufford; he was, in 1282, reinstated in the lord-justiceship, which he held thence till his death; he enjoyed great and munificent tokens of the royal favour; and, in 1286, he was translated to the see of Tuam. Walter De Fulburn, a Franciscan friar, and chancellor of Ireland, became bishop in 1286, and died in 1307. Matthew, chancellor of Waterford cathedral, became bishop in 1307, and died in 1323. Nicholas Welified, dean of Waterford, became bishop in 1323, and died in 1337. Richard Francis became bishop in 1338, and died in 1348. Robert Elyot was made bishop in 1349, and deprived by Pope Clement VI. in 1350. Roger Cradock, a Franciscan friar, became bishop in 1350, and resigned in 1362; and he was afterwards translated to the see of Llandaff. The sees of Waterford and Lismore were united immediately after the removal of Roger Cradock; and they have ever since been mutually consolidated,—so that every subsequent bishop of Waterford must be understood as having also been bishop of Lismore. Thomas Le Reve, canon of Lismore, became bishop in 1363, and died in 1393. Robert Read, a Dominican friar, became bishop in 1394, resigned in 1396, and was afterwards translated successively to the sees of Carlisle and Chichester. Thomas Sparkford became bishop in 1396, and died in 1397. John Deping or De-Ping, became bishop by papal provision in 1397, and died in 1399. Thomas Snell, archdeacon of Glendalough, became bishop in 1399, resigned in 1403, and was afterwards translated to the see of Ossory. Roger became bishop in 1405, and died in 1409. John Geese, a Carmelite friar, and a doctor of divinity in the university of Oxford, became bishop in 1409, wrote several tracts, acquired much celebrity as a scholar, impeached his metropolitan, Richard O'Hedian, before a parliament held in 1421, and died in 1425. Richard, archdeacon of Lismore, became bishop by papal provision in 1426, and died in 1448. Robert Poer, dean of Limerick, became bishop in 1446, and died in 1471. Richard Martin, a Franciscan friar, became bishop by papal provision in 1472. John Bolcomp became bishop in 1475, and died in 1479. Nicholas O'Henisa, a Cistercian monk, and abbot of St. Mary's of Fermoy, became bishop by papal provision in 1480. John became bishop in 1482. Thomas Pursell became bishop in 1486, and died in 1517. Nicholas Comin, bishop of Ferns, was translated to the see of Waterford and Lismore in 1519, and resigned in 1551. Patrick Walsh, dean of Waterford, became bishop in 1551, held the deanery of Waterford and the rectory of Aghar conjointly with the see, and died in 1578. Marmaduke Middleton, vicar of Coolock and Dunboyne, and rector of Killure, became bishop in 1579, and resigned in 1582. A historian says, "he was degraded and deprived at Lambeth; which sentence was executed before the high commissioners by the formally divesting him of the episcopal robes and priestly vestments. It appears from Rushworth, that the charge against him was the contriving and

publishing a forged will; for which he was first fined in the Star Chamber, and then turned over to the High Commission Court for degradation." He did not survive his disgrace many months." Miller Magrath, archbishop of Cashel, received the see of Waterford and Lismore in commendam, to be held during pleasure, and resigned it in 1589,—received it again in commendam in 1592, and resigned in 1607. Some time before his second resignation, Magrath, with the consent of his dean and chapter, granted in fee the manor of Lismore, and other lands, to Sir Walter Raleigh, at the rent of £18 6s. 8d. Thomas Weatherhead, archdeacon of Cork and Cloyne, was made bishop of Waterford and Lismore in 1589, and died in 1592. John Lancaster, chaplain to James I., became bishop in 1607, and died in 1619. Michael Boyle, dean of Lismore, brother to the archbishop of Tuam, and uncle to the archbishop of Dublin, became bishop of Waterford and Lismore in 1619, held in commendam all his previously held benefices except the deanery of Lismore, received also in commendam the chancellorship of Cashel, and died in 1635. John Atherton, a native of Somersetshire, a great proficient in the canon law, an adept in ecclesiastical affairs, prebendary of St. John's, chancellor of Christ-church, Dublin, and rector of Killaben and Fontstown, became bishop in 1636, and died in 1640. Archibald Adare, dean of Raphoe, who had, for some seditious words, been deprived of the bishopric of Killalla and Achonry, was made bishop of Waterford and Lismore in 1641, and died in 1647. George Baker became bishop in 1660, and died in 1665. Hugh Gore, dean of Lismore, became bishop in 1666, and died in 1690-91. Nathaniel Foy became bishop in 1691, distinguished himself and greatly endangered his life in preaching against the doctrines of Roman Catholicity, and died in 1707-8. Thomas Mills became bishop in 1707. Dr. Charles Este, bishop of Ossory, was translated to the see of Waterford and Lismore in 1740. Dr. Richard Chenevix, bishop of Killaloe, was translated to Waterford and Lismore, also in 1740. Dr. William Newcome, bishop of Ossory, was translated to Waterford and Lismore in 1779. Dr. Richard Marlay, bishop of Clonfert, was translated to Waterford and Lismore in 1795. The Hon. Power French was made bishop of Waterford and Lismore in 1802. Joseph Stock, bishop of Killalla, was translated to Waterford and Lismore in 1810. The Hon. Richard Bourke, dean of Ardagh, and second son of Joseph Deane Bourke, archbishop of Tuam, and third Earl of Mayo, was made bishop of Waterford and Lismore in 1813. Toward the close of bishop Bourke's period, the see of Waterford and Lismore became united, in terms of the Church Reform bill, to the sees of Cashel and Emly; and in consequence, the present amiable prelate, Dr. Robert Daly, previously rector of Powerscourt, has the style of bishop of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, yet is resident in the episcopal palace of Waterford.

The episcopal incomes of Waterford and Lismore had been so long united, that, in the official returns recently made of them, they could not be distinguished from each other; and during the three years ending on Dec. 31, 1831, they amounted, in annual average, to £4,323 7s. 1d. gross, and £3,933 12s. 4½d. nett. The dean receives a gross income of £899 4s. 7d. from the benefices which constitute his corps, and holds also the united benefices of Dunhill, Newcastle, and Guilcagh, in the dio. of Lismore. The precentor receives a gross income of £345 17s. 3d. from his corps, and holds also the deanery of St. Canice cathedral, and the benefice of Offerlane, in the dio. of Ossory. The chancellor receives a gross income of £379 12s. 4d. from his

corps, and the treasurer receives a gross income of £330 16s. from his corps. There are no prebendaries.—The diocese of Waterford is, in territorial extent, the smallest diocese in Ireland, and lies wholly in the eastern portion of the county of Waterford. Its length is 13 statute miles; its breadth is 9 statute miles; and its area is 513,239 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches. Pop., in 1831, 45,730. Number of parishes, 29; of benefices, 11; of resident incumbents, 10. Tithe compositions connected with the benefices, £2,319 19s. 4d.; glebes, £171 0s. 11d. Gross income of the benefices, £3,293 14s. 6d.; nett, £2,743 10s. 5d. Patron of 4 benefices, the Crown; of 7, the diocesan. Amount of appropriate tithes, £705 16s. 2d.; of inappropriate tithes, £385 11s. 1d. Number of stipendiary curates, 5; gross amount of their salaries, £319 4s. 7d. Number of benefices with churches, 7; total number of churches, 9; sittings, 3,980; cost of building 3, and repairing 1 of the churches, £4,273 10s. 9d.; of which £3,507 13s. 10d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £304 6s. 2d. was lent by that Board, £461 10s. 9d. was raised by private contribution. Number of Presbyterian meeting-houses, 1; of meeting-houses belonging to other bodies of Protestant dissenters, 6; of Roman Catholic chapels, 13. In 1834, the population consisted of 5,301 Churchmen, 110 Presbyterians, 433 other Protestant dissenters, and 43,371 Roman Catholics; each of 4 benefices contained no member of the Established church,* each of 4 contained not more than 20 members of the Established church, each of 4 between 100 and 200, one between 200 and 500, one between 1,000 and 2,000, and one between 2,000 and 5,000. In the same year, 56 daily schools, which made returns of their attendance, had on their books 2,245 boys, 968 girls, and 100 children whose sex was not specified, and 3 daily schools, which made no returns of their attendance, were computed to be attended by 177 scholars; 33 of the total number of daily schools were supported wholly by fees; and, of the 26 which were supported wholly or partially by endowment or subscription, 10 were in connection with the National Board, 3 with the Association for Discouraging Vice, and one with the Kildare Place Society.

The Roman Catholic Diocese.—The Roman Catholic dioceses of Waterford and Lismore remain mutually consolidated as before the Reformation; but, in other respects, they continue unannexed, and are regarded as constituting one diocese. This united diocese is distributed into 37 parishes, and served by 36 parochial clergymen, and 70 curatorial or adjunct clergymen. The bishop's parishes are those of Trinity-within and St. John's, in the city of Waterford. The names of the parishes, together with the sites of their respective chapels, are, 1. Trinity-within and St. John's,—Waterford; 2. St. Mary's and the Abbey,—Clonmel; 3. St. Peter and St. Paul,—Clonmel; 4. Ballyporeen,—Ballyporeen; 5. Tramore,—Tramore and Carberry; 6. Clogheen,—Clogheen and Burncourt; 7. Tallow,—Tallow; 8. Rathcormack and Mothell,—Clonee and Rathcormack; 9. Carrick-on-Suir,—Carrick-on-Suir and Newtown; 10. Trinity-without, or Ballybricken,—Ballybricken (Waterford), and Butterstown, near Waterford; 11. Dunhill,—Dunhill and Feenard; 12. Dungarvan,—Dungarvan; 13. Carrickbeg,—Carrickbeg and Windgap; 14. Glammousfield or Kile,—Ballypatrick and Glammousfield; 15. Passage,—Passage, Killea, and Faithleg; 16. Sleivego,—

Pourneena and Neir; 17. Four-mile-water,—Four-mile-water and Newcastle; 18. Modeligo,—Modeligo and Boharavaughera; 19. Ardmore,—Ardmore, Grange, and Old Parish; 20. Ballyneale,—Ballyneale and Templemichael; 21. Kilwatermoy,—Kilwatermoy, Knockamore, and Gleedine; 22. Ballylooby,—Ballylooby and Dunhill; 23. Stradbally and Ballylaneen,—Stradbally, Ballylaneen, and Faba; 24. Kilrosent and Fews,—Kilrosent and Fews; 25. Ring,—Ring; 26. Kilgobinet,—Kilgobinet, Corrigan, and Garraunbawn; 27. Clashmore,—Clashmore and Piltown; 28. Aglish,—Aglish, Ballynamilcagh, and Slievegrine; 29. Portlaw,—Portlaw and Ballyduff; 30. Abbeyside,—Abbeyside and Ballinrode; 31. St. Patrick's,—St. Patrick's, Waterford; 32. Cahir,—Cahir; 33. Kill and Newton,—Kill and Newton; 34. Lismore,—Lismore and Ballyduff; 35. Cappoquin,—Cappoquin; 36. Powerstown,—Powerstown and Quarryhole; 37. Ardinnan,—Ardinnan, Grange, and Ballybawn.

Municipal Affairs.—The old borough of Waterford is co-extensive with the quondam county of the city, noticed in the article preceding the present; and it continues also to be the parliamentary borough, and has an area of 10,059 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches,—of which 614 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches are tideway. The present municipal borough, or existing district of the liberties of the city, includes little more than the actual town, and comprises an area of only 608 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches,—of which 136 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches are tideway. Waterford was, at a very early period, a place of considerable importance; and it has, from time to time, received numerous charters granting it various liberties and privileges. The principal extant charters or kindred documents are one of Richard I., two of John, eight of Henry III., three of Edward I., eight of Edward III., five of Richard II., three of Henry IV., two of Henry V., five of Henry VI., three of Edward IV., five of Henry VII., one of Henry VIII., one of Edward VI., one of Philip and Mary, four of Elizabeth, two of James I., two of Charles I., one of James II., and one of Anne. A privilege was granted and confirmed to Waterford of obliging all vessels which entered the common estuary of the Suir and the Barrow, to load and unload at the quay of Waterford; and this was zealously and perseveringly resisted by the people of New-Ross, and formed a chief topic of many of the charters granted to Waterford; but it was at length abolished, in 1377, by a writ of 1 Richard II. One of the charters of Elizabeth, granted in the 16th year of her reign, erected the county of the city of Waterford, or gave the original borough a peculiar and county jurisdiction; and the charter of 2 Charles I. gave to the authorities of the county of the city jurisdiction over all the great harbour of Waterford, or all the navigable portion of the estuary and fluviatile volume of the Suir. The borough was placed under the "New Rules" of Charles II.; so that the Lord-lieutenant and the Council of State acquired a vote upon the appointment of the chief magistrate, the recorder, the sheriffs, and the town clerk. The corporation, according to the governing charter, which was that of 2 Charles I., was styled "The Mayor, Sheriff, and Citizens of the County of the City of Waterford, in the kingdom of Ireland;" and had, as its officers, the mayor, two sheriffs, the recorder, the town clerk, and clerk of the peace, the chamberlain, the president of the court of conscience, the coroner, the water bailiff, the sword-bearer, 4 sergeants-at-mace, the high constable, the second constable, 10 petty constables, 4 market constables, a potato-weigher, a fish-house porter, a beadle, an assay-master, an inspector of markets, a porter of the town-

* The first report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, from which this portion of our statistics is taken, states the number of benefices at 13.

hall, a housekeeper, a sessions' crier, and a mayor's clerk. The council, or ruling body of the corporation in the old borough, consisted of the mayor, 18 other aldermen, the sheriffs, and assistants,—amounting in all to 40 persons; and that, in the new borough, or present municipal borough, consists of ten aldermen and 30 councillors, elected from the five wards into which the borough is divided, and which are designated Tower, Custom-house, Centre, West, and South. In the old borough, the mayor was elected from among the aldermen, the aldermen from among the assistants, the assistants from among the freemen; and the freemen, though entitled to freedom in right of birth, of apprenticeship, or of marriage, were elected by the council upon special petition, and often grounds so capricious, partisan, or political, that claims otherwise sufficiently valid were liable to be rejected simply for want of desired political subserviency in the views or creed of the candidates to those of the council. A freeman had a vote for the members of parliament, enjoyed exemption from certain local tolls which have for a considerable period ceased to be collected, and possesses the singular privilege of exemption from some tolls of comparative consequence in Liverpool and Bridgewater. "In the salt trade," says the official report of 1833, "the want of freedom amounts to a prohibition. Several merchants residing in Waterford have, notwithstanding this, been refused the freedom of the city; and one merchant informed us that he calculated he had paid, in the way of dues in Liverpool, for the last 27 years, from £25 to £30 a-year, which he would not have been liable to if he had been a freeman of the city of Waterford. This gentleman applied for his freedom more than once, but had been refused." In 1833, the number of resident freemen was between 600 and 700; of registered freemen, about 596; and of non-resident freemen, less than 200. The courts held within the city are the assizes for the county at large by the judges, courts of quarter-sessions by the assistant barrister, courts of petty-sessions by the county magistrates, a court for suits of wages by the mayor, a court of pleas for debts of from £2 to £10 by the corporation, and a court of conscience for debts under £2 by the corporation. The local police force of the county of the city consisted, in 1833, of a high constable, a second constable, 10 petty constables, and 2 supernumeraries; and, though this force might have seemed to be utterly incompetent, the peace and good order of the city appeared to be as well preserved as those of most other large towns. The constabulary force more recently employed will be noticed in the next section, entitled "Statistics." A local act, obtained in the 24th year of George III., authorized the ministers, churchwardens, and parishioners of the several parishes, at their vestries in July, to appoint watchmen and order their equipments; it provided for the costs by a poundage on dwelling-houses and other tenements, recoverable by the churchwardens as parish-rates; and it exempted from this poundage all houses of less annual value than £5, and excluded the occupiers of such houses from voting at the vestries. The powers conveyed by this act, however, have been wholly employed in lighting the city,—no provision being made for watching it; yet the quays are both lighted and watched at the cost, and under the superintendence, of the Harbour Commissioners. The cleaning and the repairing of the streets, within certain limits, which embrace almost all the interior of the town, are effected by contract,—the corporation paying the contractor £320 a-year; and beyond these limits, they are performed in the same manner, and from the same resources, as the cleaning and repair-

ing of any part of the public roads of the county. "The city," says the official report of 1833, "is supplied with water by the corporation, who have gone to considerable expense for that purpose; and a treaty is at present going forward for the purpose of bringing a large stream of water as an additional supply to the city. The citizens pay for the water for their houses; but the public are supplied with water by fountains and pumps in several parts of the town free of expense. This pipe-water is demised by the corporation at a rent of £200 a-year." The council of the city, together with certain other parties, including the bishop and the members of parliament, are "Commissioners for the making wide and convenient streets, ways, and passages, in the city of Waterford, and the suburbs thereof;" and they possess similar powers to the homogeneous body in the city of Dublin. The rental of the corporation, including every species of property which produces an annual profit, amounts to about £7,426 11s. 3d.; and the expenditure, in 1833, amounted to £6,181 4s. 11d., and had as its chief items £3,155 7s. 6d. of interest on city seals, and £2,123 18s. 4½d. of salaries to officers and servants. "The corporation," says the report of 1833, "is indebted in the sum of £63,107 12s. 4½d. on city seals or bonds on which interest is paid at five per cent., and in the sum of £5,424 12s. 4d. for money lodged with them for charitable purposes, and on which interest is paid at various rates. This debt appears to have been contracted gradually and at different periods; a good deal of it was incurred since 1807. The city seals or bonds, due on the 7th of February, 1818, amounted to £34,000; and, in 1821, the debt for each and charity money amounted to £58,356 18s. 6d. British. The increase of debt since that time is £10,175 6s. 2d. present currency. The entire of the debt due by the corporation has been contracted in and since 1724; and it would appear that it was in 1724 that the citizens or freemen took a part in the corporation transactions for the last time, and the affairs of the corporation have ever since been managed by the mayor and council. It seems that a good deal of money was expended in law expenses; a much larger portion expended in improvements on the town; a very large sum was expended in rebuilding the town-hall, and several sums have been expended since in repairing it; and a sum of £6,600 was expended in the purchase of property, situate in the city, from Lord Enniskillen." A large amount of tithes belongs to the corporation; and, previous to 1833, was leased, during periods of from 3 to 99 years, at an aggregate annual rent of £766 18s. 10d., and on renewal fines of £2,443 15s. 4½d. The denominations of the tithes, together with the amount of their respective yearly rent in 1833, are Polorone, £70; Desertmore, £73 16s. 10d.; Newcastle and Guilcagh, £49 4s. 8d.; Dunhill, £37 10s. 8d.; Rathpatrick, £88 12s. 4d.; Shanbough, £28; Knockmoran, £163 13s. 10d.; Ballygowran, £44 6s. 2d.; Kilculliheen, £65; Clonmore, £13 16s. 11d.; Kilmackevogue, £70; Roshercon, £11 1s. 6d.; Illud, part of monastery of Kilculliheen, £18 9s. 3d.; Portnascully, part of Kilculliheen, £32 12s. 2d.; and Macully, 4s. 7½d. The corporation have the patronage of the ecclesiastical benefices of Dunhill, Newcastle, and Guilcagh, in the county of Waterford; Kilculliheen, partly in the liberties of Waterford, and partly in the county of Kilkenny; and Macully, Polorone, Portnascully, and Illud, in the county of Kilkenny. They hold also the patronage of the valuable benefice of Roshercon; and they sold for £1,300 the next presentation to that benefice after the year 1833.

Statistics.—In 1843, the number of committals on

charges of felony was 70; the number of cases before magistrates and petty-sessions was 240; and the number of persons committed for drunkenness under the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 38, was 396,—and of the 10 persons committed on charges of felony, 7 were convicted, and 3 were discharged. The constabulary force, on Jan. 1, 1844, consisted of 1 second-rate sub-inspector, 1 second-rate head-constable, 9 constables, 39 first-rate sub-constables, 2 second-rate constables, and 2 mounted police; and the cost of maintaining this force during 1843 was £1,946 14s. 6½d. The constabulary are distributed into the three stations of Cross, Barrack-street, and Ferrybank. The amount of grand-jury presentment for 1842 was £5,227. The number of houses valued for the poor-rate within the municipal borough is 3,982; and of these, 1,931 are valued under £5,—489, under £10,—500, under £15,—248, under £20,—176, under £25,—112, under £30,—135, under £40,—103, under £50,—and 228, at and above £50. The number of houses valued for the poor-rate within the parliamentary borough or quondam county of the city, is 4,707; and of these, 2,344 are valued under £5,—562 under £10,—602, under £15,—275, under £20,—198, under £25,—126, under £30,—165, under £40,—128, under £50,—and 307, at and above £50. The parliamentary borough sends two members to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1841, 1,490; of whom 621 were registered under the old qualification, and 879 under the new. Of those registered under the old qualification, previous to the Reform Act, 31 were £50 freeholders, 19 were £20 freeholders, 18 were 40s. freeholders, 1 was a £50 rent-charger, and 551 were freemen; and of those registered under the new qualification by the Reform Act, 5 were £10 freeholders, 17 were £20 leaseholders, 4 were £10 leaseholders, and 853 were £10 leaseholders. The population, education, and miscellaneous statistics, are given in the article on the county of the city.

History.—Waterford is alleged by some writers to have been founded in the year 155; but it is not credibly known to record, and probably did not exist, till 853; and it appears to have been then founded by Sitricus, one of three brothers, noble Danes, who had recently arrived in Ireland. Its original name was Cuan-na-Grioth, 'the harbour of the sun;' and is believed to have arisen from the fact of its pristine inhabitants being pagans and sun-worshippers. See *TORY-HILL*. Another ancient name of the town was *Portlargo*, 'the harbour of the thigh,' or the 'thigh-harbour;' and is supposed to have been suggested by a fancied resemblance between the outline of the Suir from Waterford downward to the shape of the human thigh. The modern name, Waterford, seems to bear the simple meaning of a ford upon a stream; and may have been suggested either by the existence of a ford or shallow in John's Pill, or the near vicinity of a ford or ferry-station on the Suir. Yet a combination of learning and ingenuity has, with no small plausibility, assigned it to a very different and a considerably expressive origin. "According to this explication, the name is derived from *Vader-fjord*, which, in the Norse language, signifies a haven dedicated to *Vader*, a Scandinavian deity. In the death-song of *Regner Fadrayr*, in the original Norse, the word *Vader-fjord* is mentioned. This ode was translated by *Orlaus Vermius*, in Latin verse. His Latin for the word is *Vadrasinus*, which is *Vader's-haven*. Part of this ode is quoted in *Mallett's Northern Antiquities*; it may be seen at length in *Blair's Dissertation*, prefixed to *Ossian's Poems*." The *Ostmen* or Danes appear to have had, on the east coast of Ireland, four stations for their fleets, to which they gave Norse names, still retained

in a corrupted form; and these four fiords or havens were *Vader-fjord*, now called corruptly *Waterford*,—*Wessford*, now called corruptly *Wexford*,—*Carlingfiord*, now called with little alteration *Carlingford*,—and *Strangfiord*, now called with little alteration *Strangford*. Both Dublin bay and the mouth of the Boyne, indeed, are known to have been among their chief resorts,—the former in a very eminent degree; but Dublin bay was too wide and open, and the Boyne was too strictly fluvial, to be properly designated fiords,—a word which designates estuaries or sea-loughs, and is almost strictly identical in meaning with the Scottish word *friths* or *firths*.

In 803, Patrick, son of Ivorus, then king of the Danes of Waterford, was slain. In 937, the Danes of Waterford overran and wasted Meath. In 1000, Ivorus, then king of the Danes of Waterford, died in the city. In 1003, Reginald, king of the Danes of Waterford, and son of Ivorus, built the tower which still bears his name. In 1014, Sitricus, king of the Danes of Waterford, fought, in the vicinity of Dublin, the celebrated battle of Clontarf with Brian Boromh. See *CLONTARF*. In 1036, Sitricus was killed by the king of Ossory; and, in the same year, Reginald O'Hiver, the successor of Sitricus, was killed by Sitricus II. In 1038, Cumana O'Rahan, king of the Danes of Waterford, was slain, either by the people of Ossory, or by the treachery of his own men; and in the same year, the city of Waterford was plundered and burnt by Dermot Mac-Mel-Nembo, king of Leinster. In 1087, the city was captured and burnt by the people of Dublin. In 1096, the Danes of Waterford, having embraced Christianity, elected Malchus to be their bishop. [See section 'The Diocese.'] In May 1170, the Danes of Waterford having received intelligence of the disembarkation in their near vicinity of the small invading force of Anglo-Normans under Raymond Le Gros and Henry de Monte Marisco [see *BAGENBON*], "resolved to attack them before their strength increased, and with the assistance of Malachy O'Feolin, prince of the Decies, and O'Ryne of Idroge, got together an army of 3,000 horse and foot, with which they fell upon the English, who valiantly received them, and though few in number, under the conduct of Harvey de Montmoriscoe, after some hours' dispute, put them to flight. In this battle fell about 1,000 Danes and Irish, and 70 of the principal citizens were made prisoners, who were all put to death by Raymond, to revenge the loss of his friend, De Bevin, slain in the battle." In the following August, the Earl of Pembroke, usually called Earl Strongbow, arrived with a large invading force of Anglo-Normans, in Waterford Harbour; and having been immediately joined by the previous invaders Raymond Le Gros, Fitz-Stephens, and Henry de Monte Marisco, and by their ally the king of Leinster, he proceeded next day to the town of Waterford, and assaulted it both by land and by water. "After two repulses, Raymond perceived a cabin on the wall propped with timber on the outside. Immediately he caused the prop to be cut, so that the house fell, and with it part of the wall, at which breach the English entered the city, plundered it, and put all the inhabitants found in arms to the sword. Among other prisoners, Reginald, prince of the Danes of Waterford, and Malachy O'Feolin, prince of Decies, were taken; whom they imprisoned in Reginald's Tower. These being afterwards condemned to death, were saved by the intercession of Dermot, king of Leinster." Speedily after the capture of the city, Earl Strongbow was married here to Eva, the king of Leinster's daughter, and was proclaimed heir-apparent to that prince's dominions; not long after, Dermot and the Earl, leaving a garrison in Waterford,

marched to the north, and besieged and captured Dublin; and, at the setting in of winter, Dermot returned to Ferns, and the Earl to Waterford. In October 1171, Henry II., at the head of about 500 knights, and 4,000 soldiers, landed in person at Waterford. A Danish lord, it is said, drew chains across the harbour, and endeavoured to impede the disembarkation; but Henry saw the obstacle easily and speedily removed; and he entered Waterford, not as a conqueror, but as an acknowledged sovereign. While he remained here, he received the formal renunciation of the conquered districts from Earl Strongbow, obtained the acknowledged submission of the people of Wexford and Cork, appointed governors over the fortified towns, and granted to the citizens of Waterford many privileges which were afterwards confirmed to them by succeeding monarchs. At the end of about six months—during which he proceeded to Lismore, and received the submission of the nobles and other chief men of Munster—he prepared to return to England; and previous to his departure, he assigned the government of the city to three of his most zealous partisans, set apart lands in the vicinity for the maintenance of knights and soldiers, and adopted other such precautionary measures as he thought desirable for the preservation and consolidation of his interests. Yet historians have remarked, that he probably did not acquire one true subject by means of any of his measures, or during the whole period of his stay.

The wall which enclosed the triangular site of the city at the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion, ran in a westerly direction from Reginald's Tower, "and was terminated by Turgess's Tower, which formerly stood at the corner of Barron-strand-street. From this tower, the wall forming the second side of the triangle proceeded in a southwardly direction, enclosing the Black friary, skirting, but not including, what was formerly the Boys' Blue School; from thence it crossed Peter-street, and ran to the castle, then called St. Martin's castle, situated at the rear of the Girls' Blue School. The third side of the triangle united St. Martin's castle with Reginald's Tower." But about the time of Henry II.'s visit to the city, or of his departure from it to England, very considerable additions were made to both the city itself and its fortifications. "New walls were erected, the fortifications repaired, and gates and towers were superadded to the former defences. The new part comprehended the church, abbey, and street of St. John, New-street, St. Stephen's-street, St. Patrick's-street, and the churches of St. Stephen, St. Michael, and St. Patrick. On the west side of the city there were two gates, St. Patrick's and New-gate; to the south, Bowling-green-gate, called also Close-gate, and St. John's gate; to the south-east, St. Catherine's or Colbeck-gate; and to the north, there were several gates communicating with the quay and the river."

In April 1185, John, Earl of Morton, a favourite son of Henry II., to whom the latter wished to commit the superintendence of the affairs of Ireland, arrived at Waterford, attended by many nobles of England, and by a considerable force of knights and archers; and immediately after his arrival, he was waited on by many of the Irish chiefs, and regaled with demonstrations of a readiness on the part of a turbulent people, to submit to his authority. But John was then only 19 years of age, and was far from being distinguished by either constitutional strength of mind or acquired soundness of judgment; and in spite of being assisted by Giraldus Cambrensis and other learned men, he was utterly incompetent to assuage the tempest of conspiracy and bloodshed which had been desolating the kingdom, or to im-

part to the Anglo-Norman government of the conquered portions of Ireland a tolerable degree of consolidation and influence. "He despoiled some of the Irish of their lands, and parcelled them among his followers; the revenues appropriated to the defence of the country he bestowed upon his courtiers, who wasted them in riot and extravagance; he thus disgusted his friends, and weakened his own resources; and the example of indolence and debauchery being followed by the army, everything seemed to portend the ruin of the English interests." Henry II., informed of these disorders, recalled John before the close of the year, and committed the government to the active and experienced soldier, John de Courcey. In 1211, after he had sat upwards of 11 years upon the throne, and had specially directed his attention to the condition of Waterford in particular, and to that of Ireland in general, John arrived again at Waterford, with the intention of settling the disturbances which had arisen during his absence; and, while here, he made personal visits to many parts of the country, attended by a large body of knights and soldiers,—and, in particular, he made repeated journeys to Cork, and had a large building erected near Clashmore, at which his cavalcade on these journeys might halt, and the ruins of which still exist. See CLOUGH. His place of residence in Waterford stood on the site now occupied by the Widows' Apartments in Cathedral-square; and some of its vaults and foundations were dug up by the workmen while preparing the ground for the present edifice. During his stay, he founded the priory of St. John, and made a large addition to the city; and some of the walls which surrounded this addition are still, or were quite recently, in existence. In 1252, and again about 30 years later, Waterford was destroyed by fire. In October 1394, Richard II. landed at Waterford, at the head of an army of 4,000 men-at-arms, and 30,000 archers, and attended by the Duke of Gloucester, the Earl of Nottingham, and other distinguished noblemen; but he does not seem to have contemplated any object worthy of so great an expedition; and, after a stay of nine months, during which he received many flattering submissions from the natives, he returned to England. In May 1399, the same monarch again landed at Waterford, and was welcomed with every demonstration of joy; and he spent six days apparently in no other public occupation than receiving hollow professions of loyalty from the people. "The citizens," we are told, "were, at this time, mean and slovenly in their appearance, and exhibited in this respect, as well as in their dwellings, a degree of poverty and wretchedness which we should not have expected to find in so considerable a city." Yet Waterford appears not to have been a jot worse than Dublin and the other large towns. In 1461, a hostile encounter occurred between the citizens of Waterford and the sept of the O'Hedriscolls and Powers. These septs, who were hereditary enemies of Waterford, "having landed at Tramore, the mayor and citizens advanced in warlike manner, to give them battle. The contending parties met at Ballymacdane, when the invaders were entirely overthrown, 160 of them slain, and many of them taken prisoners. Among the captives was O'Hedriscoll-Oge, and six of his sons, who, with three of their galleys, were carried in triumph into Waterford. It is probably in memory of this victory, that three galleys are quartered in the arms of the city."

In 1487, when the impostor, Lambert Simnel, had been proclaimed king at Dublin, the citizens of Waterford peremptorily and strenuously opposed his usurpation and his purposes; during the general

insurrection which followed, they remained steadily loyal; and when a great force of the usurper, headed by the Earl of Kildare, appeared against the city, and sent a menacing communication to the mayor, the citizens replied in defiance, and were prepared to make manful resistance to violence; but they had the happiness to see their enemy withdrawing without making assault or offering battle, and to know that he was compelled to prosecute his adventure into England, where it received a speedy and appropriate termination. Soon after this event, Sir Richard Edgecombe, who was sent at the head of 500 men to oblige the people of Ireland to renew their oaths of allegiance to England, and who lauded in prosecution of his mission at Kinsale, proceeded thence in a coasting voyage to Waterford to commend and confirm the loyalty of the citizens, and was received and entertained with the most distinguished demonstrations of welcome. "In the year 1497, it was again the good fortune of the citizens of Waterford to manifest their loyalty to the king; for which, among other honours, they received the following motto:—'*Intacta manet Waterfordia*.' On this occasion, they communicated to his majesty the intelligence of the arrival of Perkin Warbeck at Cork, and assured him of their loyalty and affection. An opportunity was now afforded them to prove the sincerity of their professions and the extent of their devotion, for immediately on his landing, the whole strength of the rebel force was directed against Waterford. Perkin Warbeck and Maurice Earl of Desmond, with an army of 2,400 men, advanced to the city, and on the 23d of July prepared to invest it; this force was intended to assault the western division, while a fleet of eleven ships, which arrived at Passage, was ordered to engage from the river; there was also a body of troops landed from the fleet, who were to proceed in the direction of Lumbard's marsh and co-operate with the land forces. To prevent the junction of these two divisions, the ponds of Kilbarry were kept full, the besieged having raised a large mound of earth to stop the course of the river which flows from Kilbarry into the Suir. The necessary preparations being completed, the siege was vigorously commenced, and carried on for eleven days with great zeal and activity. In the many skirmishes and sorties which took place, the citizens were generally victorious, and routed or captured their opponents. In the field, the citizens covered themselves with glory; but it is to be regretted that after the fight their valiant hearts had no touch of pity; on one occasion, when, after a successful sortie in which they committed great slaughter, they returned to the city with a numerous band of prisoners, they carried them to the market-place, chopped off their heads, and fastened them on stakes, as trophies of their victory. Their valour and the dread of their cruelty could no longer be resisted; the besieged became the assailants; the enemy were repulsed in every direction; and what served to insure the victory of the citizens, the cannon planted on Reginald's Tower, after many days hard firing, beat in the side of one of the ships, when the entire crew perished. The enemy disheartened by all these untoward occurrences, and fearing to awake the vengeance of the enraged citizens, raised the siege, and on the night of the 3d of August, retreated to Ballycasheen; from thence they proceeded to Passage, where Perkin Warbeck embarked and fled to Cork. The citizens pursued him with four ships, and, after an eager chase, followed him to Cornwall, where he landed. When this intelligence reached the king, who was then at Exeter, he ordered the pursuit to be continued, and Perkin was at length

apprehended. The loyalty and courage of the citizens of Waterford were duly appreciated by the monarch, who, in addition to other marks of favour, was pleased to honour them with two highly flattering letters,"—and who also, in compliance with a petition from the citizens, confirmed and enlarged the privileges of the city.

In 1520, the Earls of Ormond and Desmond were, by the interposition of the Earl of Surrey, reconciled at Waterford. In 1536, Henry VIII., in acknowledgment of the distinguished loyalty of the citizens, sent by a special messenger, a gilt sword and a cap of maintenance, to be always carried before the mayor. "The city of Waterford," remarks the Rev. R. H. Ryland, in reference to this period, "was now a place of trade and consequence, enjoying a regular government, and advancing every day in the improvements and decencies of civilized society. We can now look back with complacency upon the manners of those from whom many of the citizens of the present day are descended, and from whom the general character of the people may be faintly traced; we have an interest in their courage and loyalty, and are proud or humbled as we read of their good fortunes, or dwell upon the reverses, which it was the lot of their city to experience. The following description of the then citizens of Waterford, written about 250 years since, may serve to show whether the present generation have improved upon the manners of those who preceded them:—'*The aire of Waterford is not verie subtill, yea nathelesse the sharpnesse of their wittes seemeth to be nothing rebated or duld by reason of the grossenesse of the aire. For in good sooth the townemen, and nameilie students are pregnant in conceiving, quicke in taking, and sure in keeping. The citizens are verie heddie and warie in all their publike affaires, slow in the determining of matters of weight, loving to looke yer they leape. In choosing their magistrate, they respect not onlie his riches, but also they weigh his experience. And therefore they elect for their maior neither a rich man that is younge, nor an old man that is poore. They are cheerfull in the intertainment of strangers, hartie one to another, nothing given to factions. They loue no idle bench-whistlers, nor lurkish factiors: for younge and old are wholie addicted to thriuing, the men commonlie to traffike, the women to spinning and carding. As they distill the best aqua vitæ, so they spin the choicest rug in Ireland.*'"

In 1569, while the Lord-deputy Sidney lay encamped at Clonmel, and expected to be attacked by a body of insurgents who had recently ravaged the country and besieged Kilkenny, he requested the citizens of Waterford to assist him with a few soldiers during three days; but they instantly refused to comply with his request, and excused themselves on the ground of the privileges enjoyed by their city. In 1575, the Lord-deputy Sidney, when on a progress at the head of about 600 horsemen and footmen to quell the disturbances which arose out of the disputes of the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, made a visit to Waterford, and was elaborously welcomed and magnificently entertained; yet, when expressing his satisfaction at the present demonstration of loyalty, smartly twitted the citizens upon their deficiency in that commodity when he requested their aid at Clonmel. In 1579, the Lord-deputy Drury, who had succeeded Sir Henry Sidney, sought repose in Waterford for the recovery of his health, conferred the honour of knighthood on the mayor, and died in the city before the close of the year. Early in 1580, Sir William Pelham, who had been appointed Lord-justice on the death of Sir William Drury, came southward from Dublin to visit the cities of Mun-

ster, and was met at Ballyhack by the mayor of Waterford, and conducted with much parade and pageantry to the city; and when here, he learned from the Earl of Ormond that the Earl of Desmond was making a hostile advance, and had arrived at Dungarvan. A detachment of 400 foot and 100 horse was immediately despatched from Waterford to the Lord-justice, to oppose the foe; "but the force of the insurgents continuing to increase, a special commission was directed to Sir Warham St. Leger, authorizing him to proceed according to the course of martial law against all offenders, as the nature of their crimes might deserve; provided the parties were not worth forty shillings yearly in land or annuity, or ten pounds in goods. He was also empowered to enter into terms with the rebels, and to grant them protection for ten days; to apprehend and execute all idle persons taken by night; to live at free quarters wherever he went; and, by way of check upon this monstrous power, he was required every month to certify the number and the offences of persons whom he should order to be put to death. The Lord-justice, after he had rested about three weeks at Waterford, removed to Clonmel, and from thence to Limerick." In May 1603, the Lord-deputy Mountjoy, believing that the turbulent condition of Munster required his presence, and probably some chastisement, came southward from Dublin at the head of a numerous army, arrived at Grace-Dieu, within the liberties of Waterford, and there summoned the mayor to receive him and his army into the city; he received for answer, that the citizens were exempted, by a charter of King John, from giving quarter to soldiers, and therefore would not open their gates to his army; he then threatened that if the gates were not speedily opened, he would beat them down, cut King John's charter to pieces, and level the city with the ground; and he was immediately obeyed, and, passing into the city, received the submission of the citizens, imposed on them an oath of renewed allegiance, and stationed a garrison within their walls to enforce their fidelity. After the accession of James I., Waterford, though deeply sharing the silent insubordination which had become general in the kingdom, was one of the first cities in Ireland to pay the taxes which James arbitrarily imposed. In 1617, in consequence of the refusal of the mayor to take the oath of supremacy, the liberties and public revenues of Waterford were seized by the Earl of Thomond and Sir William Jones, Lord-chief-justice of Ireland, as commissioners; and, the civic magistrates persisting in their opposition, the city lost its charters, was destitute of regular government for many years, and did not recover possession of its privileges till 1626. In September 1633, the Duke of Ormond left London on a Saturday at 4 o'clock, arrived at Bristol the same night, sailed thence on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and arrived at Waterford on Monday morning at 9 o'clock; and he thus performed a feat in travelling which the eulogists of modern steam achievements might be disposed to pronounce incredible.

"From the year 1640, until the arrival of Cromwell," remarks the Rev. Mr. Ryland, "the great rebellion and the circumstances preceding it, entirely engross the local as well as the general history of Ireland. These important events, the exciting causes of the insurrection, and its unfortunate results, are unsuitable to the present sketch; they demand the serious and dispassionate investigation of the historian, and do not admit of a hasty or superficial notice. Suffice it to observe, that the county and city of Waterford shared in the crimes and miseries of this unfortunate period; and, whatever be the cause in which the evil originated, the native Irish were

uniformly the sufferers or the victims. It would seem that the native Irish had for a time recovered the possession of the greater part of Munster; which, after an obstinate struggle with the overwhelming power of England, they were again obliged to relinquish. The city of Waterford and the towns of Dungarvan and Lismore, were nominally in the interest of the government of the country, but their loyalty was merely enforced; there was no reciprocity of interest, and therefore no common feeling existed between them—as plainly appeared on the occasion of the cessation of hostilities (for it does not deserve the name of peace) which was agreed on in 1646. This measure was violently opposed by the citizens of Waterford, who imagined that the interests of their religion would be compromised by their adoption of the treaty. The heralds sent from Dublin to proclaim the peace, were treated with every indignity; they were unable to discover the mayor's house, until they prevailed on a little boy, by a bribe of sixpence, to show it to them; and after a fruitless delay of ten days, they were obliged to retire from Waterford without accomplishing their errand."

In the latter part of 1649, Cromwell, after personally or by his generals taking Dublin, Drogheda, Wexford, New-Ross, and Carrick-on-Suir, and after overawing other towns and the country at large by the terror of his name, and the vigour of his career, proceeded to attack or to invest Waterford. His army, on disembarking in Ireland, had amounted to 8,000 foot and 4,000 horse, but it had since been so seriously reduced by both warfare and the climate that it now amounted to only 5,000 foot and 2,500 horse; yet so profound was the dread which their very name inspired, that the citizens of Waterford, though well prepared to offer resistance, and though strengthened by a reinforcement of 1,500 sent under General Ferral from the Marquis of Ormond, were disposed to submit without waiting the assault, and actually sent to Ormond to consult as to the terms which they should ask as the price of a surrender. The Marquis, however, remonstrated with them on their poltroonery, encouraged them to offer a vigorous resistance, predicted the high probability of their compelling Cromwell to retire, assured them of a fair amount of assistance from without, and succeeded in stimulating them to firmness and courage. "Waterford was a walled and fortified town; and though badly situated in case of a siege according to the improved practice of modern warfare, yet at the time of Cromwell's approach, it was sufficiently protected by the batteries and works with which it was almost surrounded. The siege commenced on the 3d of October, 1649; Cromwell, in person, commanded the besieging army. After crossing the Suir, at Carrick, the enemy marched along the southern bank of the river, and approached the town on the north-west, but were deterred by the fort on Thomas's hill from occupying the heights of Bilberry Rock, a commanding situation then at a considerable distance from the city walls. The strength of the defences and the numerous batteries protected the town from assault, and compelled the parliamentary forces to have recourse to the tedious process of investment. The Marquis of Ormond, though deficient in money and military stores, and having lost many men by desertion, endeavoured to defend Waterford; and for this purpose, kept a body of troops on the opposite side of the river, prepared to co-operate with the citizens, and to take advantage of any favourable circumstances which might occur." Though several acts of a serious hy-play, particularly the capture of the town and fort of Passage, occurred in connection with the struggle at Water-

ford, yet the siege of the city suffered no relaxation, but was conducted, on the one hand, with the zeal and bravery of experienced warfare, and, on the other, with the resolution and pertinacity of a stern hatred of invasion and a desperate attachment to existing institutions. After the loss of Passage, Ferral, the governor of Waterford, marched out from the city with a body of troops to attempt the recapture of it, expecting to be joined and assisted by Colonel Wogan from Duncannon Fort. "Previous to the advance of the Governor's force, the Marquis of Ormond, attended by 50 horse, had crossed the river, with the intention of animating the garrison, and of making arrangements for their support; and, understanding that an attack on Passage was meditated, he waited to know the result. On the Governor's troops leaving the city, Cromwell despatched a strong force to attack them, and their danger being immediately perceived, Ormond requested permission to bring over a body of horse to their assistance; but the citizens refused the offer, and preferred leaving the soldiers to their fate. Thus repulsed, the gallant Marquis advanced at the head of his 50 horse, and met the Governor's foot soldiers in full retreat, closely followed by Cromwell's dragoons. He posted himself in an advantageous position, and by his courage and a judicious arrangement of his force checked the farther advance of the enemy, and covered the retreat into the town. The necessity of retaking Passage, and the importance attached to it by the enemy, being thus evident, the Marquis of Ormond proposed to transport his troops over the river, and undertook to quarter them in huts under the walls, that they might not be burdensome to the city; this proposal was also rejected, and it was even in agitation to seize his person and treat his followers as enemies. Irritated at their obstinacy and ingratitude, the Marquis withdrew his army, leaving the citizens to protect themselves. Thus left to their own resources, and vigorously assailed by the impatient Cromwell, the courage of the citizens was now beginning to yield; they declared, that unless they received a reinforcement of troops and a supply of provisions, they could make no further resistance; the assault of the besiegers was hourly expected, and the most fatal results anticipated, when, fortunately, the Marquis of Ormond again arrived on the north of the Suir, immediately opposite the city, and by his appearance changed the aspect of affairs. Disheartened by the duration of the siege, in the course of which he had lost many men by sickness as well as by the chances of war, and discouraged by the difficulties of a winter campaign, Cromwell prepared to retire from the contest, and to seek winter quarters for his harassed army in some more secure situation. At this critical moment Ormond proposed to pass some of his troops across the river and attack the rear of the retreating enemy, but the obstinacy of the citizens returned with their hopes of safety, and they refused to supply boats or to admit his soldiers into the city, until the favourable opportunity was lost. Being thus obliged to raise the siege of Waterford, Cromwell resolved to direct his course to the towns of Munster which had revolted to the English parliament, and which now offered a secure asylum to his harassed and disheartened forces." On retiring from Waterford, he assaulted the castles of Butlerstown, Kilmeaden, and Dunhill, marched through Kilmacothomas to the western extremity of the county, besieged and captured Dunganran, and then retired into winter quarters.

In February of next year, 1650, after his army had been quickly recruited, from the revolted Irish troops, with men inured to the climate, Cromwell commenced

his second Irish campaign; and early in June, after he had withdrawn in person, and had devolved the chief command upon General Ireton, Waterford was again besieged. "On the approach of General Ireton, Preston, the governor of the city, sent to inform the Lord-lieutenant that if supplies were not immediately forwarded to him, he should be compelled to surrender. The siege was not of long continuance; the garrison were soon reduced to the greatest distress, and must have readily yielded had they been attacked with vigour; but General Ireton did not summon them to capitulate until the 25th of July, and after a treaty, protracted for a considerable time, the city was surrendered to him by General Preston on the 10th of August, 1650. The terms granted to the citizens were favourable; their persons and private property were preserved. The violence of the parliamentary army was chiefly directed against the churches, works of art, and remnants of antiquity; even the tombs of the dead were plundered or mutilated by their savage hands, and in cases where they could not plunder, they were contented to destroy." From this date till the year 1656, officers appointed by Cromwell governed the city according to their own judgment, to the total suppression of the constitutional mode of government by mayor and sheriffs; yet, in spite of their incurring imputations of despotism and cruelty, they appear to have performed various public acts of admitted wisdom and utility. The quay, the public buildings, the streets, and the roads, were maintained in good repair; and most matters affecting the civic well-being were managed with a minuteness of care which has been pronounced not a little remarkable. Yet various great public measures of the most reprehensible character were adopted,—particularly the trying and executing of persons concerned in the scenes of 1641,—the 'transplantation of natives,' or depriving them of their property, and expelling them from their homes,—the prohibiting of every "Papist from trading in the city of Waterford, within or without doors,"—and the issuing of an order, "that the governor Colonel Leigh, and the justices of the peace at Waterford, do apprehend forthwith all persons who resort there under the name of Quakers, that they be shipped away from Waterford or Passage to Bristol, thence to be conveyed to their respective places of abode."

James II. dissolved the corporation at Waterford, and remodelled its constitution with a subserviency to his own views, in the same manner in which he dissolved and remodelled the corporation of Dublin; but the new charter which he gave to the city in March 1687, remained in force only till the Revolution,—when the charter granted by Charles I. was resumed, and became once more, what it continues still to be, the governing charter of the borough. On the day following the battle of the Boyne, the dethroned and vanquished James rode from Dublin to Waterford; and in the vicinity, he embarked for France, for ever and in disgrace, relinquishing the dominions of his ancestors. "Waterford continued faithful to James, even after he had abandoned all claim to the allegiance of the citizens, and when there appeared scarcely a chance of his success. But serious opposition to the arms of the victorious party was fruitless; and therefore, on the approach of a part of King William's troops, which marched from Carrick to Waterford, the citizens agreed to surrender, on the condition that they should be allowed to enjoy their estates, and the liberty of their religion, and that their forces, with their arms and ammunition, should be safely conveyed to the nearest garrison. These terms were refused, and orders given to bring down some heavy cannon and additional troops. The garrison then asked liberty to march

out with their arms, and to have a safe convoy, which was granted them; and they were conducted, with their arms and baggage, to the town of Mallow. After the surrender of Waterford, King William went to visit it; and having left directions not to permit any unnecessary severity towards the inhabitants, embarked for England on the 5th of September, 1690." About the close of the 17th century, and the commencement of the 18th, a large number of Protestant tradesmen,—who had formed themselves into a regular body, and who, from the manner in which they levied their contributions, were familiarly designated *Hammermen*,—exacted from resident Roman Catholic tradesmen and artisans the payment of what they called *quartage*, for permission to prosecute their avocations; and, during the assizes, they paraded through the whole town, making peremptory demands of the illegal payment, and nailing up the doors and windows of every Roman Catholic tradesman or artisan who refused it. In 1732, and again in 1744, serious riots occurred to prevent the exportation of corn, and were attended with the calling out of the military and the loss of life. About the middle of the 18th century, the Catholic Committee, which held its first meeting at Dublin in 1757, and which made a conspicuous figure in history till the eve of the rebellion of 1798, is said to have originated with a Dr. Curry and a Mr. Wyse of Waterford. The conspiracy which immediately preceded the rebellion seems, in its Waterford section, to have been both secret and formidable; but it was discovered in the city just when on the point of being matured; and it was followed by no worse effects than the conviction and banishment of two of its principal agents.

Waterford gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Talbot, who hold also the title of Earl of Shrewsbury, in the peerage of Great Britain. In 1446, Sir John Talbot, 6th Baron Talbot, and a distinguished warrior, was appointed to the Lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, and created Earl of Waterford and Wexford. He, at the same time, received a grant of the castles, honours, lands, and barony of Dungarvan, because, as the patent states, that country is waste, "et non ad proficuum, sed ad peritum nostrum redundat." In 1429, his lordship was routed, at Patoy, by the celebrated Joan of Arc, commonly called the Maid of Orleans; and in 1453, when he was 80 years of age, he received a mortal wound in the course of his progress to the relief of Chatillon. He is said to have been victorious in 40 skirmishes and battles. The present Earl of Shrewsbury and Earl of Waterford and Wexford, was born in 1791, and succeeded to the peerages in 1827. The family-seats are Heythorpe-house in Oxfordshire, Grafton-hall in Worcestershire, Alton-Towers in Derbyshire, and Great Stanhope-street in London.—Waterford gives, at present, the title of Marquis, in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of De La Poer Beresford, the descendants of a very ancient family, who came to Ireland from Staffordshire. In 1720, Sir Marcus Beresford was created Baron Beresford and Viscount Tyrone, and in 1746, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Tyrone. In 1786, George, the second Earl, was created Baron Tyrone of Haverfordwest, in the peerage of Great Britain; and in 1789, he was advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Waterford, in the peerage of Ireland. The present Marquis is the grandson of the first Marquis, and the son of the second; and he was born in 1811, and succeeded to the titles in 1826. The family-seats are Curraghmore in the county of Waterford, Walworth in the county of Londonderry, and Ford-castle in Northumberland.

WATERFORD AND DUBLIN RAILWAY. See WATERFORD (COUNTY OF), Section 'Communications.'

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY. See LIMERICK RAILWAYS.

WATERFORD HARBOUR, either the joint estuary of the rivers Suir and Barrow, between co. Waterford, Munster, and co. Wexford, Leinster, or likewise the portion of the river Suir downward from the city of Waterford, partly through the county of Waterford, Munster, and partly between that county and the county of Kilkenny, Leinster. The estuary is entered from the ocean between Hook Head on the east and Swiney Head on the west,—the latter headland situated 3 miles west by north of the former. Hook Head has an altitude of 51 feet above sea-level, and is crowned by a curious old tower, now converted to the purposes of a lighthouse, with a fixed light. The entrance to the harbour is open, sufficiently facile, and comparatively very safe; but Tramore bay, situated a short distance to the west of it, has frequently been mistaken for it, and, if approached in southerly winds, menaces almost any vessel with certain destruction. See TRAMORE. The east shore of Waterford Harbour trends 2½ miles north-north-eastward to the head of the little open cove, called Oldtown bay,—3½ miles north by westward thence to Duncannon-Fort,—2½ miles, in the direction of north-west by north, thence to a point about a mile above Ballyhack,—and 2¼ miles northward thence to a point about 1½ mile north of Cheek Point, and at the extremity of a small ramified lagoon, formed to the north and the north-east of Cheek Point. Most of the shore is rocky, yet interspersed with sandy beach, and belted at low water with a portion of strand; and it nowhere offers any serious perils to navigation. Its principal features are Door-noge bay, and Loftus-Hall bay, between Hook Head and Oldtown bay; Harrylock bay, Templetown bay, Stonewall bay, Broomhill bay, Broomhill Point, Dollar bay, Black Point, Booley bay, and Duncannon Strand, between Oldtown bay and Duncannon-Fort; Duncannon Quay, a martello tower, a lighthouse, Glenwater bay, King's bay, and a coast-guard station, between Duncannon-Fort and Ballyhack; and Ballyhack Quay, Catherine's bay, and Nook bay, between Ballyhack and the terminating lagoon. The lower part of the east shore, from Hook Head up to Oldtown bay, or beyond it, is the east side of the parish and narrow peninsula of Hook [which see]; and the portions higher up belong to the parishes of TEMPLETOWN, ST. JAMES, and DUNBRODY: see these articles,—and also the articles DUNCANNON, BALLYHACK, and ARTHURSTOWN. The west coast of the Harbour trends nearly 1½ mile north-eastward from Swiney Head to Black Knob; is bluff and rocky; and has, about mid distance, the headland of Red Point, or Portally Head, whose summit has an altitude above sea-level of 137 feet. Black Knob, at the south side of Dunmore bay, is surmounted by a lighthouse with a fixed light; and is the place at which the conveyances from the city of Waterford communicate with the daily mail steam-packets to England. Dunmore bay measures about ½ a mile across; and is overlooked on the north side by Foulakippen Hill, whose summit has an altitude above sea-level of 205 feet. The coast from Dunmore bay to the south side of the isthmus of Creden Head, trends about 1½ mile in the direction of north-east by north, and is a line of low rock, slightly diversified with Ardnamult Head, and overlooking an anchoring ground, called Creden bay, to the north of that small headland. Creden Head is a narrow peninsula of upwards of ½ of a mile in length, extending in the direction of east by north, and terminating

in a promontory whose summit has an altitude above sea-level of 202 feet. The coast from the north side of the isthmus of Creden extends 3½ miles northward, with some curvatures, to the town of Passage, opposite Arthurstown; and its principal features, over this stretch, are Knockavish Head, Woodstown Strand, a coast-guard station, a headland called Newtown Head, and having an altitude of 79 feet, and Passage Strand. The shore from Passage to Cheek Point makes a sweeping curvature, yet may be described as trending first 1½ mile north-westward, and next about the same distance in the direction of north by east. The parishes upon the east shore, named from south to north, are Rathmoylan, Killea, Kill-St.-Nicholas, Kilmacomb, Crook, and Faithleg; and the general character and scenic features of the shores,—often rich, and aggregately very beautiful,—will be found noticed in the articles on these parishes, and on the villages of DUNMORE and PASSAGE; which see. The width of the harbour varies from 3 miles to 1½ mile between the entrance and Woodstown Strand, the minimum being at Creden Head; it gradually diminishes from 2½ miles to ¾ mile, between Woodstown Strand and Passage; and it generally varies from 5 to 3 furlongs between Passage and Cheek Point. The portion of the harbour above Cheek Point is much more fluvial than estuarial; is ascended 2 miles south-westward to Little Island, and about 2½ miles chiefly westward to the city; and has a breadth varying between about 3 furlongs and 200 yards. A little above Cheek Point occurs the confluence of the Barrow and the Suir, the two monarch streams of the south-east of Ireland, amid scenery of surpassing brilliance and beauty. The general character of the upper sweep of the Harbour from Cheek Point to Waterford, is noticed in the section "Environs" of the article on the city; and the navigable capacities of the entire Harbour, from the ocean upwards, are noticed in the section "Harbour" of that article.

WATERGRASSHILL, a small market and post town in the parish of Ardnageehy, barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the mail-road from Cork to Dublin, 4½ miles south-south-west of Rathcormack, 6¼ north-north-east of Glanmire, 8 south by west of Fermoy, 9½ north-east by north of Cork, and 11½ south-west of Dublin. It stands on the summit-level of the lofty tract of country which separates the valley of the Lee from the valley of the Blackwater,—or on a point of the line of watershed of the broad-based and the exceedingly prolonged range of mountain which extends eastward across the greater portion of the county; and it is, in consequence, one of the most loftily situated towns in the three kingdoms, and is currently regarded as standing amidst the highest cultivated land in Ireland. But the churlishness of the surrounding soil, the backward condition of the agriculture, the absence of quickset enclosures, the broad-basedness of the vast spreading mass of mountain, and the total want of strength, intricacy, or expressiveness in the surface of the country, combine to render the appearance of the town and its environs not a little desolate. A little east-south-east of the town rises the summit called the hill of Knockacamacree; and about 1½ mile to the south-west, on the road to Cork, is Mitchell's Fort, the seat of H. B. Brazier, Esq. The descent from Watergrasshill to Rathcormack traverses a lofty and bleak region, and then drops rather declivously down toward Fermoy; but the descent to the valley of the Lee passes at an easy and pleasant gradient into the beautiful vale of Glanmire, and commands interesting and even superb views, both of the great valley in front, and of the lateral vales among the mountains. "The ascent from Cork to Watergrass-

hill," remarks Mr. Brewer, "is so gradual that the traveller is by no means aware of the great altitude he has attained, until he deliberately views the nearest mountains, and compares their degrees of elevation with that of the eminence on which he is placed. The prospects from this lofty hill are equally comprehensive and grand." Mr. Townsend, referring to the same ascent, and to the view obtained from the summit, says, "A singular visual deception attends this prospect. To the traveller who has lately quitted the level of the sea at Cork, and imperceptibly gained an unexpected elevation, the flats about Fermoy appear vastly lower than those he has just left behind. He finds it difficult to conceive even an equality of horizontal level, and feels prepared to pronounce a decided opinion upon the much greater depression of the north vale. A little reflection, however, convinces him that the contrary is the true fact, and that he has been deceived by the graduality of ascent on one side, and the suddenness of the fall on the other. Fermoy stands high above the level of Cork; and from Mitchelstown, situate nearly in the same plain with the former, there is a regular descent to the city of Waterford on the east side of the island." The town contains a small chapel-of-ease, a large Roman Catholic chapel, a dispensary, and one or two schools. The dispensary is within the Fermoy Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it received and expended £140. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Cork takes name from Watergrasshill; and has chapels here and at Glenville. Area of the town, 17 acres. Pop., in 1831, 533; in 1841, 801. Houses 119. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 60; in manufactures and trade, 52; in other pursuits, 47. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 35; on the directing of labour, 56; on their own manual labour, 59; on means not specified, 9.

WATERPARK, the seat of Lord Waterpark, in the barony of Condons and Clangibbon, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated on the south side of the Blackwater, ¾ of a mile from the boundary with co. Waterford, and 6½ miles east of Fermoy. Dr. Smith's excellent work on the county of Cork contains the following notice of it: "On the south side of the river, towards the bounds of Waterford county, is Waterpark, formerly a seat of the Lord-chief-justice Pine, with a pleasant park, now demolished, good orchards, and other improvements. Some years ago, the cider made here, by Mr. Drew, lost the premium given by the Dublin society (being so excellent in its kind, that the gentlemen who were judges, imagined it to be mixed with foreign wine), who, the following year, being undeceived, they granted the premium to a hoghead of cider made here. Waterpark is at present the estate of Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart." The wife of Sir Henry Cavendish was Sarah, the only daughter and the heiress of Richard Bradshaw, Esq., the lineal descendant of Lord-president Bradshaw, who passed sentence of death on Charles I.; and, in 1792, she was created Baroness Waterpark, with remainder to her male issue, the sons of Sir Henry Cavendish. Her eldest son succeeded as first baron, at her death in 1807; and the present baron was born in 1793, and succeeded in 1830. His lordship has also the seat of Doveridge Hall, in Derbyshire, and is Colonel of the Derbyshire militia.

WATER-ROCK, a rock at the entrance of Kilmough Harbour, barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. It is covered at half flood; but may, with care, be easily avoided; for secure passages to the interior of the bay occur on both sides of the rock.

WATERSIDE, a small town in the parish of Clondermot, barony of Tyrkeeran, co. Londonderry,

Ulster. It stands on the river Foyle, directly opposite the city of Londonderry, and is strictly a suburb of that city. The principal portion of it extends about 280 yards along the river, partly above and partly below Londonderry bridge, and is included within the municipal borough of Londonderry; and a lesser portion of it lies slightly detached from the main portion, at the mean distance of about 320 yards south-east of the end of Londonderry bridge, and is situated beyond the boundaries of the municipal borough. In the centre of the latter portion is a tannery; and at various distances from the town, varying between two or three perches and about 2 miles, are a church, a Presbyterian meeting-house, a Roman Catholic chapel, and the seats of Prehen, Hollymount, Lisaghmore, Ashbrook, the Belt, Lisnagelvin, and Salem. Area of the town, 91 acres. Pop., in 1841, 666. Houses 105. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 30; in manufactures and trade, 73; in other pursuits, 15. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 5; on the directing of labour, 68; on their own manual labour, 41; on means not specified, 4. See LONDONDERRY.

WATERVILLE, a village in the barony of Iveragh, co. Kerry, Munster. It stands on the brief stream which flows from Lough Currane to Ballinskelligs bay, and on the coast-road from Cahirciveen to Kenmare, 4 miles north-west of Derrynane-abbey, and 8½ south of Cahirciveen. The surrounding scenery is so varied and superb, and the facilities for 'wild sports' and angling are so many and diversified, that tourists and sportsmen are attracted to the village in spite of both the remoteness of its situation and the excessive ruggedness of its approaches. A small inn at the village affords accommodation to tourists, and is used as a central point by anglers. Waterville-house, the seat of James Butler, Esq., adjoins the village at the end of a strand upwards of a mile in length, and amidst grounds which command noble views, on the one hand, of Lough Currane, surrounded by its stern and lofty mountains, and, on the other, of Ballinskelligs bay, overhung by grand heights, and lashed into fury by the tempestuous winds, the tremendous onsets, and the stupendous billows of the Atlantic. The new line of road from Cahirciveen to Kenmare gradually winds up the mountain south of Waterville for upwards of 3 miles toward Derrynane-abbey; and, on attaining the lofty summit, it commands a most imposing view of the adjacent coast, and its sublimely featured sea-board. The author of "The Sportsman in Ireland," speaking of successively Lough Currane, the village of Waterville, and the stream from the lake to Ballinskelligs bay, says: "At first the stranger is impressed with an idea that the lake is nothing more than an arm of the sea; the fall is only ten or twelve feet from it to the bay, but sufficient to protect it from the influence of the tide, and affording for the whole tribe of the genus *salmo* an easy transition from the salt to the fresh water. A small cluster of cottages which forms the newly arisen village of Waterville, and situated at the very edge of the fall, covers from the view the mansion of Mr. Butler, whose property the short but productive river is, and whose house is almost attached to the profitable fishery. I walked down to the weirs, the produce of which, I am informed, amounts to £700 or £800 per annum. In four traps it is not uncommon to take from 500 to 600 fish nightly in the full salmon season, and perhaps a more astonishing sight could not be presented than the shoal of these creatures, one over the other, constituting, in their confined cells, almost a solid mass; the boiling stream which rushes through the base of their prison-house, keeping them not only

alive, but perfectly well till the arrival of the *higglers*, who take them alive upon the mountains, and to the towns many miles distant." At Waterville is a branch of the West-Cove dispensary, within the Poor-law union of Kenmare. Pop. of the village not specially returned.

WATTLE-BRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Drummully, barony of Coole, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It stands on the southern verge of the county, on the river Finn, and on the mail-road from Enniskillen to Dublin, 3½ miles south of Newtown-Butler. In its vicinity are the church of Drummully, the seat of Lakeview, a Druidical altar, and the ruins of St. Mary's chapel. Pop. not specially returned.

WEIR'S SNOOT. See GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

WELLS, the beautiful, well-wooded, and extensive demesne of Robert Doyne, Esq., in the parish of Killincooly, barony of Ballaghkeen, 2½ miles north-east of Oulart, co. Wexford, Leinster. The mansion was originally a plain square edifice, but has been recently altered into a pleasing structure in the early Tudor style of architecture; and the grounds around it have been elaborated into appearances of decoration somewhat in keeping with the new style of the mansion. Adjoining the demesne are the residence of Ballinahound, and the parish-church of Killincooly.

WELLS, a parish, partly in the barony of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, but chiefly in the barony of West Idrone, co. Carlow, Leinster. The Kilkenny section lies ½ mile south-west of the nearest part of the Carlow section, and extends thence to within about 1½ mile of the village of Gowran. The Kilkenny section consists of a main body, containing the hamlet of Wells; and a detached district, lying 1½ mile north of the nearest part of the preceding, and containing part of the town of LEIGHLIN-BRIDGE: which see. Length of the Kilkenny section, south-south-westward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, ½ of a mile; area, 253 acres, 38 perches. Length of the main body of the Carlow section, south-south-eastward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½ mile; area, 1,781 acres, 2 roods, 15 perches, and its proportion of 45 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches of water in the river Barrow. Length of the detached district of the Carlow section, southward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, ½ of a mile; area, 691 acres, 24 perches, and its proportion of 45 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches of water area in the river Barrow,—both the main body and the detached district being situated upon the right bank of the Barrow, and the two jointly comprising this extent of water area. Pop. of the whole parish, in 1831, 1,354; in 1841, 1,601. Houses 299. Pop. of the Kilkenny section, in 1831, 34; in 1841, 44. Houses 4. Pop. of the rural districts of the Carlow section, in 1831, 430; in 1841, 639. Houses 104. The surface consists, in general, of good land; and that of both districts of the Carlow section is low ground, extending immediately along the Barrow. The main body of the Carlow section contains the ruins of two churches, and is traversed by the mail-road from Dublin to Kilkenny. The detached district of the Carlow section contains the present parish-church, and the seats of Rathvinden-house, Rathvinden-lodge, and Burgence-house, and is crossed by the road from Leighlin-bridge to Old Leighlin. The river Barrow, while in contact with the detached district, has a mean surface-elevation above sea-level of about 132½ feet; and, while in contact with the main body, has Slygufflock upon its navigation, at an altitude above sea-level of 105 feet. The site of the church has an altitude above sea-level of 189 feet. The hamlet of Wells is situated upon the Dublin and Kilkenny mail-road, at a point 1½ mile west-south-west of Baginbstown. A tradition exists

that it was formerly a borough, and the assize town of the county. It contains one of the stone manorial crosses of the 17th century, and considerable vestiges of an old monastic pile, the history of which appears to be lost. Fairs are held on Ascension-Thursdays and Dec. 11.—This parish is a rectory, a separate benefice, and the corps of the deanery of Leighlin cathedral, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £392 6s. 2d.; glebe, £50. Gross income, £442 6s. 2d.; nett, £383 3s. 7d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also the benefice of St. Kill, in the dio. of Leighlin; but is resident in Wells. A curate receives a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built in 1810, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d., and a loan of £184 12s. 3½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250; attendance 160. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Killinane, Old Leighlin, Tullowcrine, and Augha. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 149, and the Roman Catholics to 1,421; and 4 daily schools—one of which was supported by subscription, and another salaried with an unreported sum from subscription, and £8 a-year from the Association for Discourteaning Vice—had on their books 136 boys and 78 girls.

WELSH MOUNTAINS, a range of cultivated hills, in the baronies of Ida and Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It extends west-south-westward from the valley of the Barrow, in the vicinity of New Ross, to the vale of the Blackwater, in the vicinity of Mullinavat. It sometimes gives its name to the whole of the Boley or Bualy mountains, which extend far and broadly westward from the vale of the Blackwater, and in the baronies of Knocktopher and Iverk; and it may, without much looseness of idea, be regarded as a long eastward wing of these mountains. A principal feature in the range is the remarkable conical summit of Tory-hill. See **TORY-HILL**; and see also the section 'Surface' in the article on co. KILKENNY.

WEST-ASTON, the seat of Col. Aston, in the parish of Dunganstown, barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is situated 3 miles east of Rathdrum, on the south side of the road thence to Wicklow, and occupies comparatively high ground at the north-east base of a hill, whose summit has an altitude above sea-level of 894 feet. The mansion is a plain, substantial, commodious structure; and the demesne is extensive and well-wooded, and commands good views of the circumjacent hilly country. About ½ of a mile north-east of the mansion, the Rathdrum and Wicklow road is joined from the west-north-west by a cross-road, which traverses a narrow but well-defined ravine, and bears the name of the Deputy's Pass, from the circumstance that a detachment of the army under the Lord-deputy, Sir William Fitzwilliam, marched through it in 1595.

WEST-CENE, a seat in the barony of Dunkerrin, 7½ miles south-west of Sneem, co. Kerry, Munster. It is situated on the sea-board of the Kenmare estuary, about a mile south-west of the pretty little bay of White Strand; and is the residence of Mr. O'Sullivan. "The family of Jermyn," says Mr. Fraser, "have contributed much to the appearance of the neighbourhood, by the substantial houses and cottages which they have erected on the side of the mountain. Not above half-a-mile from the road, near West-Cene, is an old ruined church, close to which stands a gigantic and venerable tree, which by the people is held sacred; just above the ground the trunk measures 25 feet in circumference; a foot higher it separates into four stems, the largest being sixteen feet in girth. Within two miles of West-

Cene are the ruins of Staigfort, one of the greatest curiosities in the country." See **STAIGCK**.

WEST-COVE, a hamlet in the parish of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, Munster. It stands at the head of a small creek, on the north side of the Kenmare estuary, and on the new coast-road from Kenmare to Cahirciveen, 4½ miles east-north-east of Derrynane-abbey, and 7 south-west of Sneem. Adjoining it on the west is an old castle. A dispensary here is within the Kenmare Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 13,780; and, in 1839-40, it expended £309 5s., and made 7,000 dispensations of medicine. The hamlet is a coast-guard and a fishing-station; and, in 1836, there were employed in the fisheries within its district 15 half-decked vessels of aggregately 210 tons burden, and worked by 45 men, 30 open sail-boats worked by 150 men, and 200 row-boats worked by 1,000 men.

WESTMEATH,

An inland county in the western part of the province of Leinster. It is bounded, on the north-west, by the county of Longford; on the north, by the county of Cavan; on the north-east and east, by the county of Meath; on the south, by King's county; and on the west, by the county of Roscommon. Its boundary, measured along series of straight lines, but without including curvatures and small deflexions, is 27½ miles in contact with Longford, 2 with Cavan, 31 with Meath, 32 with King's county, and 10½ with Roscommon. Part of the boundary with Longford consists of the eastward arm of Lough Ree, two stretches of the river Lunny and a small portion of Lough Kinnail, but most of it is artificial; all the brief boundary with Cavan consists of Lough Sheelin, and the short stream thence to Lough Kinnail; the boundary with Meath is partly marked by the small lakes White and Bawn, and by brief stretches of several rivulets, but is, in general, capriciously artificial; nearly all the boundary with King's county is artificial; and the whole of the boundary with Roscommon is constituted by the river Shannon and Lough Ree. The greatest length of the county, in a line drawn south-westward from a point on the boundary with Meath, 4 miles south-west of Kells, through Mullingar, to the point at which the river Shannon takes leave of the county, is 33 miles; its greatest breadth, south-eastward, from Lough Derg, along the middle of Lough Derravaragh, is 16½ miles; its minimum breadth, south-south-eastward, in a line through the village of Ballymore, is 6½ miles; and its area comprises 365,218 acres of arable land, 56,392 of uncultivated land, 8,803 of continuous woods, 628 of towns, and 22,427 of water,—in all, 453,468 acres. Mr. Griffiths reports that about 18,000 acres, consisting chiefly of bog, with some rough pasture, might be advantageously improved for cultivation; that 37,000 may be drained; and that 1,000 are incapable of any improvement.

Surface.—Westmeath was pronounced by Wakefield, and has since been pronounced by some of his slavish copyists, the most beautiful county in Ireland next to Kerry, Fermanagh, Wicklow, and Waterford. But it possesses no characteristic resemblance to any of these counties excepting Fermanagh; it exhibits community of character with even Fermanagh, only in the profusion and lusciousness, but certainly not in the extent and magnificence, of its lake-scenery; it as far excels the highland counties of Ireland, not only Kerry, Wicklow, and Waterford, but also Cork, Galway, Mayo, Donegal, and Tyrone, in the sweetness and brilliance of exulting beauty, as the most languishing dis-

tricts of "merry England" excel the stern and morose landscapes of the greater part of Scotland; and, while exhibiting not one dash of wildness or sublimity to compete with the great mountain districts, it cannot compare, even in some chief styles of soft landscape, with certain great districts of the low counties,—for example, in park-scenery, with Dublin,—in river and valley scenery, with Tipperary, Limerick, and north-eastern Kildare,—and in intricacy, multitudinousness, and opulence of feature, with the greater portion of Down and Armagh, and a considerable portion of Monaghan and Tyrone. Its surface may, in a general view, be characterized as a luxuriant plain, diversified with swells, gravelly ridges, and a few considerable hills,—sombrely patched, in various large districts, particularly in the south and east, with bog,—and very largely and beautifully gemmed in the north, on the west, and southward through the centre, with handsome and expressive lakes. Mountains do not exist; hills are, for the most part, mutually isolated, and considerably apart, so as nowhere to be exhibitable in groups, as in Queen's county, and the counties of Kilkenny and Clare; swells and undulations exhibit neither the loftiness, the elaboration, nor the commanding frequency of those which prevail throughout Southern Ulster; the plains are less prairie-like, or much more broken and diversified, than those of Limerick, Meath, Louth, and Dublin; the bogs nowhere stretch out into such appalling and chaotic expanses as those of King's county, and the counties of Kildare and Mayo; and the lakes are inferior, in general strength of character and splendour of decoration, only to those of Kerry and Fermanagh. "Westmeath," says Mr. Wakefield, "abounds with lakes, the banks of which are exceedingly beautiful. The substratum here being limestone, the verdure of the fields is remarkably fine, and the sight is still farther gratified by that of the hills, many of which are covered with wood. When I rode through this county, I could not help thinking that a late celebrated statesman, Mr. Fox, if he had seen Westmeath, would have retracted his assertion, that 'no country suited to the feeding of bullocks is fit for a gentleman to live in;' for the largest bullocks graze here in a rich dry soil on the borders of lakes, from which in some places hills gradually raise their sides, clothed with wood, and many of the gentlemen reside in great comfort on their estates, which supply them with abundance of necessaries and afford prospects highly delightful. From Coolure, which stands on the edge of Lough Dereveragh, I made many excursions to survey the beauties of the surrounding country, and always found my labour well repaid. I went from Castle-town-Delvin, to the seat of Lord Sunderlin in Baronstown, through a charming country, richly diversified with lakes, hills, and mountains. I rode to Lord Granard's seat, Clonhugh-lodge, which consists of a delightful cottage with a domain exceedingly well planted, on the edge of Lough Owel. I went from Rochfort to Coolure by High-park, leaving the beautiful wooded hill of Knockdrin on my right, and passing the 'Crooked Wood,' a hill so named from its being once covered with timber, at one end of Lough Derrin, and over a steep hill, called in the neighbourhood the 'Mountain.' There are here commanding views across the lake, having the town of Castle-Pollard in the fore-ground to the right. The whole country appeared to be well-cultivated. I made an excursion to Fore, over a country covered with hills, all cultivated to the summits."

The basis elevation of Westmeath above sea-level varies from 125 feet in the west, to about 328 feet in the centre, and probably averages about 265 feet;

and this basis elevation must, of course, be deducted from the altitude of the various hills in order to a just idea being formed of the degree of prominence with which they figure in the landscape. The principal heights in the western district, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are, in the barony of Kilkenny-West, Carrickanelay, 451 feet; in the barony of Clonlunan, Brackagh, 270 feet,—a height 2 miles west of Brackagh, 253 feet; and in the barony of Rathconrath, Ushragh-hill, 802 feet,—Skeagh, 426 feet,—and Rathconrath-hill, 479 feet. The principal heights, in the central and largest district, inclusive of both the north and the south, are,—together with their respective altitudes above sea-level—in the barony of Demifore, Rockland-hill, 601 feet,—a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Rockland-hill, 240 feet,—Black-hill, 575 feet,—Knockeyon, 702 feet,—Ben of Fore, 710 feet,—and a height 2 miles north-north-east of Rockland-hill, 849 feet; in the barony of Corkaree, Frewin-hill, 568 feet,—Crookamore, 491 feet,—and Tyfarnham-hill, 659 feet; in the barony of Moyashe and Magheradernon, Cullen-hill, 444 feet,—and a height 5 miles north-east of Mullingar, 465 feet; in the barony of Moycashel, Knockastia, 660 feet,—a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Tyrrel's-Pass, 393 feet,—a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Castletown, 320 feet,—Knockmore, 404 feet,—and Newtown-Low-hill, 368 feet; and in the barony of Fartullagh, Gallows-hill, 885 feet,—a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Mullingar, 457 feet,—and a height $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile east-north-east of Milltown, 318 feet. The principal heights, in the eastern district, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are, in the barony of Delvin, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Clonmellon, 350 feet,—and a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-east of Clonmellon, 316 feet; and in the barony of Farbill, Sion-hill, 497 feet,—Knocksheban, 477 feet,—a height half-a-mile south-west of Knocksheban, 503 feet,—a height $\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-north-west of Kinnegad, 381 feet,—and a height $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by north of Kinnegad, 272 feet.

Waters.—The principal lakes of Westmeath are Lough Ree, on the western boundary; Lough Glen or Deerin, on the north-western boundary; Loughs Sheelin and Kinnail, on the northern boundary; and Loughs Dereveragh, Ennel, Owel, Lane, and Iron, in the interior. The summer surface-elevation of Lough Ree above sea-level is 122 feet; of Lough Glen, 206 feet; of Lough Sheelin, 209 feet; of Lough Kinnail, 212 feet; of Lough Dereveragh, 211 feet; of Lough Ennel, 274 feet; of Lough Owel, 326 feet; of Lough Lane, 312 feet; and of Lough Iron, 294 feet. The items which compose the aggregate water area of the county, are, within the barony of Brawney and parish of St. Mary's, 1,206 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches in Lough Ree, and 179 acres, 12 perches in the river Shannon; within the barony of Kilkenny-West, 3,529 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches in Lough Ree, and 23 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches in Lough Creggan, in the parish of Bunown,—535 acres, 2 roods, 7 perches in Lough Ree, and 254 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches in small lakes, in the parish of Kilkenny-West,—and 2,391 acres, 3 roods, 26 perches in Lough Ree, and 181 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches in the river Inny and in small lakes, in the parish of Noughaval; within the barony of Clonlunan, 18 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches in Lough Tolly, in the parish of Ballyloughloe,—22 acres, 2 roods in the river Shannon, in the parish of Killeagh,—23 acres, 12 perches in the parish of Kilcummeragh, and 24 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches in the parish of Kilmanaghan; within the barony of Rathconrath, 91 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches in Lough Sunderlin, in the parish of Ballymore,—8 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches in Lough

Mount-Dalton, in the parish of Churchtown,—49 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches in Lough Sunderlin, in the parish of Killare,—6 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches in the river Inny, in the parish of Piercetown,—and 51 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches in Lough Mount-Dalton, in the parish of Rathconrath; within the barony of Demifore, 898 acres, 26 perches in Lough Dereveragh, and 37 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches in small lakes, in the parish of Faughalstown,—803 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches in Lough Sheelin, 74 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches in Lough Kinnail, and 24 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches in the river Inny, in the parish of Foyran,—89 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches in the parish of Leckla,—644 acres, 6 perches in Lough Dereveragh, and 37 acres, 35 perches in the river Inny, in the parish of Moyne; 47 acres, 22 perches in Lough Gloire, in the parish of Rathgaroe,—1,004 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches in Lough Lane, and 203 acres, 3 roods, 14 perches in small lakes, in the parish of St. Feighin's of Fore,—and 99 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches in Lough Lane, and 100 acres, 1 rood, 11 perches in small lakes, in the parish of St. Mary's of Fore; within the barony of Corkaree, 75 acres, 24 perches in Lough Dereveragh, and 61 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches in the river Inny, in the parish of Lackagh,—175 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches in Lough Owel, 259 acres, 18 perches in Lough Iron, and 23 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches in the river Inny and in small lakes, in the parish of Leuey,—922 acres, 30 perches in Lough Dereveragh, in the parish of Multifarnham,—707 acres, 2 roods in Lough Owel, in the parish of Portloman,—904 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches in Lough Owel, 7 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches in Lough Iron, and 29 acres, 16 perches in small lakes, in the parish of Portnashangan,—106 acres, 36 perches in Lough Dereveragh, and 14 acres, 4 perches in Lough Patrick, in the parish of Stonehall,—14 acres, 3 roods, 10 perches in Lough Dereveragh, in the parish of Taghmon,—and 11 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches in small lakes in the parish of Tyfarnham; within the barony of Moygoish, 252 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches in Lough Iron, and 51 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches in the river Inny, in the parish of Kilbixy,—57 acres, 22 perches in the river Inny, in the parish of Kilmaenevan,—134 acres, 24 perches in Lough Iron, 198 acres, 3 roods, 39 perches in Lough Glen, and 48 acres in the river Inny, in the parish of Rathaspeck,—118 acres, 1 rood, 32 perches in Lough Gort and the river Inny, in the parish of Russagh,—390 acres, 3 roods in Lough Dereveragh, and 156 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches in the river Inny and in small lakes, in the parish of Street,—and 15 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches in Lough Iron, in the parish of Templeoran; in the barony of Moyasbel and Magheradernon, 900 acres, 16 perches in Lough Emel, in the parish of Dysert,—739 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches in Lough Owel, 580 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches in Lough Emel, and 131 acres, 39 perches in small lakes, in the parish of Mullingar,—and 231 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches in small lakes, in the parish of Rathconnel; within the barony of Moycashel, 20 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches in Lough Ennel, in the parish of Castle-town-Kindelan,—and 214 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches in Lough Emel, in the parish of Dysert; within the barony of Fartullagh, 853 acres, 39 perches in Lough Emel, in the parish of Carrick,—223 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches in Lough Ennel, in the parish of Clonfad,—12 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches in small lakes, in the parish of Enniscoffey,—293 acres, 28 perches in Lough Ennel, in the parish of Iyuni,—457 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches in Lough Ennel, and 4 acres, 10 perches in Lough Moylicker, in the parish of Moylicker,—and 21 acres, 12 perches in small lakes in the parish of Pass-of-Kilbride; within the barony of Delvin, 79 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches in small lakes,

in the parish of Castletown-Delvin,—24 acres, 1 perch in small lakes, in the parish of Kilmucney,—51 acres, 1 rood, 37 perches in small lakes, in the parish of Killua,—and 46 acres, 3 roods, 29 perches in small lakes, in the parish of Killulagh; and within the barony of Farbill, 20 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches in small lakes, in the parish of Killucan.—The river Inny, one of the chief tributaries of the Shannon, traverses the north-western district, receives the accession of the rivulet Gloire from the central-northern district, and drains all the north and the north-west, and part of the centre and the west; several tiny rivulets, affluents of the Shannon, drain the remainder of the west; the Brosna, another chief tributary of the Shannon, rises in the interior, and drains a large proportion of the centre and all the south into King's county; and the rivulets Stonyford and Deel drain the eastern district into Meath toward a confluence with the Boyne. The eastern district of the county thus belongs to the basin of the Boyne; and all the other districts belong to the basin of the Shannon. The Kilbeggan branch of the Grand Canal penetrates a southern wing of the county to the town of Kilbeggan; and the Royal Canal extends right across the centre of the county, has the whole of its summit-level in the interior, and passes near the village of Killucan, and close to the town of Mullingar and the village of Ballinacarrig.

Minerals.—A yellow sandstone formation, belonging to the lowest member of the carboniferous limestone series of rocks, constitutes a district of about 3½ miles by 2, around the town of Moate, on the southern margin of Westmeath, and partly extending into King's county; and also a tiny district wholly on the margin of Westmeath, at a point 4½ miles west-south-west of Moate. These districts constitute remarkable isolations in the midst of the vast plain of flint limestone; and, though now somewhat satisfactorily referred to the basement of the carboniferous limestone series, were, till quite recently, considered by almost all geologists as belonging to the old red sandstone period. Limestone formations, chiefly of the calp or black shale series, and consisting of alternations of impure, black, argillaceous limestone, with black shale, containing balls of clay ironstone, constitute the surface of rock of all Westmeath excepting the two tiny districts of yellow sandstone. This county, therefore, presents exceedingly less variety of surface rock than any other county of Ireland, and, at the same time, excels every other in the aggregate wealth of the prevailing substrata of its soils. The hillocky ridges, the swells, and even the more elevated heights which diversify its surface, it may easily be inferred, consist of those accumulations of limestone gravel, of whose general character and supposed origin a notice is given in the section 'Minerals' of our General Introduction.

Agriculture.—Mr. Wakefield, who wrote in 1812, and distributed all Ireland as to its agricultural condition into nine districts, classified Westmeath with Meath, Louth, Dublin, Kildare, and Kilkenny, and said respecting the whole district, "What enters into the common course of crops; but the fallows are everywhere bad. The farms here are much larger than in other parts of the country, and farming is pursued according to the English plan, but in a very slovenly manner. It is customary to work oxen intermixed with horses; and the former are placed first, that the pace of the latter may not exceed that of the slower animal. Six are generally yoked together three pair deep, with a plough that would disgrace the most unskilful workman that ever undertook to construct an implement of the kind. Fallows are never ploughed more than three;

and so far from the land being really tilled by heavy harrows and good rollers, the former are used only in seed-time, and the latter are totally unknown. Clover has been introduced into this district; but under the bad system of sowing it upon land exhausted and covered with weeds." Among the notes and remarks of Mr. Wakefield which refer exclusively to Westmeath, the most important are the following:—"From Mullingar to Coolure, the divisions between the fields consist of earthen banks, without furze or any other plants growing upon them. The cattle turned into them are all fettered with hay-bands to prevent them from straying beyond the boundaries. Observed people spreading flax (Aug. 16) all the way from Mullingar to Croherip. Parsnips and carrots grow most luxuriantly on Admiral Pakenham's bog." "In reaping, one woman is attended by two men. Potato-oats forward by three weeks than common oats. Black oats superior, both for meal and for straw, but they find no sale at market." "On August 17, observed people sowing rape, and was told that this was the best season for it. Saw at the seat of Lord Longford 3½ acres of flax, the seed of which cost £15. It was sown upon cut-out bog, which had been allowed to rest some time, and was afterwards prepared by paring and burning, at the expense of £1 11s. 6d. per acre. It was then ploughed three times, each ploughing valued at 15s. The crop was sold standing for £12 per acre. Five acres of hemp were sown upon land parcel, burned, and ploughed, at the same expense as the former; the pulling cost £1 per acre; watering, spreading, and drying, 25s.; taking up and tying in bundles, 7s. 6d. But while I was there, the process was carried no farther. The male plant seems to ripen much sooner than the female. Saw carrots on land prepared in the same manner. A crop raised according to this plan produced last year 224 cwt. per acre, and equal in weight to potatoes." "The harvest at this time was general throughout the country. Labour is performed for the most part by the day; if four men, with two women following to bind, reap an acre, it is called a good day's work. I heard of little being done in the task way; when the labourers are paid in this manner, they receive from 9s. 9d. to 11s. 4½d. per acre. The women were carting turf; and, in general, they work as much out of doors as the men. The price of labour is various. Gentlemen who supply their labourers with land, cabins, &c., pay them only 10d. per day the whole year round; farmers, when they employ them, give them 6½d. a day and their victuals. The cultivation of turnips is coming fast into use among gentlemen." "This county has but one absentee possessed of large property, namely, the Marquis of Buckingham, whose income is £7,000 per annum. I am acquainted with no other property exceeding £6,000; but it abounds with gentlemen of moderate fortunes, from £2,000 or £3,000 per annum. It is seen, by records of the year 1641, that not one of the names in the grand-juries of that period are to be found in the list of jurors summoned at the present time. Lord Sunderlin, Lord Longford, Mr. Pollard, Sir Richard Levinge, Mr. Rochford, Sir Benjamin Chapman, and Mr. Daise, may be ranked among those who have the best properties in this county. Leases are now granted for 21 years and a life; formerly they ran for 31 years and three lives. Lord Longford's leases are for 21 years and two lives; those of Sir Richard Levinge, for the same number of years and one life. The late Mr. Reynell of Reynella, let for 21 years and two lives." Considerable improvements have been effected in the practices of husbandry since Mr. Wakefield wrote; but the agricultural condition of the county

is still very much inferior to that of the best districts of England and Scotland, and shamefully unworthy of the opulent character of the soil.—In 1841, there were within the rural districts of the county, 4,266 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 4,076 of from 5 to 15 acres, 1,648 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 1,385 of upwards of 30 acres; and, within the civic districts, 43 of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 26 of from 5 to 15 acres, 5 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 3 of upwards of 30 acres. In the same year, there were, in the whole county, 6,251 male farmers, 308 female farmers, 23,351 male servants and labourers above 15 years of age, 2,245 male servants and labourers below 15 years of age, 2,892 female servants and labourers above 15 years of age, 526 female servants and labourers below 15 years of age, 102 ploughmen, 136 gardeners, 16 graziers, 595 male herds above 15 years of age, 82 male herds under 15 years of age, 12 female herds above 15 years of age, 6 female herds below 15 years of age, 46 care-takers, 6 land-agents, 111 land-stewards, 30 gamekeepers, and 16 dairy-keepers.

Live Stock.—The black cattle of Westmeath are among the best in Ireland, and are held in high repute. The horses are, in general, of very superior breeds. The sheep are, for the most part, no great favourites; yet they include some excellent specimens of the long-woolled breed.—In 1841, there were within the rural districts of the county, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 621 horses and mules, 663 asses, 3,518 cattle, 1,768 sheep, 6,756 pigs, and 64,544 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 987 horses and mules, 469 asses, 3,421 cattle, 2,600 sheep, 3,896 pigs, and 37,306 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 3,209 horses and mules, 255 asses, 7,346 cattle, 7,826 sheep, 5,406 pigs, and 50,207 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 2,451 horses and mules, 86 asses, 6,675 cattle, 10,209 sheep, 3,193 pigs, and 28,486 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 4,767 horses and mules, 166 asses, 23,340 cattle, 55,322 sheep, 3,434 pigs, and 31,631 poultry. The totals of these classes of live stock, together with their respective estimated value, were 12,035 horses and mules, £96,280; 1,639 asses, £1,639; 44,300 cattle, £287,950; 77,725 sheep, £85,500; 22,745 pigs, £28,431; and 212,194 poultry, £5,305. Grand total of estimated value of live stock in the rural districts, £505,105. In the same year, there were, within the civic districts of the county, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 196 horses and mules, 35 asses, 242 cattle, 49 sheep, 668 pigs, and 1,114 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 18 horses and mules, 3 asses, 52 cattle, 13 sheep, 44 pigs, and 179 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 21 horses and mules, 5 asses, 55 cattle, 88 sheep, 30 pigs, and 158 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 10 horses and mules, 1 ass, 11 cattle, 2 sheep, 11 pigs, and 33 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 10 horses and mules, 22 cattle, 10 sheep, 13 pigs, and 22 poultry. The totals of these classes of live stock, together with their respective estimated value, were, 255 horses and mules, £2,040; 44 asses, £44; 382 cattle, £2,483; 162 sheep, £178; 766 pigs, £957; and 1,506 poultry, £38. Grand total of estimated value of live stock in the civic districts, £5,740.

Woods.—In 1841, the plantations within the county consisted of 374 continuous acres and 20,463 detached trees of oak, 81 continuous acres and 232,013 detached trees of ash, 3 continuous acres and 12,091 detached trees of elm, 162 continuous acres and 39,562 detached trees of beech, 1,170 continuous acres and 33,298 detached trees of fir, 6,567 continuous acres and 138,909 detached trees of mixed plantations, and 446 continuous acres and 1,573 detached trees of orchards,—in all, 8,803 continuous acres and

477,909 detached trees,—the latter equivalent to 2,987 acres, and making with the former a grand total of 11,790 acres. Of the continuous woods, 59 acres of oak, 16 of ash, 2 of elm, 78 of beech, 36 of fir, 1,563 of mixed plantations, and 146 of orchards, were planted previous to 1791: 133 acres of oak, 3 of ash, 32 of beech, 76 of fir, 880 of mixed plantations, and 52 of orchards, were planted between 1791 and 1800; 6 acres of oak, 3 of ash, 2 of beech, 127 of fir, 1,003 of mixed plantations, and 67 of orchards, were planted between 1801 and 1810; 28 acres of oak, 22 of ash, 6 of beech, 146 of fir, 1,188 of mixed plantations, and 67 of orchards, were planted between 1811 and 1820; 11 acres of oak, 34 of ash, 8 of beech, 533 of fir, 1,007 of mixed plantations, and 58 of orchards, were planted between 1821 and 1830; and 137 acres of oak, 3 of ash, 1 of elm, 36 of beech, 232 of fir, 926 of mixed plantations, and 56 of orchards, were planted between 1831 and 1840.—The principal sheets of wood occur at Hill-house, Auburn-house, Retreat, and Liswollen, in the barony of Brawney; at Waterstown-house, East-Hill-house, Ashbrook, Killinure, Auburn-house, Shannonview, Portlick-castle, Lowpark-house, Littleton-lodge, Littleton-house, Darvinton-house, Newgrove, Drumranes, Longfield, Noughaval, and Rockland-house, in the barony of Kilkenny-West; at Carnpark, Belleville, Toryford, Moydrum-castle, Ballinalack-house, Castle-Daly, Glynwood, Hall-house, Riverpark, Ballinahown, and Aghanargit, in the barony of Clonloman; at Killare-house, Mosstown, Umma, Jamestown, Redmonstown, Hallstown, Charleville, Darlington, Corr, Mount-Dalton, Tobberville, Mear's-court, Irishtown, Rathcastle, and Ballinacurra, in the barony of Rathconrath; Pakenham-hall, Kinturk, Coolure, Turbotstown, Sallymount, Benison, Barbavilla, Streamstown, Hilltown, New-castle, and Gartlandstown, in the barony of Demifore; at Ballinagall, Woodland, Clamhagh, Monnt-Murray, Portloman, Donore, Ballinacragh, Ballinamona, and Monintown, in the barony of Corkaree; at Sonna, Baronstown, Newpass, Fairhall, and Kildevin, in the barony of Moygoish; at Lakefield, Ladestown, Greenpark, Levington-Park, Cooksborough, Clonlost, Knockdrin-castle, Killinua, Knockbrack, Edmonstown, and Reuella, in the barony of Moyasbel and Magheradernon; at Rosemount, Ballintobber, Streamstown, Rockfield, Middleton, Benalbit, New-Forest, Donore, Coolalough-house, Corraugh, Lauree, Belmont, Lillieput, Cornaher, and Judgeville, in the barony of Moyasbel; at Toor-house, Guilford, Templeoran, New-castle, Culverstown, Robinstown, Kilbride, Gullstown, Frenchgrove, Belfield, Lemongrove, Dumboden-park, Whitewell, Mahonstown, Gaybrook, Anneville, Rochford, Belvidere, Bloomfield, Clonmoyle, Larkfield, La Mancha, and Fort William, in the barony of Fartullagh; at Drumcree, Crookedwood, Bracklin, Rockview, Clonyn, Mitchellstown, Southill, Rosemead, Ballyhealy, Killua, Heathstown, Ballinlough, and Archerstown, in the barony of Delvin; and Griffithstown, Lowntown, Lisnabin, Huntington, Grangebeg, Riversdale, Derrymore, Wardenstown, Grangemore, and Gradadstown, in the barony of Farhill.

Manufactures and Trade.—The best proximate view of the classification and comparative condition of manufactures and trades in the county is afforded by the statistics of personal industry furnished by the Census of 1841; and, with the exception of the departments of agriculture and professions, these statistics are exhibited in the following digest:—Millers, 104; maltsters, 2; brewers, 3; distillers, 6; bakers, 107; confectioners, 26; saltster, 1; tobacco-twister, 1; fishmongers, 4; egg-dealers, 29; fruiter-

ers, 5; cattle-dealers, 27; horse-dealer, 1; pig-jobbers, 6; corn-dealers, 10; butchers and provision-dealers, 148; butchers, 83; poulterers, 1; victuallers, 28; grocers, 20; tobacconist, 1; flax-dressers, 28; carders, 62; spinners of flax, 1,756; spinners of wool, 1,558; spinners of unspecified classes, 4,807; winders and warpers, 49; wool-dressers, 15; weavers of cotton, 7; weaver of corduroy, 1; weavers of linen, 274; weavers of woollen, 19; weavers of unspecified classes, 632; manufacturer of cotton, 1; manufacturers of lace, 3; bleachers, 7; dyers, 24; clothier, 1; cloth-finishers, 4; skimmers, 3; curriers, 11; tanners, 4; brogue-makers, 97; boot and shoe makers, 647; tailors, 633; sempstresses, 429; dress-makers, 611; milliners, 58; stay-makers, 10; comb-makers, 3; knitters, 392; hatters, 26; bonnet-makers, 20; cap-makers, 3; straw-workers, 4; glovers, 2; hair-dresser and barber, 1; hosiers, 4; drapers, 3; linen-draper, 22; woollen-draper, 5; venders of soft goods, 17; furrier, 1; rag and bone dealers, 22; architects, 3; builders, 6; brick-makers, 3; stone-cutters, 22; lime-burners, 11; bricklayers, 4; stonemasons, 324; slaters, 48; thatchers, 17; plasterers, 13; pavier, 1; quarryman, 1; sawyers, 34; carpenters, 919; cart-makers, 4; cabinet-makers, 7; coopers, 215; turners, 13; mill-wrights, 9; wheel-wrights, 26; ship-wrights, 10; block-maker, 1; boot-tree and last maker, 1; pump-borers, 8; reed-makers, 2; basket-makers, 12; broom-makers, 15; iron-founders, 3; blacksmiths, 442; whitesmiths, 15; nailers, 114; cutlers, 5; braziers and copper-smiths, 12; gunsmith, 1; wire-workers, 3; japanners, 12; plumbers, 2; tinplate-workers, 14; tinkers, 17; machine-makers, 8; clock and watch makers, 2; watch-makers, 7; goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers, 3; coach and car makers, 15; saddlers, 28; harness-makers, 33; whip-makers, 2; rope-makers, 7; letterpress printers, 8; bookbinder, 1; hair-cloth-makers, 2; chandlers and soap-boilers, 13; starch manufacturer, 1; painters and glaziers, 50; net-maker, 1; sieve-makers, 3; civil engineers, 6; land surveyors, 49; road contractors and makers, 11; feather-dealers, 3; bookseller and stationer, 1; ironmongers, 8; perfumers, 5; merchants of unspecified classes, 13; dealers of unspecified classes, 329; shopkeepers of unspecified classes, 251; shop-assistants, 180; tradesmen of unspecified classes, 24; and apprentices of unspecified classes, 16.

Fairs.—The principal fairs held within the county of Westmeath are the following:—Athlone, Jan. 23, two days, March 21, May 21, and Sept. 4, three days; Ballinacarrig, May 9, and Oct. 20; Ballinalack, Feb. 15, May 18, Oct. 2, and Dec. 20; Ballymore, Whit-Monday, and Oct. 14; Castlepollard, May 21, Aug. 2, Oct. 10, and Dec. 10; Castletown-delvin, March 17, May 1, and Dec. 1; Clonmellon, Jan. 29, May 2, and Sept. 8; Collinstown, May 8, and Oct. 30; Enpor, May 31; Finea, March 17, May 29, and Sept. 18; Fore, Jan. 30; Kilbeggan, Jan. 6, March 25, June 16, Aug. 15, Sept. 29, and Oct. 28; Killevely, April 10, June 12, Oct. 23, and Dec. 12; Killucan, March 27, May 25, Sept. 29, and Nov. 28; Kinnegad, May 9, and Oct. 8; Moate, April 25, June 22, Oct. 2, and Dec. 15; Moyrove, May 4, Aug. 20, and Dec. 5; Mullingar, April 6, July 4, Aug. 29, and Nov. 11; Multifarnham, March 4, May 13, Sept. 1, and Dec. 2; Rathowen, May 15, and Dec. 12; and Tyrell's-Pass, May 17, and Dec. 17.

Social Condition.—“In 1808,” writes Mr. Wakefield, “I noticed several particulars respecting the manners and habits of the people in this part of the country, which deserve to be mentioned. One circumstance in the neighbourhood of Castle-Pollard shows in a striking manner the uncertain state of

property in some districts of Ireland, and how little attention is paid in many cases to private right. A person had hired a number of men from Longford, whom he called Hessians, to dig turf, and assist him in a dispute he had about the possession of a bog. He agreed to pay these auxiliaries 1s. 1d. per day when at work, and 1s. 7½d. when fighting. This may be considered a peace and war establishment. A circumstance which proves the strength and hardness of the women, occurred near Coolure; I saw two or three who had lain in only about four days, carrying into the fields their husbands' dinners; and I was told that this was very common. I remarked the house leek growing on the tops of the houses, and learned that the owners superstitiously believe, that where this plant is so situated houses will be secure against fire. About half-past eleven in the forenoon, I generally saw before the door of each cabin a large iron pot, containing a stone of potatoes, over a turf fire kindled on the ground. When the potatoes were boiled, and the water poured from them outside the door, they were put into a wicker basket in the form of a trencher, and placed in front of the fire, covered with a cloth to keep in the steam, so that the water drained from them till they were dry. At Fore I saw the women carting turf, and they seemed to work as much out of doors as the men. I did not perceive that the people were addicted to drinking. They made a vow of sobriety during the rebellion, and they have become sober from habit. I observed a strong propensity to thieving and perjury; yet persons who do not hesitate to steal or to take a false oath, are scrupulously attentive to the performance of their vows, and the penance enjoined by their priests. I suppose they have some casuistical mode of satisfying their consciences for the commission of crimes. Here the middling sort of people send their wives to market, but they always attend them, walking before in a long trusty. I found the roofs of the cabins in Westmeath without ceiling, supported by two or three props. The walls were constructed of mud or stones, and sometimes of a mixture of both. The roof is formed by two or three couples, over which are laid, in a cross direction, the boughs of trees not stripped of their leaves. These are covered with turf, which is protected from the effects of the weather by a thatching of straw. A hole in the roof gives vent to the smoke, and the bare ground is the floor and the hearth. A hay band, so neatly twisted as to be almost equal to a tow rope, is stretched across the cabin, nearly over the fire-place, for hanging the linen to dry; but as the place is generally involved in thick smoke, it may be readily conceived that it will acquire little improvement in colour. A cat and two or three dogs are commonly lying round the fire. An iron pot, two or three stools of the rudest workmanship, a bad deal table, a dresser with a few plates and dairy vessels, are all the utensils and furniture of the family. Their stock of provision consists of a sack of meal, which is placed in a corner. Many of the tenants here are bound by their leases to carry their oats to their landlord's mill; in this case, the miller takes one stone in sixteen; in other cases, the grist is one stone in twenty. The dress of the women consists of a shift, one petticoat, a kind of stays or bodice, not stiffened with whalebone, and shaped like a man's waistcoat, without sleeves, a neat cotton or linen handkerchief, a jacket fastened round the waist, and a muslin cap, but neither stockings nor shoes. The petticoat, the jacket, and the stays, are made of linsey manufactured from wool, carded and spun by themselves. It is three-quarters wide, and a half a pound of wool makes a yard. The wool costs 18s. per stone of 16

lbs. The spinning is estimated at 3d. per yard, carding at 1½d., dyeing 7d. per lb., and the weaving costs from 4d. to 5d. Wool, carded and spun in a similar manner, makes the frieze used for the dress of the men, and the expense is the same, only that it is dyed and woven for 2½d. Both the linsey and the frieze are thickened at a mill, but I could not perceive the benefit of this operation. Harvest men drink butter-milk, and seem to have little taste for malt liquor. In some gentlemen's houses, potatoes are kept hot the whole day. The servants have oatmeal bread and salt meat, and are therefore supported at a very little expense. In others none of the domestics, the housekeeper excepted, ever taste bread or drink tea. A 'garsoon' in the kitchen does the drudgery of the house, and in many families of the first respectability, a kitchen boy, as he is called, although in many cases he is a grown-up man, is the constant attendant of the cook.

Communications.—The canals which touch or traverse Westmeath have already been noticed in the section entitled "Waters." A proposed line of railway, the survey of which was laid before the Public Commissioners, comes up from Dublin in a route a little north of the Royal Canal to Mullingar, crosses the canal on the west side of that town, passes south-westward down the west shore of Lough Ennel, and then proceeds westward to Athlone, thence to pass away to Ballinasloe and Galway. Another railway, the survey of which was laid before the Public Commissioners, defects from the preceding at a point 3½ miles east of Mullingar, proceeds north-westward by the vicinity of Multifarnham and Rathowen, to pass away to Longford, Carrick-on-Shannon, Collooney, Ballysadere, and Sligo. A third railway, the survey of which was laid before the Public Commissioners, connects the Dublin and Enniskillen railway at Kells with the Dublin and Sligo railway at Longford, and passes across the north wing of Westmeath, immediately south of Lough Sheelin, and in the vicinity of Finea.—The county surveyor of roads was appointed in May 1834; he superintended the formation of only 2 miles of new road from the time of his appointment till the close of 1841; and, at the latter date, he was superintending the formation of 3 miles more, and had under his charge a total of 820 miles. The principal lines of road through Westmeath are the Dublin and Galway mail-road, by way of Kinnegad, Rochfort-bridge, Tyrrel's Pass, Kilbeggan, Moate, and Athlone; the Dublin and Sligo mail-road, by way of Kinnegad and Mullingar; and a branch mail-road from Kinnegad to Castle-Pollard, by way of Killucan, Castletown-Delvin, and Drumcree.

Divisions and Towns.—Westmeath is divided into the baronies of Clonlunan, in the south of the west; Brawney, in the middle of the west; Kilkenny-West, in the north of the west; Rathconrath, in the south of the north-west, or immediately west and north-west of Kilkenny-West; Moygoish, in the middle of the north-west; Demifore, in the north; Corkaree, immediately south of Demifore, and east of Moygoish; Moycashel, in the south, immediately east of Clonlunan; Fartullagh, in the south, immediately east of Moycashel; Moycashel and Magheradernon, in the centre; Delvin, in the north-east; and Farbill, in the south-east. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred two townlands of the parish of Killinean from the barony of Farbill to that of Delvin,—pop., in 1841, 16; and one townland of the parish of Durrow from the barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath, to that of Ballycowan, King's co.,—pop. 31. The barony of Clonlunan contains the whole of two parishes, and part of two other parishes; the barony of Brawney contains the whole of

one parish; the barony of Kilkenny-West contains three whole parishes, and part of another parish; the barony of Rathconrath contains 8 whole parishes, and part of another parish; the barony of Moygoish contains 6 whole parishes, and part of another parish; the barony of Demifore contains 8 whole parishes; the barony of Corkaree contains 8 whole parishes; the barony of Moycashel contains 3 whole parishes and part of 5 other parishes; the barony of Fartullagh contains 8 whole parishes, and part of 2 other parishes; the barony of Moyashel and Magheraderon contains 1 whole parish, and part of 2 other parishes; the barony of Delvin contains 5 whole parishes, and part of another parish; and the barony of Farbill contains part of one parish. The towns and principal villages are Moate, in Clonlunan; part of Athlone, in Brawney; Glasheen and Auburn, in Kilkenny-West; Ballymore, Rathconrath, and Moyvore, in Rathconrath; Ballinacarrig and Rathowen, in Moygoish; Finea, Castle-Pollard, Coole, and Fore, in Demifore; Ballinaluck and Multifarnham, in Corkaree; Castletown, Kilbeggan, Ballinagore, and Killavally, in Moycashel; Tyrrel's-Pass, Rochfort Bridge, and Milltown, in Fartullagh; Mullingar, in Moyashel and Magheraderon; Castletown-Delvin, Clonnellan, and Drumcree, in Delvin; and Kinnegad, Killucan, Rsharney, and Rathwire, in Farbill.—In the ecclesiastical divisions, Westmeath lies partly in the diocese of Ardagh, but chiefly in that of Meath. Dr. Beaufort, estimating the number of parishes and churches at respectively 62 and 21, assigns 3 of the parishes and 1 of the churches to the diocese of Ardagh, and all the others to the diocese of Meath.

Statistics.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools in Westmeath was 216, of scholars 9,919, of male scholars 5,740, of female scholars 3,820, of scholars whose sex was not specified 359, of scholars connected with the Established Church 1,533, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 5, of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters 1, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 8,249, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 131; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 216, of scholars 10,097, of male scholars, 5,994, of female scholars 4,057, of scholars whose sex was not specified 46, of scholars connected with the Established Church 1,556, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 5, of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters 36, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 8,350, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 150. The statistics of educational and ecclesiastical matters for 1834, are returned according to the diocesan divisions; and may be estimated for Westmeath by reference to the article MEATH (DIOCESE OF); which see. At the close of 1843, the National Board had in full operation within the county 44 schools, conducted by 30 male and 22 female teachers, attended by 2,981 male and 2,591 female scholars, and aided, during the year, with £526 8s. 4d. in salaries, £35 8s. in free stock, and £76 12s. 5d. in school-requisites at half-price. During 1843, the number of persons committed within the county on charges of felony was 389; the number of cases before magistrates and petty-sessions was 158; and the number of persons committed for drunkenness under the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 38, was 98. Of the 389 persons committed on charges of felony, 194 were charged with offences against the person, 18 with offences against property committed with violence, 142 with offences against property committed without vio-

lence, 4 with malicious offences against property, 4 with offences against the currency, and 27 with offences not included in the above categories; 1 was sentenced to death, 16 were sentenced to transportation, 114 were sentenced to imprisonment, 15 were sentenced to pay fines, 1 was discharged on sureties, 70 were found not guilty on trial, 136 had no bill found against them, and 36 were not prosecuted. On Jan. 1, 1844, the constabulary force of the county consisted of 1 second-rate county inspector, 4 first-rate sub-inspectors, 2 third-rate sub-inspectors, 1 first-rate head-constable, 6 second-rate head-constables, 44 constables, 204 first-rate sub-constables, 23 second-rate sub-constables, and 8 mounted police; and the cost of maintaining that force, during 1843, amounted to £12,377 1s. 4d. The head-quarters of the constabulary are at Mullingar; and those of the 6 districts and 49 stations into which they are distributed, are at Mullingar, Castle-Pollard, Athlone, Castletown-Delvin, Ballinaluck, and Kilbeggan. The revenue police have stations at Athlone and Kilbeggan. The staff of the county militia is stationed at Castletown-Delvin. A stipendiary magistrate is resident at Mullingar. The county gaol is at Mullingar; a bridewell is at Moate; and the district lunatic asylum, to which Westmeath may send 48 patients, is at Maryborough in Queen's county. The assizes are held at Mullingar; quarter-sessions, at Mullingar and Moate; and petty-sessions, at Athlone, Ballinacarrig, Ballymore, Castle-Pollard, Castletown-Delvin, Collinstown, Clonnellan, Glasheen, Kilbeggan, Killnean, Knockdrin, Rochfort-Bridge, Moate, Mullingar, Multifarnham, and Rathowen. Savings' banks are at Castle-Pollard and Tyrrel's-Pass; and loan funds at Bunowen, Castletown-Delvin, Clonnellan, Collinstown, Kilbeggan, Killucan, Moate, and Tyrrel's-Pass. The county infirmary is at Mullingar; workhouses are at Mullingar and Athlone; a fever hospital is at Castle-Pollard; and dispensaries are at Athlone, Ballinacarrig, Castle-Pollard, Castletown-Delvin, Clonnellan, Collinstown, Drumcree, Glasheen, Kilbeggan, Killucan, Kinnegad, Knockdrin, Milltown, Moate, New-Bristy, Street, and Tyrrel's-Pass. The amount of grand-jury presentments in 1842, was £31,117. The annual value of the property valued for the poor-rate is £300,925; and that of the property valued under the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, is £292,531. The total number of tenements valued for the poor-rate is 21,305; and of these, 11,511 are valued under £5,—3,234, under £10,—1,874, under £15,—1,066, under £20,—743, under £25,—491, under £30,—625, under £40,—407, under £50,—and 1,354, at and above £50. The county sent 10 members to the Irish parliament, or two from the county at large, and two from each of the boroughs of Athlone, Mullingar, Kilbeggan, and Fore; and though it continues to send two members to the imperial parliament from the county at large, it now contains no parliamentary borough except part of Athlone. County constituency in 1841, 1,125; of whom, 225 were £50 freeholders, 65 were £20 freeholders, 683 were £10 freeholders, 21 were £20 leaseholders, 105 were £10 leaseholders, 8 were £50 rent-chargers, and 18 were £20 rent-chargers.

Pop., in 1831, 136,872. Inhabited houses, 23,803; uninhabited complete houses, 474; houses in the course of erection, 295. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 16,824; in manufactures and trade, 3,684; in other pursuits, 4,813.—Pop., in 1841, 141,300. Males, 70,383; females, 70,917; families, 25,693. Inhabited houses, 24,002; uninhabited complete houses, 687; houses in the course of erection, 114. First-class inhabited houses, 529; second-class, 4,796; third-class, 10,841; fourth-class,

7,836. Families residing in first-class houses, 581; in second-class houses, 5,181; in third-class houses, 11,522; in fourth-class houses, 8,409. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 18,090; in manufactures and trade, 4,860; in other pursuits, 2,743. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 804; on the directing of labour, 7,602; on their own manual labour, 16,485; on means not specified, 742. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 31,256; to clothing, 2,389; to lodging, 2,593; to health, 60; to justice, 350; to education, 198; to religion, 109; unclassified, 2,391; without any specified occupations, 3,145. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 3,461; to clothing, 9,241; to lodging, 25; to health, 38; to justice, 2; to education, 93; to religion, 14; unclassified, 5,743; without any specified occupations, 25,865. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 21,892; who could read but not write, 11,989; who could neither read nor write, 28,000. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 10,143; who could read but not write, 15,679; who could neither read nor write, 36,938. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 4,948; attending superior schools, 185. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 3,683; attending superior schools, 77. Percentage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 48; married, 46; widowed, 6. Percentage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 40; married, 46; widowed, 14. — Physicians, 21; surgeons, 20; apothecaries, 18; druggists, 3; midwives, 10; nurse-tenders, 26; barristers, 5; attorneys, 8; clerks of the peace, 2; excise-officers, 37; bailiffs, 35; gaol-keepers, 8; inspector of schools, 1; school-teachers, 179 males and 70 females; ushers and tutors, 16 males and 2 females; governesses, 21; music and dancing masters, 2; clergymen of the Established church, 27; Methodist ministers, 2; Presbyterian ministers, 2; Roman Catholic clergymen, 55; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 14; parish-clerks, 2; nuns, 8; sextons, 5 males and 6 females; scripture-readers, 2.

Antiquities. — The principal existing military antiquities are, in the barony of Brawney, Coosan-castle; in the barony of Clonlona, Cloghwarechal-castle, Creeve-castle, and other three castles; in the barony of Kilkenny-West, Lissanole-castle, Killini-neen-castle, Ballinacill-castle, Killaughy-castle, and Kilkenny-castle; in the barony of Rathconrath, Clare-castle, Bishop-town-castle, Shingle-castle, Killinbrack-castle, Stremmingstown-castle, Carn-castle, Dundonald-castle, Oldtown-castle, Milltown-castle, Simmonstown-castle, and three other castles; in the barony of Demifore, Carlanstown-castle, Kiltown-castle, Mortimer's-castle, Christian's-castle, and Togher-castle; in the barony of Corkaree, a castle in the parish of Lackan; in the barony of Moygoish, the site of Kilbexy-town, Castle-Hyde, and Empor-castle; in the barony of Moycashel, Kiltobber-castle, Mountrath-castle, Baltrath-castle, and Rathdrish-ogue-castle; in the barony of Fartullagh, a castle in the parish of Lynn; in the barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, five castles in the parish of Mullingar, the site of a castle in the parish of Rathcounel, and the site of St. Fennor's-castle; in the barony of Delvin, Martinstown-castle, Mulchan's-castle, a castle in the parish of Killulagh, and Billiestown-castle; and, in the barony of Farhill, Heathstown-castle, Rattin-castle, Edmonstown-castle, and another castle. The principal ecclesiastical ruins not monastic are those of a church in Foyran, St. Feighan's church, and a church in Faughalstown, in the barony of Demifore; St. Andrew's chapel, and

a chapel in the parish of Taghmon, in the barony of Corkaree; a church in Newtown parish, in the barony of Moycashel; a church in Rathcounel parish, Hopetown church, and Kenny church, in the barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon; and a church in Killulagh parish, Clonauy church, and Archbards-town church, in the barony of Delvin. The principal old monasteries, whether extant or extinct, prominent or obscure, certain or doubtful, are an abbey of regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, at Rathadolear or Rathedha, alleged to have been founded in the 8th century by St. Aid, and subsequently converted into a parish-church; a second abbey of the same order at Mullingar, founded about 1227, by Ralph Petit, bishop of Meath, and granted, at the general dissolution, to Sir Richard Tuite; a third abbey of the same order, at Tober-Cornac, granted, at the general dissolution, to Sir T. Matthews and Sir Francis Shane; a fourth abbey of the same order at Fore, alleged to have been founded in the 7th century by St. Fechin, converted by Sir Walter De Lacy into a cell of the Benedictine-abbey of St. Taurin in Normandy, and granted, at the general dissolution, to Nugent, Lord Delvin; a fifth abbey of the same order at Tristernagh, founded about the year 1200, by Sir Geoffrey Constantine, and granted, at the general dissolution, to Henry Piers; a sixth abbey of the same order at Tibraid, alleged to have been founded in the 7th century by St. Fechin; a seventh abbey of the same order at Rathenin, alleged to have been founded in the 6th century by St. Carthage; a cell of the same order at Cluan Dachran, near Rathenin, alleged to have had, as its first abbot, Mochua MacNeillan in the 7th century; a second cell of the same order at Drumeuilen, near Rathenin, alleged to have been under the abbacy of a person of the name of Barindus about the year 590; an abbey of Gilbertines or Premonstratensian canons, at Ballymore-Lough-Sendy, founded in the 12th century by the family of De Lacy, and granted, at the general dissolution, to Francis Shane; a priory of crutched friars, at Kilkenny-West, founded in the 12th century by the family of Tyrrel, and granted, at the general dissolution, to the Earl of Rosecommon; an abbey of Benedictines, at Fore, transmuted from the abbey of Augustinian canons at that place; an abbey of the Cistercian order, at Kilbeggan, founded in the year 1200 by the family of Dalton, and granted, at the general dissolution, to Oliver, Lord Lambert; a Dominican friary, at Mullingar, founded in 1237 by the family of Nugent, and granted, at the general dissolution, to Sir Richard Tuite; a Franciscan friary, at Athlone, founded about 1240, by either the family of Dillon, or that of O'Connor, and granted, at the general dissolution, to the former of these families; a Franciscan friary at Multifarnham, founded in the 13th century by William Delamar, and granted, at the general dissolution, to E. Felde, Patrick Clynech, and Philip Penteney; a Franciscan friary at Farrere-Managh; a Franciscan monastery of the third order, at Kilnichael, founded by the family of Petits, and granted, at the general dissolution, to Robert Nangle; and a Carmelite friary, at Ardneeran, founded by Robert Dillon, and granted, at the general dissolution, to Robert Dillon of Newtown.

History. — "Westmeath," says Mr. Brewer, principally on the authority of the manuscripts of the Chevalier De Montmorency, — "Westmeath afforded one of the earliest settlements to the Anglo-Normans in the 12th century, and constituted a portion of the palatinate of Hugh De Lacy, to whom a patent of proprietorship was granted by King Henry II. The O'Melaghlinns were ancient sovereigns of the kingdom of Meath, which territory comprised the district comprising in modern times East and West Meath, with

part of the King's county and county of Dublin. Among other ancient Irish proprietors may be named the MacGeogheghans, dynasts of Moycashel, the O'Moelbrenuans, or Brennans, O'Coffys, O'Mulladys, O'Malones, O'Dalys, O'Higgins, Magawleys of Colry, Magans of Dunigan, O'Shanaghan, or Fox, O'Fiailan of Delvin, and O'Cuishin. Many of the descendants of these old proprietors enjoyed considerable estates in this county before the great eras of forfeiture in the seventeenth century, and some traces of them may still be discovered. The Anglo-Norman settlers uniformly derived under Hugh de Lacy, lord and earl of Meath, who partitioned his conquered province amongst his relations and followers, many of whose descendants remain in high consideration at the present time. Of these may be noticed as the principal, the Petits, the Tuites, or De Tuites, the Husseys, or De Hosc (a family of Brittany), the D'Altons, De La Mars, Dillons, De Nugents, Hopes and Wares, the families of De Nangle, or D'Angelo, De Ledwich, De Geneville, Dardis, Gaynor, and De Constantin. In ages subsequent to the first Anglo-Norman settlement, but previous to the Reformation, the following were the chief families who fixed themselves in this county:—D'Arcys, Jones, or Fitz-Johns, Tyrells, Fitzgeralds, the Owens, Shanes, and Piers. Subsequent to the Reformation, the Lambert family obtained grants of church lands, and since the year 1641, grants were made of forfeited estates to the families of Pakenhams, Wood, Cooke, Stoyte, Reynell, Winter, Leviage, Wilson, Judge, Rochford, Handcock, Bonynge, Gay, Handy, Ogle, Middleton, Swift, Burtle, and St. George. The latest settlers in this county are the families of Smith, Featherston, Chapman, Cliborne, Arabin, Browne, O'Reilly (of Ballinlough), Longworth, Pardon, Nagle (of Jamestown), De Blaquiére, and North. Many other families, constituting a respectable class of gentry, have acquired estates in this county by purchase, or by that truly honourable medium the exercise of industrious pursuits, in the course of the last century. Among recent settlers, the family of Nagle alone claim from an ancient proprietor, they having inherited, in the female line, from MacGeogheghan, and removed hither from Cork, where the ancestors of Sir Richard Nagle have been long seated." Some additional notices of the early history of Westmeath may be seen in the article MEATH (PROVINCE OF). —Westmeath gives the title of Marquis, in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Nugent, descendants of Christopher, the third brother of Sir Richard Nugent, who accompanied Hugh De Lacy to Ireland. In 1621, Richard Nugent, the tenth Baron Delvin, was created Earl of Westmeath; and, in 1822, George, the eighth Earl, was advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Westmeath. The first marquis still lives; and is colonel of the Westmeath militia, and lord-lieutenant of the county of Westmeath. The family-seat is at Castletown-Delvin.

WESTMORESTOWN, a quondam parish in the barony of Newcastle, co. Dublin, Leinster. It was a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Leixlip, in the dio. of Dublin.

WEST-OF-THE-HILL, a Roman Catholic parish in the county and diocese of Kerry, Munster. Its post town is Castletown. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

WESTOWN, a demesne in the parish of Naul, 4 mile south-west of the village of Naul, barony of West Balrothery, co. Dublin, Leinster. The proprietor and occupant is Anthony Strong Hussey, Esq. The mansion is a respectable structure, and appears to have been erected in the early part of the 18th century. A terrace in front commands a charin-

ing view of the romantic glen of Roehes, enriched with the picturesque ruins of Naul-castle. An extensive lawn spreads away before the terrace; and some ancient timber and several modern improvements decorate the demesne. "Westown was an ancient manor of the family of Bellew, who were residing here in the year 1609, but from whom the property passed by marriage, shortly after that date, to the family of Hussey. Richard Hussey, Esq., dying without legitimate issue, bequeathed one moiety of his estates, comprehending this manor, to his cousin, Gerald Strong of Montin, in the county of Meath, Esq., in consequence of which bequest Mr. Strong assumed the name of Hussey, and, dying in 1811, was succeeded by his son, Anthony Strong Hussey, Esq."

WESTOWN, or WESTOWNPARK, a demesne, 1 mile south by west of Leixlip, and partly in the parish of Adering, barony of Newcastle, co. Dublin, and partly in the parish of Donaghcumper, barony of North Salt, co. Kildare, Leinster. It is situated upon the Liffey, possesses a profusion of wood and park embellishment, comprises one of the most exquisitely beautiful and romantic portions of the valley of the Liffey, and boasts the chief honours of the celebrated 'salmon-leap' or waterfall above LEIXLIP: see that article.

WESTPALSTOWN, a parish in the barony of West Balrothery, 3½ miles south of Naul, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, southward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1¼; area, 1,595 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches. Pop., in 1831, 280; in 1841, 169. Houses 25. The land is all profitable and of good quality. The Portrairie rivulet runs across the interior, and drives a corn-mill. The seats are Westpalstown-house and Newtown-house; and the antiquities are the ruins of the parish-church and the site of Murragh-house. —This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of CLONMETHAN [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £50, and the rectorial for £100; and the latter are appropriated to the vicars-choral of the cathedrals of Dublin. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

WESTPORT, a parochial benefice or ecclesiastical benefice, partly in the barony of Burrischoole, but chiefly in that of Morisk, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies in the dio. of Tuam, takes name from the town of WESTPORT [see next article]; and consists of the vicarages of AUGHAVAL, KILMACLASSER, AGHAGOWER, and KILGEEVER [which see]; but the last of these parishes constitutes the perpetual curacy and the separate benefice of LEWISBURGH: which see. Length, 24 miles; breadth, 12. Pop., in 1831, exclusive of Kilgeever or Lewishburgh, 29,410. Gross income, £272 14s. 6d.; nett, £742 19s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Ballinvoher, constituting the corps of the archdeaconry of Ardferit, in co. Kerry. One curate receives a salary of £90; and each of two others receives a salary of £75. Two churches occur in the quoad sacra parts of the benefice, the one at Westport, and the other at Ayle in Aghagower; and three schoolhouses at Nappagh, Sluigen, and Ardygommen, are also used occasionally as parochial places of worship. A Presbyterian meeting-house and a Methodist meeting-house are situated in Westport; Roman Catholic chapels occur at Westport, Leckanvy, Drummin, Kilmaclasser, Aghagower, and Erris; and a schoolhouse, used as a Roman Catholic chapel, is situated at Carrakimmeddy. In 1834, the inhabitants, exclusive of Kilgeever, consisted of 1,221 Churchmen, 58 Presbyterians, 53 other Protestant dissenters, and 30,335 Roman Catholics; and 33 daily schools had in their books 1,360 boys and 753 girls.

WESTPORT,

A post and market town, and nominally a sea-port, in the parish of Aughaval, barony of Morisk, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands at the western termination of the Dublin and Westport mail-road, and in the road from the baronies of Burrishoole and Erris to the barony of Morisk and the district of Cumemarna, 1 mile east of Westport Quay, 6½ miles south of Newport, 8½ south-west of Castlebar, 10 east by north of Lewisburgh, 10½ north-west by west of Partree, 15½ north-west of Ballinrobe, 31½ north-west by west of Tuam, and 124½ west by north of Dublin by way of Ballinrobe, but 134½ along the mail-road by way of Castlebar.

The Environs.—The scenery around Westport, at once in its foregrounds, its middle grounds, and its backgrounds, is singularly rich, diversified, piquant, and magnificent. The town's site is part of a small valley, traversed by a mountain stream; the head of Clew bay, with its labyrinths of land and water, lies about a mile to the west; the Marquis of Sligo's demesne occupies the whole of the intermediate distance, and presses close upon both the town and the bay; one band of low ground, narrow but diversified, extends along the south side of the bay, overlooking its hundreds of green islets, to the base of Croaghpatrick; another band of low ground, broader and much more diversified than the preceding, tumultuated with hillocks, traversed by ravines, and torn at the southern margin into numerous little peninsulæ, extends along the head of the bay, to Newport; a gradual descent, resembling a broad band of hanging plain, comes down upon the town, and brings along the Dublin mail-road, over a distance of two or three miles to the east; the sublime and panorama-viewing Croaghpatrick soars aloft on the south side of Clew bay about 5 or 6 miles to the west-south-west; the picturesque and boldly-outlined island of Clare rises up from the ocean, in the middle of the bay's entrance, directly to the west; and the stern and grandly imposing mountains of Morisk and Partree constitute a far-extending perspective along the whole of the south, while the yet sterner and more sublime mountains of Burrishoole form a receding, prolonged, and many-featured barrier along the whole of the north. Approaching Westport from the east, "we pass on the right," says Mr. Fraser, "the small but beautiful lake of Castlebar, on the northern bank of which is Rahans, the seat of Mr. Browne, and several smaller lakes; and soon reach the point of the valley, whence commences our descent to Westport. In no part of Ireland is there such an extraordinary combination of scenery as is here displayed, nor is there any town in it, the view of which strikes the traveller so forcibly as does that of Westport, when first seen under a favourable light from many parts of this road. On the left is that vast aggregation of mountains which stretches southward to the bay of Galway, a distance of 28 miles; on the right, that long range which extends 36 miles westward from Lough Conn to Achill Head. In front is the fine cone of Croaghpatrick, and the town of Westport, flanked by the hills springing from the narrow vale which contains it, and backed by Clare Island and Clew bay, studded with its hundreds of islets.—As a sea-bathing place, the vicinity of Westport offers many inducements, as well from the strength of the waters which roll in from the Atlantic, as from the numerous excursions to which the coast and surrounding mountains invite. Croaghpatrick, or the Reek, as it is often called, springing from the shore, lifts its conical head 2,510 feet above the sea; this is the great feature of

the place, and from it magnificent views of the coast and vicinity of Westport are obtained. These views are often enjoyed from the sides of the mountain, its summit being generally wreathed in mist."

The Westport Estate.—The demesne of the Marquis of Sligo is of considerable extent; and, though over every inch, and at a comparatively recent period, reclaimed from a moorland condition, it is wondrously beautiful. Its surface is singularly diversified, and quite replete with character; and its decorations are ample, tasteful, and charming. A small artificial lake almost washes the entrance of the mansion, lies but slightly above the sea-level of high water, and is separated by an embankment from the head of Westport bay. Very fine timber, particularly ash, profusely decorates the demesne; and it exhibits at once agreeable arrangement, noble growth, and extensive variety. The mansion is large and of agreeable character; and commands from its windows most picturesque views. The estate connected with the demesne is of great extent, and displays, on a most imposing scale, the effects of reclamation and georgic skill. Very nearly all of it was, at a recent period, moorish land, either totally waste or of small practical value; but it now includes a large aggregate amount of good arable ground, and a great aggregate extent of profitable and picturesque woodland. The lately deceased Marquis of Sligo resided much at Westport, effected many improvements on the property, and gave large encouragement to his tenants; and the Marquis who preceded him was, for a long period, resident at Westport, and is said to have expended, in improvements on the estate, from £22,000 to £23,000 a-year. "Such a man," remarks Mr. Trotter, in reference to the latter nobleman, "was truly a benefactor to his country; and his memory deserves to be respected for that true patriotic disposition which not only makes 'a blade of corn grow where it did not before,' but erects dwellings, and provides employment for human beings, who might otherwise pine in wretched cottages, with scanty food." The mountains of the estate, however, are naturally dry and absorbent; and the low grounds are either directly superincumbent upon manorial limestone, or within facile distances of spots whence it can be obtained; so that georgical improvement was invited and very powerfully aided by the natural circumstances of the country. "In traversing this tract," says Dr. MacParlan, "the traveller feels refreshed while passing the extensive woods of the Marquis of Sligo. Woods are everywhere delightful; but one of those in particular, the Brackloon Wood, viewed from Davy's stone-rock, and viewed in such a country too, is singularly interesting. To convey any idea of this to one who had not seen the mountain of Croaghpatrick, it must be premised, that its form divides itself into two parts,—the base, which is composed of several irregular mountains rising to a considerable height, upon which rises the second part, in the form of a cone, to a prodigious height among the clouds. In the view taken from Davy's stone-rock, the cone only appears, and one orbicular subordinate hill; the base being in this point completely surrounded by the Brackloon Wood, which sweeps along the windings of the river of that name, reflecting in the smooth parts of its glide, and multiplying, those objects which it seems to boast. This coup-d'œil terminates on the north, in a perspective glance at the bay, and some of the islands of Westport, and on the south, in some high and distant mountains. It is certainly no prostitution of the words sublime and beautiful to apply them here." "As I approached Westport," says Mr. Inglis, in reference to the present condition of the estate, "the country



greatly improved in cultivation. More cattle, 'oo, were seen on the hill sides; wood began to assume a respectable growth; and the cottages became frequent.

The linen trade in this district, and most probably in other districts, is the source of all the extras which are obtained beyond the absolute necessities of life. The land is let in very small portions; seven or eight acres is about the usual size of a 'take.' Potatoes are raised for the family consumption; grain, to pay the rent; and the flax is destined for clothing and extras. The decline of the linen trade has produced great want of employment, and the condition of the agriculturists throughout these districts has very much deteriorated. Many much smaller landholders than those I have mentioned were attracted by the linen trade; and now, therefore, the want of employment is the more felt. A man with three children could formerly earn 10s. a-week with ease. Land is generally sufficiently high let in this neighbourhood, except the old takes, which are low. I found a man occupying three acres in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, and paying only £4 for the whole. He told me he had married five daughters, and had given four cows to each as a marriage portion. The poverty of the county of Mayo is chiefly found in the lower parts of it; not so much in the mountainous districts. In these the people are circumstanced much the same as in Cunnemara."

Interior of the Town.—Westport is one of the most neat, regular, well-kept, and aggregately pleasant small towns of Ireland; and would be creditable, and even ornamental, to almost any district of either Leinster or Ulster. Its principal streets were planned by John, first Marquis of Sligo, with considerable taste; and its whole character maintains a similar impress from the care of the Sligo family to that which is so visibly and so beautifully stamped upon Ballinasloe by the care of the Earls of Clancarty. The enclosure wall of the Westport demesne bounds all the west side of the town; the lofty trees which overhang that wall appear to belong almost as much to the town as to the demesne; and as the grand entrance to the demesne opens from a great vista down the very centre of the town, and all the grounds are liberally open to the promenading of the townspeople, all the luxuries of the interior of the demesne, with its beautifully wooded hills springing from the lawn, with the singular shapes and groupings of its surface, and with its superb home-views and its magnificent perspective, practically belong to almost every dwelling-house of the townspeople as truly as to the mansion of the Marquis. A pretty and limpid mountain stream runs from east to west through the centre of the town; two terraces or one-sided streets, called the North Mall and the South Mall, extend along the sides of the stream, and are adorned and shaded with lines of trees; and all the other principal streets go off at right angles from the Malls, or intersect one another in directions somewhat parallel with the Malls. Some of the streets, in consequence of the rapid rise and the inequality of the ground, are inconveniently steep; but the Malls form a level, spacious, and noble vista, and are very respectably edified. The road or thoroughfare which connects the town with its port, called Westport-Quay, leads through Lord Sligo's demesne; and, though delightful to a pedestrian, is unhappily too uneven to be a convenient or facile communication for heavily-laden vehicles.—The parish-church of Aughaval, and mother-church of the benefice of Westport, is a building of appropriate character, but without any remarkable feature, and is situated within the Westport demesne. The Roman Catholic chapel is a large, lumpish, taste-

less structure, situated in the lower part of the South Mall. The Presbyterian meeting-house is a neat, small building, erected about 10 years ago. The Methodist meeting-house is a plain, small structure. The barrack is situated on the south side of the town. The workhouse will be noticed in connection with our statistics of the Poor-law union. The bridewell contains the usual accommodation. The inn is a singularly large and noble establishment for such a town as Westport; it is situated in the lower part of the North Mall, opposite the Roman Catholic chapel, and bulks very largely as an architectural feature of the town; it contains 5 sitting-rooms and 24 bed-rooms, and is conducted in a style similar to that of the best hotels of Dublin; and it was built and furnished at the private expense of the Marquis of Sligo, and is held rent free by its tenant, solely that the town may be benefited, and that comfortable accommodation may be afforded to tourists and to mercantile travellers. Nearly all writers have noticed this hotel in superlatives; and Mr. Inglis, in particular, calls it the very best hotel in Ireland, without excepting even 'the Imperial of Cork.' "It is singular," he remarks, "that such an hotel should be found in a town in the extreme west of the remote county of Mayo. I cannot account for this, I only know the fact, and can assure the reader, that he will not find at Greham's in Dublin—scarcely even in the Clarendon—a more recherché dinner than Mrs. Robinson will put before him. It is true, indeed, he will pay something more for his dinner, as well as for his bed-room, than in more ordinary places; but for my part, I was well content to do this, after a fortnight's lent and Jack Joyce's bed-room."

The Poor-law Union.—The Westport Poor-law union ranks as the 113th, and was declared on July 13, 1840. It lies wholly in co. Mayo, and comprehends an area of 341,117 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 77,512. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop., in 1831, are, Westport, 15,315; Lewisburgh, 9,716; Clare Island, 3,632; Aghagower, 12,025; Clogher, 4,417; Kilmeena, 9,000; Kilmaclasser, 3,444; Newport, 11,761; Achill, 5,277; and Ballyeroy, 2,025. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 8 and 26; and of the latter, 5 are elected by the division of Westport, 4 by each of the divisions of Aghagower and Newport, 3 by each of the divisions of Lewisburgh and Kilmeena, 2 by each of the divisions of Clare Island and Achill, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The divisions of Lewisburgh and Clare Island lie in the barony of Morisk; the divisions of Westport and Aghagower lie partly in the barony of Morisk and partly in that of Burrishoole; the divisions of Kilmeena, Kilmaclasser, Newport, and Achill lie in the barony of Burrishoole; the division of Clogher lies partly in the barony of Burrishoole and partly in that of Carra; and the division of Ballyeroy lies in the barony of Erris. The number of valued tenements within the Burrishoole districts, is 6,707,—within the Carra district, 84,—within the Erris district, 638,—within the Morisk districts, 5,693,—within the entire union, 13,122; and of this total, 11,791 are valued under £5,—953, under £10,—175, under £15,—77, under £20,—42, under £25,—21, under £30,—20, under £40,—13, under £50,—and 30 at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £38,875 7s. 7½d.; the total number of persons rated is 13,122; and of these, 2,510 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—4,218, not exceeding £2,—2,006, not exceeding £3,—1,522, not exceeding £4,—and 649 not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for in Oct. 29, 1840,

—to be completed in April 1842,—to cost £7,800 for building and completion, and £2,000 for the site, and for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 7 acres, 1 rood, 6 perches, subject to an annual rent of £14 3s. 6d.,—and to contain accommodation for 1,000 paupers. The total cost of the union up to Feb. 6, 1843,—at which date the workhouse was not opened for the reception of paupers—was £1,612 2s. The medical charities within the union are dispensaries at Westport, Achill, Lewisburgh, and Newport; and, in 1840-41, they received £196 6s. 2d. from subscription, £195 6s. 2d. from public grants, and £30 10s. 10d. from other sources, and expended £229 10s. in salaries to medical officers, £139 7s. 9d. for medicines, and £33 11s. 8d. for contingencies. The Westport dispensary serves for a district of 77,927, with a pop. of 26,345; and, in 1840-41, it expended £169 0s. 1d., and administered to 1,450 patients.

Commerce.]—Though the commerce of Westport belongs rather to Westport-Quay than to the town itself; yet it is always designated after Westport, and properly falls to be noticed in this place. The only vessels registered at the port on Dec. 31, 1843, were 4 sailing vessels of aggregately 83 tons. During the year 1843, 73 vessels of aggregately 6,145 tons entered the harbour coastwise, 151 of aggregately 14,441 tons sailed from the harbour coastwise; 2, of jointly 335 tons, entered from the colonies; and 1, of 210 tons, sailed for the colonies. The exports during 1835 amounted, in estimated value, to £87,805; and their items were 292,485 cwt. of corn, meal, and flour, 1,061 cwt. of provisions, 5,561 gallons of spirits, 11 bales of wool, 7 bales of linen, and 77 bales of flax and tow. The imports during 1835 amounted in estimated value to £28,517; and their principal items were 2,533 tons of coal, culm, and cinders, 250 tons of iron, 30 tons of cast-iron, 20 tons of lead, 166 tons of slates and stones, 1,400 tons of salt, 2,878 cwt. of corn, meal, and flour, 165 cwt. of ashes, 3,200 cwt. of potatoes, 284 cwt. of barilla, 128 tierces of sugar, 1,759 tierces of flax-seeds, 138 casks of tallow, 509 barrels of herrings, 11,172 gallons of spirits, and 260 packages of glass and earthenware. The estimated amount of inland carriage to the town consists of 14,000 tons for exportation, 3,375 tons of agricultural produce for local consumption as food, 1,000 tons of agricultural produce for the local use of breweries and distilleries, 50 tons of excisable articles not received by direct importation, and 7,000 tons of stone, lime, turf, and other heavy and bulky articles; and the estimated amount of inland carriage from the town consists of 1,800 tons of imported goods, 840 tons of produce of breweries and distilleries, and 900 tons of coal, manure, and other heavy and bulky articles.

Trade.]—A distillery and a brewery unhappily figured as the most prominent appliances of manufacture. Yet Westport was once a very flourishing seat of the linen trade, and may not improbably become a flourishing seat of it again. "The linen trade," said Mr. Inglis in 1834, "was extensively carried on here; and 8 years ago, as many as 900 pieces were measured and sold on a market-day. Now the quantity scarcely averages 100 pieces. Taking the whole district, including Westport, Castlehar, Newportpratt, and Ballinrobe, and the intermediate country, about 500 pieces are sold weekly; and about 30,000 persons are supposed to be less or more employed in the trade. No trade gives such universal employment as this: not fewer than 60 persons are employed, from first to last, in preparing a web of linen." "The day after my arrival in Westport," says the same writer, "chauced to be market-day. The town had an appearance of

considerable business; but, with the exception of manufactured linen, this appearance was deceptive. It is true, there were many people in the market, and much buying and selling; but the articles brought to market were, in most cases, of very trifling value. I saw hundreds of women, standing with but a couple of hanks of linen yarn, worth a shilling or two; hundreds with an apron full of wool, worth much less. Some of these bundles of wool, indeed, were the shearings of one or two sheep, the exclusive property of the farmer's wife or daughter, and were sent to be converted into ribbons or gloves; but notwithstanding these exceptions, it is certain that there is much evidence of the poverty of the surrounding country, in the small value of the articles brought to market, and in the great distance which they are carried. I know of three, two, and even one egg, being brought to Westport from a distance of two miles. I saw a girl take her seat in the market with 5 eggs, worth 1½d.; and she had walked an Irish mile and a half to bring them to market." Fairs are held on Jan. 1, May 22, Aug. 6, and Nov. 1. The town is the head-quarters of one of the 9 districts through which the constabulary force of the county are distributed; it is the station of the staff of the South County Militia; it is the seat of courts of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions—the latter held on every Thursday; and it has branch offices of the Bank of Ireland and the National Bank of Ireland. The public conveyances in 1838, were a mail-coach to Ballinasloe, there to communicate with the mail-coach from Galway to Dublin; and a car to Tuam.

Statistics.]—Area of the town, 104 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,448; in 1841, 4,365. Houses 589. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 172; in manufactures and trade, 498; in other pursuits, 207. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 60; on the directing of labour, 509; on their own manual labour, 249; on means not specified, 59. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 879; who could read but not write, 238; who could neither read nor write, 609. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 577; who could read but not write, 437; who could neither read nor write, 1,074.—Westport gives the subordinate title of Viscount to the Marquis of Sligo.

WESTPORT-BAY, the south-eastern arm or offset of Clew bay, partly in the parish of Kilmeena and barony of Burrisboole, but chiefly in the parish of Aughaval and barony of Moriak, co. Mayo, Connaught. The south side of the small island of Innisgort, which is surmounted by a lighthouse, and is situated 5½ miles west-north-west of Westport-Quay, marks the entrance to the bay. A narrow and peninsular headland, which projects about a mile north-north-eastward into Clew bay, from the shore at the north-east base of Croaghpatrick, bears 2 miles south-south-east from Innisgort and about the same distance south-south-west from the extremity of a peninsular headland in the parish of Kilmeena, and forms the nearest part of the mainland on the north side of Westport bay; but most of the space intermediate between both headlands and Innisgort is occupied by islets and shoals: so that the practicable entrance on the south side of Innisgort, and the practicable channel inward, thence over a distance of nearly 2 miles, are less than half-a-mile wide. The chief of the islets which cover the harbour from the south side of the entrance southward to the east side of the headland adjacent to Croaghpatrick are Dorinishmore, Dorinishbeg, and Innis-league; and the chief of the islets which flank the north side of the bay, or lie sprinkled athwart its interior,

are Innislyre, Illanattagart, Croinish, Innisgowla, Innislaugh, Innisraher, Innisheeny, Cahirivan, and the Annagh Islands. The first of these—Innislyre—has a coast-guard station. The channel, after passing about 2 miles up from Innisgort, expands into a lagoon, nearly 2 miles wide, almost perfectly landlocked, and containing good anchoring-ground; and the bay or harbour, after this lagoon is passed, gradually contracts, up to its termination at the village of Westport-Quay. A very large proportion of the area of the upper part of the bay is dry at low water, so that the navigable channel is there very narrow and comparatively intricate. Westport demesne occupies most of the northern and eastern shores of the bay from the headland in the parish of Kilmeen round to Westport-Quay; and the principal residences upon its shore thence to the base of Croughpatrick, are Villa-lodge, Cherry-lodge, Trafalgar-lodge, Belclare, Prospect, and Morisk-lodge.

WESTPORT-QUAY, a seaport village, in the parish of Aughran, barony of Morisk, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is situated at the head of Westport bay, 1 mile west of the town of Westport; and is the port of that town. The statistics of its shipping and commerce are given in the article WESTPORT: which see. A long line of store-houses at the village presents a lank and rueful appearance; and, with equal ostentation and absurdity, are marked "wine in bond," "tobacco in bond," &c. The village, though small in itself, possesses importance in its connection with Westport, and seems to be bustling and prosperous. Three coast-guard stations in Clew bay may be regarded as more or less connected with Westport-Quay; and occur at Mynish, Islandmore, and Old-Head. In 1836, the fishing craft within the Mynish district consisted of 4 half-decked vessels, worked by 12 men, 6 open sail boats, worked by 18 men, and 100 row-boats, worked by 400 men; those within the district of Islandmore consisted of 1 open sail boat, worked by 4 men, and 94 row-boats, worked by 367 men; and those within the district of Old-Head consisted of 5 open sail boats, worked by 20 men, and 100 row-boats, worked by 400 men. Area of the village, 25 acres. Pop., in 1841, 547. Houses 98. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 41; in manufactures and trade, 27; in other pursuits, 30. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1; on the directing of labour, 34; on their own manual labour, 53; on means not specified, 30.

WET-MOUNTAIN, a mountain on the mutual boundary of the parishes of Donard and Hollywood, barony of Lower Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Its summit is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of the summit of Slieve-Gadoue, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by east of the village of Donard; and has an altitude of 1,753 feet above the level of the sea.

WEXFORD,

A maritime county in the south-east of the province of Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the county of Wicklow; on the east, by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel; on the south, by the Atlantic ocean; and on the west, by the counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, and Carlow. The boundary-line of its mainland, measured in a series of straight lines and round the great curvatures, but not round minor deflexions and sinuosities, extends 35 miles along the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel, 52 along the Atlantic, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in contact with the county of Waterford, or rather along the east side of Waterford Harbour, 12 in contact with the county of Kilkenny, 21 in contact with the county of Carlow, and 23 in contact with the county of Wicklow. All

the boundary with co. Waterford is formed by Waterford Harbour; all the boundary with co. Kilkenny, by the river Barrow; nearly all the boundary with co. Carlow, by the watershed of the Blackstairs and the Mount-Leinster mountains, and by the rivers Slaney and Derry; and more than one-half of the boundary with co. Wicklow, by the watershed of the mountains which separate the middle part of the river-system of the Slaney from the lower part of the river-system of the Ovoca. The county of Wexford is, in consequence, much better defined by natural boundaries than probably any other county in Ireland, excepting Antrim, Clare, and Down. The longest line which can be drawn southward within the mainland of the county, extends 34 miles from the boundary with co. Wicklow, 4 miles west of Arklow to Carnsore Point; the longest line which can be drawn westward, extends 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Greenore Point to Waterford Harbour, opposite Cheek Point; the longest line which can be drawn diagonally, so as to indicate the greatest length of the county, extends 45 miles in the direction of south-west by south, from the summit of Croghan-Kinsella to Hook Head; the longest line which can be drawn in the opposite direction of the preceding, so as to indicate the greatest breadth of the county, extends 24 miles from the river Barrow at the influx of the Nore to Carnsore Point; and the shortest line which can be drawn parallel to the preceding, except across tiny wings at the extremities, measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and falls upon the town of Gorey. The area of the county comprises 510,702 acres of arable land, 45,501 of uncultivated land, 14,325 of continuous woods, 2,392 of townships, and 3,668 of water,—in all, 576,588 acres. Mr. Griffiths reports that about 16,000 acres are capable of being drained and enlivened advantageously; that 18,000 may be drained for mountain pasture; and that 11,000 acres, consisting chiefly of the rocky and heathy tops of mountains, are capable of improvement.

Coasts.—The coast, along all the east and all the south, is low, and, for the most part, beachy; and, except in one place, a little south of Kilnihil Point, where Tara-hill immediately overhangs the shore, the whole of even the sea-board is remarkably low. The eastern line of coast trends prevailingly in the direction of south by west, but it slightly projects at Kilnihil Point, near the northern extremity; it slightly and slowly curves inward thence to Cahore Point, situated about third-way from the northern extremity; it trends south-south-westward till near Raven Point, at the north side of the entrance of Wexford Harbour, and then curves round south-south-eastward to that headland; it makes a slight curvature inland between Roslare Point at the south side of the entrance of Wexford Harbour, and Greenore Point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the southern extremity; and it trends in its prevailing direction of south by west from Greenore Point to Carnsore Point, at the south-eastern extremity of the mainland of the kingdom. The southern line of coast makes a slight curvature inward from Carnsore Point to Crossfarnogue Point, a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a straight line in the direction of west by half south; and it makes a comparatively bold sweep inward between Crossfarnogue Point and Hook Head,—a distance in a straight line of $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the direction of west-south-west. The principal of the minor or subordinate headlands on the coast, are Duffcarrick, Brenogue, Poolshone, and Glasscarrick, between Kilnihil Point and Cahore Point; Crossfarnogue Point, between Greenore Point and Carnsore Point; and Bagenbon Head, Inguard Point, and Nord Point, between Crossfarnogue Point and Hook Head. The principal landing-places, bays, and sea-loughs, are

Courtown Pier, between Duffcarrick and Brenogue Point; a fishery landing-place, near the village of Ford; Reilhouse and Blackturf landing-places, between the village of Blackwater and Raven Point; Wexford Harbour, the large and ramified estuary of the Slaney, penetrating inland above the town of Wexford; Greenore bay, the open sweep between Roslare Point and Greenore Point; Lough Ta, or Lady's Island lake, and Tacumshane lake, two lagoons between Carnsore Point and Crossfarnogue Point; Ballyteigue bay, the large open sweep between Crossfarnogue Point and Hook Head; Ballyteigue lough, a lagoon on the east side of Ballyteigue bay; Bannow bay, a ramification northward from the head of Ballyteigue bay; and Housland bay, Patrick's bay, and Slade bay, three small indentations of the east side of the Hook peninsula, a little north-north-east of Hook Head. The principal shoals lying off the coast, at the distance of from a few perches to $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the shore, are Arklow bank, extending southward from co. Wicklow to a mile or two of parallel with the northern part of co. Wexford, and having at its south end a light ship; Glas-gorman's bank, extending south by eastward from a point nearly opposite Kilnichol Point; the Rusk bank, extending southward from the near vicinity of Cahore Point; the Money-weights, two small shoals lying east-south-east of the south end of Rusk bank; Blackwater bank, commencing east-south-east of the Money-weights, and extending in the direction of south-south-west half south; Dogger bank, Holden's bank, and the Bailies, constituting a series of shoals east-south-eastward from Roslare Point; and a bank lying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles off the shore along most of the distance between Greenore Point and Carnsore Point. The principal of the islets and skerries belonging to the county, are Great Island, Brenst Island, and Mud Island, in Wexford Harbour; the Carricks, the Pollok, the Whilkeen, the Collough, and Fiadale Rock, near the shore between Greenore Point and Carnsore Point; Tuskar Rock, surmounted by a lighthouse, and situated $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Carnsore Point; the Black Rock, the Barrels, and the 'uns, off the coast between Carnsore Point and Crossfarnogue Point; and the Lesser Saltee Island, the Greater Saltee Island, Coningmore, and Coningbeg, lying in a series southward from Crossfarnogue Point, and extending toward a light ship which lies moored $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Carnsore Point.

Surface.—A lofty, magnificent, and boldly-charactered range of mountains extends along most of the boundary with the county of Carlow, and forms an imposing background to a large proportion of the larger landscapes within the county of Wexford. The northern portion of this range consists of Mount-Leinster and its offsets; the southern portion consists of the Blackstairs mountain; and the two portions are mutually separated by a lofty mountain defile, called Sculloge or Scallagh Pass, which affords a transit for the road from Enniscorthy to Goresbridge and Borris. The principal summits on the boundary-line, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are Mount-Leinster, 2,610 feet; and four heights of the Blackstairs mountains, 2,409, 1,320, 1,027, and 1,679 feet. The principal summit of the Mount-Leinster group inward from the boundary is Blackrock mountain, 1,971 feet; and the principal summit of the Blackstairs' group inward from the boundary is White mountain, 1,259 feet.—Croghan-Kinshela, the celebrated mountain of the gold mines, lifts its conspicuous summit of 1,985 feet of altitude upon the boundary with the county of Wicklow; several heights connected with that mountain constitute a noble and picturesque

barrier upon the same frontier, but are situated principally within Wicklow; and an offset, or prolonged series of them, about $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, but continuing to be connected on the north-west side with the heights within Wicklow, and dissevered in its own progress by intersecting vales, extends south-westward from the south-west side of Croghan-Kinshela, away to the terminating height of Slieveboy, and constitutes a conspicuous and picturesque watershed between the valleys of the Slaney and the Bann. The principal summits of this series, together with their altitude above sea-level, are Annagh-hill, near the north-east end, 1,498 feet; Slievebaun, near the middle of the series, 879 feet; and Slieveboy, at the south-west end, 1,385 feet.—Tara-hill makes a conspicuous figure on the northern portion of the east coast, lifts its summit to an altitude of 826 feet above sea-level, and commands an extensive and brilliant view of both the coast and the interior.—A series of lofty hills, both too broad and too straggling to be called either range, chain, or group, commences $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of New Ross, extends about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-east, and very agreeably diversifies and enlivens a great extent of landscape. The principal summits of this series are Slievekieltor or Slievecolitia, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of New Ross, and having an altitude of 887 feet above sea-level; Lackan-hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east by north of New Ross, 628 feet; Carrickburn-hill, 5 miles east by south of New Ross, 766 feet; Camorus-hill, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of New Ross, 598 feet; and Killegney-hill, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of New Ross, 537 feet. A prolonged or ridgy hill, called Forth mountain, and lifting its highest summit to the altitude of 774 feet, commences $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west by south of Wexford, extends $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, constitutes a very conspicuous feature in a wide expanse of landscape, and forms a strong natural barrier between the baronies of Forth and Bargie, on the south, and the great body of the county on the north. The district south of the Forth mountain, and constituting the two baronies just named, is almost a dead level, remarkable for the fertility of its soil, the wealth and abundance of its natural manures, and the ancient as well as modern superiority of its agricultural condition; and the other districts, not immediately included in the various groups and series of mountains and hills which we have enumerated, may be described as a great plain, undulated with swells, and gently tumulated with low and numerous isolated hills. The principal little summits in these districts, together with their respective altitude above sea-level, are a height 4 miles east-south-east of Oulart, 243 feet; a height $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile south-east of Oulart, 329 feet; a height 1 mile north-east of the village of Blackwater, 278 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of the village of Blackwater, 199 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of the village of Blackwater, 381 feet; a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Enniscorthy, 293 feet; Vinegar-hill, adjacent to the east side of Enniscorthy, 389 feet; a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Enniscorthy, 276 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Wexford, 205 feet; a height 4 miles west of Wexford, 215 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east south-east of Taghmon, 428 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Carrick, 208 feet; a height 2 miles north-east of Duncormack, 184 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Fethard, 214 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of Ramsgrange, 257 feet; a height $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile north of Ramsgrange, 256 feet; a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Ramsgrange, 276 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-north-west of Newbawn, 400 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Adamstown, 345 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by east of Ballywilliam,

467 feet; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Ballindagan, 713 feet; Glennamenagh-hill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Cloghamon, 695 feet; a height 3 miles south-south-east of Ferns, 454 feet; and a height 4 miles east of Ferns, 769 feet.

"With regard to the political division into baronies, and the ecclesiastical division into parishes," remarks the agricultural statist of the county, "no important deduction arises respecting the relative improvement of these nominal divisions of territory. Chance or circumstance long forgotten often have given rise to the bounds of these divisions; other considerations must be referred to in considering the natural geography of a country, in order to found thereon an investigation respecting its present state of improvement, and the means of its future advancement. In this respect, the county of Wexford affords some strong characters of distinction with regard to its capabilities of improvement. In the first place, the whole of its eastern and southern maritime frontier presents a district of great extent, in many parts consisting of a deep alluvial soil, well adapted for tillage, abounding in various species of marl, calcareous sand, and, in some situations, limestone; all of which, together with the sea-weeds thrown upon the coast, are found to afford ample returns for the industry of man, directed even as it is by very little skill, although that skill is exercised with incredible industry, particularly in the southern and south-eastern parts of this district. In the more internal parts of the county, the river Slaney traversing the country in a direction from north-west to south-east, marks out a district of great beauty and fertility on both sides of its verdant banks. The district to the eastward stretches to the sea-coast, abounding in marl, and productive in grain. This district includes the barony of Ballaghkeen, Gorey, and part of Scarawalsh; it is, in a part of the north, low and flat; towards the south, however, it rises into many gently swelling hills, with some beautiful vales. The whole of the rocks are secondary strata, and the low and flat grounds alluvial. This district forms about one-sixth part of the county. We have already mentioned the southern district, separated by the chain of mountainous ground called the Mountain of Forth, from the rest of this county. This includes the baronies of Forth and Bargie, commonly called the English baronies. This district, including both baronies, forms also about one-sixth part of the county of Wexford. The remaining part of the county, consisting of Shelburne, Bantry, and part of Scarawalsh, is not so favourably circumstanced, containing little marl, but it has the advantage of being able to procure limestone from the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow, and it contains abundance of turf, in which the southern and eastern districts are deficient. A very rich marl is also found in the bed of the rivers Suir and Barrow, together with abundance of calcareous or shell sand near Duncannon Fort. The soil is clayey loam, and gravelly, but, when properly under-irrigated and manured with lime, or river mud or sand, produces excellent crops. Some districts, as the Hook, are in a high state of cultivation."

Climate.—The eastern and southern districts of the county of Wexford, in consequence of lying low and quite open to the sea, enjoy a much milder climate than the adjoining counties of Carlow and Kilkenny. In winter, the lands of these districts are cleared of snow, and may be subjected to the plough, while the lands in the interior of the county, 10 miles from the sea, are bound with frost, and those of the mountainous districts on the western frontier are covered with snow. The southern district, however, is subject to so heavy rains in win-

ter, and so severe storms in spring and autumn, that, in order to prevent its rich and well-tilled soil from being washed away, the enclosures require to be made small, and the ridges, particularly for winter crops of wheat and beans, require to be formed high and round. The average climate of the county appears to be somewhat more genial than the average climate of the portions of Wales and England situated within the same parallels of latitude; and the harvests of Wexford are sometimes finished when those of Haverfordwest and Caermarthen in South Wales, and the district around Barnstaple in the north of Devonshire, are only in progress. The peninsula of the Hook, measuring 5 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, lying but slightly elevated above sea-level, nearly surrounded by sea-water, and possessing a thin layer of soil upon a compact limestone substratum, has always an earlier harvest than the rest of the county, and produces wonderfully luxuriant crops of grass, and singularly excellent crops of barley and wheat. No such excess of moisture or deficiency of heat, as has been popularly but hastily ascribed to all Ireland, prevails in the county of Wexford, to prevent the full ripening of corn on lands properly tilled and matured. "In very moist seasons, no doubt," says the agricultural statist of the county, "the leaf-buds of grass and corn, as well as of trees and perennial vegetables, grow too luxuriantly, and the flowers, and consequently fruits and seeds, are later, and contain more aqueous and less mucilaginous and saccharine matter. On the contrary, in dry seasons the leaf-buds are less vigorous, and therefore in less quantity as to the crops of hay and the quantity of straw; but the fruits and seeds ripen earlier, and are of more grateful flavour and more nutritious. The excess of heat is, however, seldom such in this climate as to be much injurious to vegetation. Last year (1803) there was much heat and a long continuance of drought, so that many of the springs dried up, and even some of the rivulets in different parts of this county. The crops of grass, and particularly of hay, were very deficient, the straw also short; but the crops of corn uncommonly productive, so that in many parts of the baronies of Forth and Bargie, the barley produced 15 and 20 barrels to the Irish acre; whereas, in 1802, which was a wet summer, the same lands did not produce above 12 and 15 barrels. In the harvest of that year, however, I observed that a great part of the deficiency in produce might be ascribed to the crops being very much choked up with the weeds; and in those parts of the barony, as in the parish of Carran, where the farmers take a great care to keep their crops free from weeds, their produce was very little inferior to the produce of the dry season of last year, although the bulk of the corn in the rainy year was much greater."

Water.—The river Slaney flows a brief distance upon the north-western boundary, and then runs south-south-westward through the interior to the head of Wexford Harbour; and it is navigable for river-craft to Enniscorthy. The rivulet Derry comes down from co. Wicklow, and runs a few miles on the north-western boundary to a confluence with the Slaney. The river Bunn rises on the north-eastern frontier; and drains the larger portion of the north-eastern district south-south-westward to the Slaney. The rivulets U'm and Boro and some smaller streams rise among the western mountains, and run eastward to the Slaney. Two rivulets of considerable volume spring up in the eastern district, and run westward to the Slaney. The rivulet Sow rises near the middle of the southern half of the eastern district, and crawls southward to the upper part of Wexford Harbour. The rivulet Awlin-Banna or Owenworrugh rises in the eastern district, and flows north-eastward to the

Irish sea, at a point nearly midway between Kilmichael Point and Cahore Point. Various other streamlets, but all of small length and trivial volume, rise in the eastern district, and run to the Irish sea. Various tiny streams, quite similar in character to the preceding, drain the eastern and the central portions of the southern district southward to the Atlantic, or to the sea-loughs which deflect from it upon the coast. Three confluent rivulets, constituting the Corug river, run to the head of Bannow bay. The river Barrow, large in volume, facile for navigation, fluctuating with the tide, and receiving in its progress from co. Kilkenny the magnificent tributary of the Nore, flows along the whole of the boundary with Kilkenny.—The items of the water area of co. Wexford, as exhibited in the Ordnance Survey, are 5 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches in Lough Kilpatrick, in the parish of Kilgorman; 11 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches in small lakes, in the parish of Tacumshane; 382 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches of tideway of the river Slaney, in the barony of East Shelmallee; 353 acres, 1 rood of tideway of the river Barrow, and 35 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches of tideway of the river Slaney, in the barony of Bantry; 80 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches in the river Slaney, in the parish of Ballycarney; 11 acres, 1 rood in the river Slaney, in the parish of Clone; 27 acres, 17 perches in the river Slaney, in the parish of Kilrush; 11 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches in the river Slaney, in the parish of Monart; 24 acres, 3 roods, 6 perches in the river Slaney, in the parish of Moyacombe; 34 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches in the river Slaney, in the parish of St. Mary's of Enniscorthy; 29 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches in the river Slaney, in the parish of St. Mary's of Newtownbarry; 1 acre, 3 roods, 20 perches in the river Slaney, in the barony of Scarewalsh section of the parish of Templeshannon; 8 acres, 1 rood of tideway of the Slaney, in the barony of Scarewalsh; 469 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches of tideway of the Slaney, in the barony of West Shelmallee; 8 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches in Leary's Lough, in the parish of Donaghmore; 21 acres in Leary's Lough, in the parish of Kilmuckridge; 11 acres, 3 roods, 16 perches in the river Slaney, in the Ballaghkeen section of the parish of Templeshannon; 139 acres, 8 perches of tideway of the Slaney, in the barony of Ballaghkeen; and 1,988 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches of tideway of the Barrow, in the barony of Shelburne.

Minerals.—A band of lofty granitic country, forming part of the great granite district of the counties of Carlow, Wicklow, and Dublin, constitutes all the higher portion of the Mount Leinster and Blackstairs mountains within the county of Wexford; a small district of granite lies on the mutual border of the counties of Wexford and Wicklow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the nearest part of the great granite district; two small districts of granite very nearly connected with each other, lie on the south-east coast adjacent to Carnsore-Point; two penicles of granite occur on the south coast a little west of Lough Tacumshane; and two other penicles of granite lie isolated about 10 miles north-west of Wexford. A band of country consisting of altered rocks in the vicinity of granite, or of what are now commonly called metamorphic rocks, constitutes the lower declivities of the skirts of the Mount Leinster and the Blackstairs mountains. Quartz rock constitutes the Forth mountain, Vinegar Hill, a pendicle $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Enniscorthy, and two considerable penicles south-south-west of Gorey. A large greenstone protrusion, nearly 3 miles in length, occurs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Gorey. A pendicle of old red sandstone occurs at the neck or commencement of the Hook peninsula, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Fethard. Carboniferous limestone constitutes the surface rock of

the Hook peninsula, a considerable pendicle along the head of Tacumshane Lough, a small district south of the town of Wexford, and along the west side of Wexford Harbour, and a pendicle 6 miles west of the town of Wexford. The surface rocks throughout all the vast remainder of the county are of the transition series, and consist principally of clayslate, greywacke, and greywacke slate.—A lead mine is in operation at Cairme; and the ore raised in it is conveyed in boats from Enniscorthy to Wexford, for shipment to the Mining Company of Ireland's smelting works at Ballycorus in the county of Dublin. A lead mine was anciently worked near Barrastown on the river Bannow; and was resumed about the year 1768; but did not prove to be remunerating. A small vein of copper ore, of the kind called malachite, or carbonated green copper ore, occurs at Kirlogue, in the vicinity of Wexford. The chief of the other useful minerals within the county are limestone, various kinds of marls, the calcareous sands of the sea-shore, and the calcareous sediment in the beds of the rivers.

Soils.—“The soil, generally speaking, of the county of Wexford,” says the statist already twice quoted, “cannot boast of the superior degrees of fertility which is found in many other districts in Ireland, being mostly of a cold clayey nature, without containing those substrata of limestone and limestone gravel so frequent in the midland districts of Ireland.” * * “The land declines from the primitive mountains on the north of the county towards the sea, the retreating waters having left it in unequal elevations; and where the depositions of alluvial substances are considerable, towards the south and south-east, the surface is beautifully waving and downy, the whole affording great advantages for draining the lands and aerating the crops of grain, and therefore is much more adapted to agriculture than low and extensive plains. The soil is of course stony and gravelly near the mountains, being more loamy as the depositions subsided towards the sea. In the internal districts among the single hills, are considerable tracts of peaty soil, formed from the deposition of vegetable matter arrested in its progress to the sea. A considerable stratum of clayey soil runs through the barony of Shelburne, from south-east to north-west, but not so adhesive as what in England is denominated stiff clay; it is, however, naturally unfertile, and perhaps the worst soil in the county. The soil in general is diversified in a great degree, even in the same farm, and often in the same field.”

Agriculture.—The county of Wexford and the southern part of the county of Wicklow constitute one of the nine agricultural districts into which Mr. Wakefield distributed the whole of Ireland. The quantity of wheat used for seed in this district he states at 186 lbs. per acre, and the produce at 2,020 lbs.; the quantity of barley used for seed at 295 lbs. per acre, and the produce at 2,614 lbs.; the quantity of oats used for seed at 368 lbs. per acre, and the produce at 2,606 lbs.; the quantity of potatoes used for seed at 2,632 lbs. per acre, and the produce at 21,140 lbs.; and the produce of flax per acre at 896 lbs. “In the baronies of Bargie and Forth,” says he, “farming is pursued under a system different from that generally adopted in this part of Ireland. Beans are introduced into the common course of cultivation, but the mode of treating them is little understood, the hoe being never used, and they are sown in the broad-cast way, whereas they ought to be planted by putting two or three seeds into one hole.” “I came to Newtownbarony from New Ross, over a country which exhibited light land worth about one guinea per acre. Limestone is brought hither

from a considerable distance, and large quantities of it are used. The expense is estimated at 3s. per barrel. Furze is employed for hedges as well as for fuel. A great deal of wheat is raised here, and the ploughs commonly used are constructed in a better manner. They have a short beam, but are furnished neither with a cat's head or swill-yard. Paring and burning are practised. "The awkward and rude manner in which the people plough at Enniscorthy is very extraordinary; one man holds the plough, another leads the horses, and as there is no swill-yard, a third presses on the loam to keep it down, yet the rents are enormous." "In the neighbourhood of Wexford I heard of threshing by task-work, at the rate of 6d. per barrel of fourteen stone for barley and oats, 12d. for wheat, twenty stone to the barrel, and fourteen pounds to the stone. Fresh butter sells for 1s. 4d. per pound of eighteen ounces. Salt butter has only sixteen ounces to the pound. The course of crops in this neighbourhood is, 1st, potatoes, 2d, barley, 3d, oats. Marl occasions an expense of about £3 per acre. The cultivation of clover begins to increase. The common price of labour is 9d. and 10d., but in harvest 2s. per day; children get 4d. or 6d., and they all find employment, as there are here so many gentlemen who reside on their estates. The tenures are small, and potatoe acres are sold as in the north. There are here no corn acres, and, in my opinion, this may be ascribed the superiority of the poor in this part of the county. The cottiers hire horses and drill their potatoes. Wages 1s. 1d. per day. A cow will produce £10 per annum."

"The farm-houses and cottages, for they are cottages rather than cabins," said Mr. Inglis in 1834, "are very thickly strewn, and, with few exceptions, the former are substantial, the latter clean and comfortable. The farther I travelled into the district the more striking became its characteristics; and not only did I find the interior of the houses comfortable, but in the flower-pots and little ornamented gardens I recognised the traits I have enumerated. In the husbandry of the district there was everything to recommend. The land was well laboured and clean; the crops of wheat and of beans, the cultivation of which is extensively pursued here—were excellent; and a serviceable plough, with two horses and only one man, showed some knowledge of the economy of labour. In this district few are unable to find employment, though the wages are not higher than in other places, nor consequently the mode of the life differently. The people of Wexford county generally are said to be a money-getting people; and in the system which prevails extensively with regard to marriages among the rural population, there is considerable evidence of this. The disposal of farmers' daughters is matter of regular traffic, acre for acre, or pound for pound; and so great is the difficulty of marrying girls without portions, that it is no unusual thing to find families, who are in comfortable circumstances, living as poorly as the common labourer, or the rack-rented tenant of a few acres, in order that they may save a few hundreds for turning off their girls."

The farms of the baronies of Forth and Bargie vary in extent from 3 to 100 Irish acres; but most range between 7 and 10 acres, and few exceed 20 acres. Most of the fields comprise less area than three-fourths of an acre. Most of the fences are narrow dikes upon high banks, planted with two or three rows of furze. The manures used are farm-yard gatherings, marl, lime, sea-weed, and sea-sand. The produce in most districts is great, and on the sea-board munificent. Wheat, barley, oats, beans, potatoes, and clover, are the usual crops; and hemp and flax are grown occasionally, and in small patches.

Wheat yields, per Irish acre, from 6 to 10 barrels, of 20 stones,—each stone 14 lbs.; barley, from 12 to 20 barrels, of 16 stones; beans, from 10 to 12 barrels, of 20 stones; and potatoes, from 80 to 120 barrels, of 20 stones. The prevailing rotation is, first, wheat upon either lea or stubble land, marled at the rate of 5,000 cwts. per acre; second, either barley or oats, but generally the former; third, either drilled potatoes upon farm-yard manure, or broadcast beans upon a compost of equal proportions of earth and sea-sand, or of earth and dung, or of earth and sea-weed, or of earth, dung, sea-weed, and sea-sand; fourth, barley with either red clover alone, or with red clover and rye-grass; fifth, the clover fed off or mowed,—the seed being frequently saved from the second growth; lastly—and at the same time the commencing crop of a new series—wheat upon the clover lea, relied upon as the surest crop of the rotation. "In some cases" they feed off the clover very early, and marl the lea previously to sowing the wheat, but often sow it without marl, and apply dung to the wheat stubble for drilled potatoes, or manure it with a compost for beans, and so proceed to barley and clover again. Rye-grass is in general sown with the clover, and is usually mown the following season; in very few instances it is kept for the second year, but is broken up in the foregoing rotation. When an old lea of good quality occurs, wheat is sown upon it, once ploughed, harrowed in, and shovelled. Barley is also sometimes, but rarely, taken in this way. In general, nothing can be done without manure, and some of the farmers are even profuse in the application of it. There are some instances of good dairy management, on a scale of from 10 to 24 cows; very few of the latter extent. The improved barrel-churn is made use of, which saves time and labour. The milk is set for only two days, and none but the cream is churned. The butter produced in this way is highly prized, and the skimmed milk is converted to making a palatable, but not very rich, cheese, which sells at 3½d. per pound. Very few indifferent crops of any kind are to be met with. Oats seem to be the worst. They do not rely on this crop to pay the rent, but sow it merely for their horses, and on the worst part of the ground. In certain farms remarkable for producing wheat, that is made the staple grain; but, in general, barley is their favourite and money-making crop, reaping, as they do, from 12 to 15 barrels per acre, and on highly cultivated farms, or in districts near the sea, seldom less than 20 barrels per acre, and occasionally 25 barrels. Their method of putting in the seed is peculiar. They sow one barrel (of 16 stone) under the plough, and a second barrel upon the surface, covering it with the harrow, thereby taking their chance of the upper or lower stratum of seed, or of both, as the soil and season may happen to turn out. It would seem that a crop thus sown could not come up evenly or regularly; but this does not appear to be the case. The heavy barley (previously to shooting into ear) exhibits a surface perfectly level, and apparently solid, from the intense thickness of the crop; and yet sowing under the plough is very unusual elsewhere in a strong and retentive clay. Indeed, that barley should have become the chief crop in such a soil, which is in general considered inimical to its culture, is surprising, yet it succeeds admirably, and may furnish an useful hint to countries similarly circumstanced. One advantage in the barley crop is the late season for sowing it, whereby time is gained to get rid of the superabundant moisture of the winter, and to

* We quote this passage from a paper in the 20th Number of the "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture."

bring the ground into proper tilth, which is here particularly attended to, the roller being in some instances made use of, but in all, the mell or pounder for breaking the balls or clods of hardened clay. The culture of barley in these baronies owes much of its excellence to the preceding bean crop, which, being sown early and reaped late, interposes its shade to prevent the baking influence of the summer's sun, and to preserve the soil in a certain degree of friability favourable to the production of this grain. In their management of bean husbandry, there are obvious blemishes; but all remonstrance is silenced by the produce, twenty barrels an acre being not unusual, when the crop hits—seldom less than ten. Casualties will sometimes occur, and an occasional blast will disappoint; therefore the farmer relies not upon this crop, but on the following one of barley, for his rent; but when it succeeds, which it does three times out of four, none can pay better, even at a middle price, and at a middle produce. Suppose 15 barrels an acre, at 30s. a-barrel, £22 10s. per acre. The price varies in the market at Wexford from 17s. to 40s. a-barrel. They sow their beans universally broadcast. This system is defended on the principle of the soil being retentive, which they conceive would not be in sufficient order to admit the plough as often as might be necessary; whereas by sowing about Christmas (which is the habit), and trenching up the beds (from 3 to 6 feet wide), no further operation is necessary till they come to pull and harvest the crop. Notwithstanding the profusion of seed made use of in the former cases, an economy too rigid is observed with respect to clover, 18 lb. being the highest, but, almost universally, 14 lb. allowed to the acre. That a common farmer, purchasing expensive seed, should limit his quantity as much as possible, would not surprise; but here, for the most part, he saves his own cloverseed, which would entitle him to sow it liberally. The method by which they save cloverseed is very simple, and has nothing in it of that supposed difficulty which deters the farmer from attempting it, and forces him to relinquish the advantage of this valuable rotation crop, or to procure it by means of foreign seed, at considerable expense. It is merely this. They let the first growth of the clover be fed off, at an early season, in general by the middle of May. The second growth is suffered to run to seed. When fully ripe, particular attention is paid to the careful saving of the hay, which, when perfectly dry, is immediately well thrashed, whereby the ripest of the seed is shaken from the hulls; and the hulls or heads being thus separated from the stalks, and put through the stones of a common oat-mill, all the remaining seed is thereby extracted. Some farmers merely thrash for the prime grain, and sow the hulls under the harrow; nor are they even thus disappointed in the crop. This is a feature in the rural economy of these baronies well worthy of imitation. It is the basis of a rotation system, which would be generally adopted but for the cost of cloverseed."

"Happily," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall in their recent work on Ireland, "Wexford is, in one respect, highly privileged—few of its landed proprietors are absentees. There are no huge estates, over which several agents must of necessity be placed; and as very few of its gentry have involved properties, it follows, as matter of course, that the tenants are in easy circumstances, and are neither rack-rented nor pressed for sudden payments. A list of the good landlords of the county of Wexford would occupy several pages. Many of them have successfully laboured to introduce improvements among the people. A few of them we may not omit to notice:—Courtown,

the seat of the Earl of Courtown, is a model of excellent management. Two of the highest improvements in agriculture were first introduced into Ireland under the patriotic directions of the Earl of Courtown. Arthur Young tells us, in his tour in 1778, that the first field of turnips he saw in Ireland was here; and the present peer, whose unceasing care and attention to everything that may be conducive to the prosperity of those around him, is the admiration of all who witness it, has recently introduced the making and burning of DRAINING TILES, that *sine qua non* in a wet climate, having brought over an experienced kiln-burner from Staffordshire to superintend the works. The new harbour formed at Courtown is also a work of patriotism and humanity. The evergreens at Courtown are remarkable for their enormous size and luxuriance; the extent of garden and ornamented ground is very large, near 40 acres; there is a fine avenue of limes, run up to a great height, the interior of which perfectly represents the aisle of a Gothic cathedral. The Ounavarra meanders through a magnificent glen of two miles in length, the banks of which are clothed with enormous beech, and other fine timber. Of Wells, the seat of Robert Doyne, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Hickey, in his 'Hints to Small Farmers,' thus speaks:—"The extensive demesne exhibits the most perfect system of agriculture on a large scale; the fields, 20 acres in extent, are laid out with mathematical precision; all the fences are preserved and trimmed with English exactness, and the implements of husbandry, cattle, &c., &c., are of the best description." It may be added, that the whole seat has more the character of an ancient English residence than any perhaps in Ireland. The mansion is of red brick, faced with white granite in the rich Tudor style; the hall, staircase, lobbies, and principal apartments wainscoted with old carved oak. Castle Boro, the seat of Lord Carew, was unhappily destroyed by fire about a year ago; but it is rebuilding in a style worthy of the taste and magnificence of its noble proprietor, who deservedly ranks high among the liberal and improving landlords of Ireland. Of Bannow, the estate of Thomas Boyse, Esq., we have spoken elsewhere. There is nothing superior to it in the kingdom. His tenants are, with scarcely an exception, 'men of property.' Wilton, the seat of the late — Alcock, Esq. (the heir is a minor), is one of the most perfect and beautiful examples of a modern castle to be found in the country. In short, there is no district in Wexford that does not exhibit proof of the advantages to be derived from the personal care of resident proprietors."

In 1841, there were within the rural districts of the county 5,219 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 6,313 of from 5 to 15 acres, 4,151 of from 15 to 20 acres, and 2,457 of upwards of 30 acres; and within the civic districts of the county, 174 of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 90 of from 5 to 15 acres, 14 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 10 of upwards of 30 acres. In the same year there were in the entire county 11,903 male farmers, 1,103 female farmers, 27,404 male servants and labourers above 15 years of age, 1,555 male servants and labourers below 15 years of age, 6,225 female servants and labourers above 15 years of age, 512 female servants and labourers below 15 years of age, 304 ploughmen, 193 gardeners, 3 graziers, 83 male herds above 15 years of age, 56 male herds below 15 years of age, 4 female herds above 15 years of age, 7 female herds below 15 years of age, 66 male care-takers, 12 female care-takers, 3 land-agents, 163 land-stewards, 19 gamekeepers, 26 male dairy-keepers, and 91 female dairy-keepers.

Live Stock.—In 1807, when Mr. Fraser published his Statistical Survey of the County of Wexford, the

condition of live stock throughout the county was very bad. The breeds of black cattle, in particular, were miserably deficient; and though some good cattle of approved breeds had at various periods been introduced by various gentlemen from England, they were not cultivated, but were permitted speedily to die out. The prevailing breed of sheep were of nearly the worst possible kind, long-legged, narrow-backed, large-headed, large-boned, and as wild as deer; yet, in many parts of the county, the new Leicester breed had, during a few years, begun to appear. The prevailing breed of swine were long-legged, razor-backed, large-boned, miserable looking animals, which no quantity of food, even for 3 or 4 years, could fatten to more than 3 cwt.; yet the improved breed of Leicester pigs had recently been introduced to many estates. The poultry of the county was excellent, and was reared in vast quantities, and of nearly every description, by the farmers and even by the cottiers.—In 1841, there were, within the rural districts of the county, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 776 horses and mules, 859 asses, 1,362 cattle, 2,317 sheep, 9,446 pigs, and 45,824 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 2,179 horses and mules, 537 asses, 2,346 cattle, 3,281 sheep, 6,113 pigs, and 30,159 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 7,908 horses and mules, 362 asses, 9,590 cattle, 11,289 sheep, 15,716 pigs, and 60,038 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 8,316 horses and mules, 456 asses, 15,756 cattle, 15,144 sheep, 20,495 pigs, and 61,709 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 8,895 horses and mules, 677 asses, 26,395 cattle, 33,639 sheep, 19,584 pigs, and 54,134 poultry. The totals of these classes of live stock, together with their respective estimated value, were 27,474 horses and mules, £219,792; 2,891 asses, £2,891; 55,449 cattle, £300,419; 65,670 sheep, £72,237; 71,354 pigs, £89,192; and 251,929 poultry, £6,298. Grand total of estimated value of live stock in the rural districts, £750,829. In the same year there were within the civic districts of the county, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 439 horses and mules, 72 asses, 265 cattle, 207 sheep, 1,761 pigs, and 3,023 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 87 horses and mules, 8 asses, 213 cattle, 14 sheep, 98 pigs, and 315 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 75 horses and mules, 7 asses, 231 cattle, 86 sheep, 65 pigs, and 248 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 21 horses and mules, 1 ass, 112 cattle, 42 sheep, 12 pigs, and 38 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 35 horses and mules, 3 asses, 197 cattle, 536 sheep, 18 pigs, and 32 poultry. The totals of these classes of live stock, together with their respective estimated value, were 657 horses and mules, £5,256; 91 asses, £91; 1,018 cattle, £6,617; 885 sheep, £974; 1,954 pigs, £2,442; and 3,656 poultry, £91. Grand total of estimated value of live stock in the civic districts, £15,471.

Woods.—In 1841, the plantations within the county consisted of 1,541 continuous acres and 50,580 detached trees of oak, 157 continuous acres and 340,786 detached trees of ash, 257 continuous acres and 107,843 detached trees of elm, 70 continuous acres and 209,043 detached trees of beech, 1,404 continuous acres and 290,693 detached trees of fir, 9,845 continuous acres and 575,237 detached trees of mixed plantations, and 1,051 continuous acres and 10,707 detached trees of orchards; in all, 14,325 continuous acres and 1,602,892 detached trees,—the latter equivalent to 10,018 acres, and making with the former a grand total of 24,342 acres of plantations. Of the continuous woods, 1,337 acres of oak, 62 of ash, 3 of elm, 8 of beech, 34 of fir, 3,142 of mixed plantations, and 134 of orchards, were planted previous to 1791; 11 acres

of oak, 22 of ash, 23 of beech, 41 of fir, 431 of mixed plantations, and 105 of orchards, were planted between 1791 and 1800; 25 acres of oak, 10 of ash, 3 of elm, 22 of beech, 96 of fir, 1,332 of mixed plantations, and 133 of orchards, were planted between 1801 and 1810; 80 acres of oak, 43 of ash, 4 of elm, 332 of fir, 1,307 of mixed plantations, and 206 of orchards, were planted between 1811 and 1820; 33 acres of oak, 15 of ash, 3 of elm, 2 of beech, 508 of fir, 1,554 of mixed plantations, and 276 of orchards, were planted between 1821 and 1830; and 16 acres of oak, 10 of ash, 2 of elm, 21 of beech, 307 of fir, 2,665 of mixed plantations, and 197 of orchards, were planted between 1831 and 1840.—The principal localities of the woods are Pilltown-house, Tintern-abbey, and Killowen-house, in the barony of Shelburne; Strokestown, Oakland, Maryville, Talbot-hall, Armistown, Carnahouse, Spring-park, Ballinvegge, Robinstown, Pallace, Coolbawn, Castle-Boro, Wilton, Woodbrook, Ballyhighland, Barmount, Sweetfarm, Jamestown, Verona, Grange, Clonmore, and Templeshealin, in the barony of Bantry; Graigue, Kiltara, Barrystown, Harristown, and Ballycross, in the barony of Bargie; Great Clonarl, Cribstown, Rathaspeck, Fairfield, Johnston-castle, and Ballycogly, in the barony of Forth; Rosegarland, Rochestown, Harperstown, Horetown, Coolcliff, Hilltown, Dalton, Raheenduff, Long-Graigue, Carrickbryn, Newbawn, Abbeyville, Scullabogue, Clover-valley, Bricketstown, Killuran, Brookhill, Polehore, and Cullentra, in the barony of West Shelmaher; Saunderscourt, Killowen, Perey-lodge, Newtown, Moate-park, Kyle, Lonsdale, Whitefort, Artramon, St. Edmonds, Arran, and Sudley, in the barony of East Shelmaher; Killoughrim-wood, Monart, Duffry-hall, Solsborough, Clone-wood, Kilbora-wood, Coolpuck-wood, Coolrook-wood, Clobemon-hall, Willmount, Brown-park, Tombrick-wood, Corry-wood, Clohamon, Ryland-wood, Millview, Pamolin-park, Beaufield, Prospect, Ramsford, Drumderry, Newlands, Charlesfort, St. Elan's, Dunishal, and Ballyellis, in the barony of Scarewalsh; Ballinkille, Edermine, Salville, Annfield, Upton, Wells, Peppard's-castle, Merriion-lodge, Ballinastud, Ellendale, Ballycoursey, Anghnagally, and Rosgrove, in the barony of Ballaghkeen; and Mount-George, Courtown, Ballygrove, Barnadown, Woodlands, Millmount, Ramsgate, Knockmullin, Montague, Ballywalter, Moneylawn, Ballinlay, Ballinclare, Melop-hall, Mount-Norris, Hollyfort, Farnhill, Carriekbeg, Glandoran, Kilnabue, Ballingarry, Mount-Nebo, Ballinestragh, Rivulet, Ahare, Borleigh, Hacketstown, Hyde-park, Castletown, Fort-mount, St. Austins, Ballyfad, and Wingfield, in the barony of Gorey.

Manufactures and Trade.—The commerce of probably three-fourths of the county is identical with that of the port of Wexford; and the commerce of the remainder may be estimated by assigning to it a proportion of the exports and imports of New Ross and Waterford. The classification and comparative amount of trades and manufactures may be seen from the following digest of the statistics of personal industry—exclusive of agriculture and the professions—as exhibited in the Census of 1841:—Millers, 214; maltsters, 30; brewers, 4; distiller, 1; bakers, 236; confectioners, 26; saltsters, 3; tobacco-twisters, 17; fishmongers, 9; egg-dealers, 39; fruiterers, 20; cattle-dealers, 48; horse-dealers, 5; pig-jobbers, 34; corn-dealers, 35; seedsmen, 2; flour-merchant, 1; cheesemonger, 1; huxters and provision dealers, 221; butchers, 203; poultryers, 7; victuallers, 96; grocers, 68; tobacconists, 12; wine-merchants, 4; flax-dressers, 34; carders, 80; spinners of flax, 1,376; spinners of cotton,

8; spinners of wool, 2,176; spinners of unspecified classes, 3,062; factory-workers, 33; winders and warpers, 20; weavers of cotton, 3; weavers of linen, 172; weavers of woollen, 40; weavers of unspecified classes, 540; manufacturers of lace, 32; bleachers, 2; dyers, 11; clothiers, 28; skimmers, 12; curriers, 42; tanners, 18; brogue-makers, 313; boot and shoe makers, 1,843; tailors, 1,148; sempstresses, 817; dress-makers, 1,501; milliners, 344; stay-makers, 14; comb-makers, 3; knitters, 963; hatters, 71; straw-hatters, 20; bonnet-makers, 467; straw-workers, 265; gloves, 27; hair-dressers and barbers, 12; umbrella-makers, 2; leather-dealers, 15; hosiers, 2; haberdashers, 12; linen-draper, 17; woollen-draper, 36; silkmiller, 1; venders of soft goods, 58; furriers, 2; rag and bone dealers, 28; architects, 11; builders, 16; brick-makers, 22; potters, 12; stone-cutters, 91; lime-burners, 24; bricklayers, 19; stone-masons, 618; slaters, 180; thatchers, 20; plasterers, 38; paviors, 2; quarrymen, 4; sawyers, 97; carpenters, 1,578; cart-makers, 2; cabinet-makers, 86; French-polishers, 2; coopers, 321; turners, 9; millwrights, 17; wheelwrights, 31; shipwrights, 91; block-makers, 7; hoot-tree and lust makers, 2; pump-borers, 10; cork-cutters, 4; lathsplitters, 7; reed-makers, 3; card-makers, 2; brush-makers, 6; basket-makers, 32; broom-makers, 10; miners, 41; iron-founders, 5; blacksmiths, 1,031; farriers, 4; whitesmiths, 58; nailers, 226; cutlers, 3; gunsmiths, 7; braziers and coppersmiths, 35; coachsmiths, 3; plumbers, 8; tinplate-workers, 31; tinkers, 23; machine-makers, 4; clock and watch makers, 26; watch-maker, 1; goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers, 4; coach and car makers, 27; carvers and gilders, 2; saddlers, 78; harness-makers, 21; whip-makers, 3; rope-makers, 36; letter-press printers, 26; book-binders, 2; mat-makers, 15; chandlers and soap-boilers, 33; painters and glaziers, 136; net-makers, 56; toy-makers, 2; sail-makers, 7; sieve-makers, 19; tobacco-pipe-maker, 1; trunk-makers, 2; upholsterers, 6; feather-dressers, 5; bellows-makers, 6; firemen, 3; statuary, 5; civil-engineers, 16; land-surveyors, 30; measurers, 2; road contractors and makers, 17; feather-dealers, 9; delph-dealers, 7; stationers, 5; timber-merchants, 3; coal-merchants, 4; ironmongers, 16; merchants of unspecified classes, 104; dealers of unspecified classes, 592; shopkeepers of unspecified classes, 476; shop assistants, 174; tradesmen of unspecified classes, 53; and apprentices of unspecified classes, 14.

Fairs.—The following are the principal fairs held within the county of Wexford:—Banoge, June 22; Ballyeamon, Feb. 2, April 24, July 25, Sept. 21, and Nov. 30; Ballyhack, March 25, May 25, June 29, July 25, Aug. 24, and Sept. 29; Blackwater, March 25, June 15, Aug. 10, and Nov. 11; Broadway, May 26, and Oct. 18; Cunolin, Feb. 9, April 4, June 9, Aug. 9, Sept. 21, and Nov. 9; Castle-bridge, Feb. 19, April 11, May 16, June 13, Aug. 8, Sept. 26, Nov. 18, and Dec. 20; Clonroche, Jan. 25, Feb. 13, March 13, April 19, May 15, July 14, Sept. 24, Oct. 24, Nov. 24, and Dec. 26; Cohammon, June 11; Coolgreany, Jan. 24, March 2, May 10, June 12, Aug. 3, Oct. 16, and Nov. 11; Croshue, Jan. 1; Enniscorthy, Jan. 21, Feb. 21, March 21, April 25, May 10, June 7, July 5, Aug. 1 and 26, Sept. 19, Oct. 10, Nov. 15, and Dec. 21; Ferns, Aug. 15, Sept. 4, Oct. 29, Nov. 11, and Dec. 27; Gorey, Jan. 2, Feb. 25, March 11, April 15, May 6, June 1, July 10, Aug. 12 and 31, Sept. 30, Oct. 27 and Nov. 25; Harrow, June 24; Kilmuckridge, June 5, Sept. 8, and Dec. 8; Killinick, April 5 and 17, Sept. 21, and Nov. 30; Lady's Island, Aug. 15, and Sept. 8; Moerury, June 14, and Nov. 7; Mma-

mullin, March 17, and Dec. 17; Moneyhore, Feb. 24, March 25, May 26, July 18, Oct. 2, and Dec. 6; Nash, June 24, Aug. 15, and Nov. 20; Newtownbarry, Jan. 4, Feb. 1, March 1, April 29, May 23, June 13, July 22, Aug. 20, Sept. 26, Oct. 15, Nov. 4, and Dec. 14; New Ross, Jan. 10, Feb. 10, March 17, Easter Monday, May 3, Whit-Monday, July 10, Aug. 10, Sept. 10, Oct. 18, Nov. 10, and Dec. 8; Oulart, Jan. 8, Feb. 28, April 17, May 25, and Sept. 29; Oylegate, March 5, May 21, Aug. 15, and Dec. 10; Ragorey, May 25, and Oct. 28; Ramsgrange, March 17, May 1, Nov. 1, and Dec. 21; Scar, April 23, June 11, Aug. 3, and Nov. 5; Scarewalsh, Aug. 16; Taghmon, Jan. 2 and 16, Feb. 1 and 10, March 1 and 18, April 3 and 15, May 2 and 28, June 20, July 16, Aug. 2, Sept. 7, Oct. 1 and 21, Nov. 4, and Dec. 1; Tombagard, July 20; Tintern, May 12, and Nov. 11; and Wexford, Feb. 25, March 17, May 1, June 3 and 29, Aug. 24, Sept. 29, Nov. 1, and Dec. 8.

Social Condition.—“On crossing the Barrow from the county of Carlow,” remarks Mr. Wakefield, “a striking difference is observable in the manners and customs of the people; on the eastern bank, English is spoken, and Irish scarcely known; a little way interior, it is treated with contempt. The peasantry near the Slaney are a fine race of people, and in a state of improvement. They dress in a superior manner, and the muslin gowns and caps of the women are gratifying to the eye of an Englishman. Here the females have a proper idea of their own consequence in society, and pay more attention to personal cleanliness and neatness than in many other parts of Ireland. This taste is attended with many good consequences, and ought to be encouraged. To those who have never been in a Catholic country, the assembling of the Wexford and Wicklow peasantry on a Sunday afternoon, to amuse themselves with dancing and other recreations, will appear extraordinary. They dress in their gayest attire, and cheerfulness and good humour are in their looks; on such occasions, care is cast aside, and those who delight to see others happy will be highly gratified in travelling through these counties. The labourers are indolent, and it is not without difficulty that they are compelled to perform the business of their employers. The dress of the poor is different to that in some other parts of Ireland. The coat is long, and fits close to the body. In Munster, coats of this kind are uncommon; the loose trusty is universal. So fond are these people of a profusion of clothes, that a man may be seen, like the gravedigger in Hamlet, with half-a-dozen of waistcoats on in the height of summer, and over these is one trusty on his back, while another hangs over his shoulders. It is worthy of remark, that the humbler classes of the Irish display a wonderful hardihood on many occasions, and seem to care very little about wounds. The Wexford peasants have a custom, when at meals, to sit with their doors open, which is an invitation to those who are passing to enter and partake of their homely fare. So innate is their hospitality, that the stranger is always welcome, and I know no trait in the Irish character which is more generally displayed. This benevolent disposition pervades all ranks; in some it is not repressed even by wretchedness and poverty, which are calculated to destroy the generous feelings of the breast. In some parts of Wexford, the people are not inclined to enter into the army. In the barony of Forth, no one has enlisted during the last 87 years. Many, however, are sailors, and there is scarcely a family that has not one of its members absent at sea. In this barony, the women are handsome, and attend to domestic cleanliness. On Sat-

urday they carry tables, chairs, and other furniture, to the nearest ditch or pond, where they are scoured and washed. It is much to be wished that this example were generally followed. The peasantry in this county appear better than any I ever saw in the south. They are not half naked, as in other parts, and all wear stockings and shoes. The women are commonly dressed in long blue coats, with straw bonnets, and sometimes with black worsted stockings. Mantua-makers are employed, and some purchase muslins. According to every account which I could procure, the superior condition of the people in this district arises from the land not being so much divided as in other parts of Ireland. The baronies of *Bargie* and *Forth* are peopled by a distinct race, who are said to be descended from the adventurers who accompanied Strongbow to Ireland. Their origin is pointed out by their language, and by their manners and habits, which bear a strong resemblance to those of their Saxon forefathers. The peculiar customs and singular social condition of the baronies of *Bargie* and *Forth*, are noticed in the article *BARGIE*: which see.

Fisheries.—A fishing-ground, in 15 fathoms of water, between *Slade* and the *Saltees*, about a league from the shore, abounds in cod, ling, hake, gurnet, whiting, and other fish. A cod bank, in 24 fathoms of water, 5 leagues to the south-south-east, off the same part of the coast as the preceding, abounds in cod, and yields also large quantities of cod, ling, hake, gurnet, and whiting. The *Nymph* bank, situated about 15 miles south-west of the coast between *Templetown Cove* and *Bannow ferry*, is a valuable fishing-ground; but none of the fishing-boats of the district are of sufficient capacity to warrant the fishermen to venture beyond the range of *Hook Head* and the *Saltees*. The fishing-grounds nearest the pier of *Kilmore*, lie about 2 leagues south of the pier, extend about 3 leagues round the *Saltees*, and yield cod, ling, pollock, gurnet, turbot, mackerel, herrings, and pilchards. A fishing-bank $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of the *Bar of Lough*, is remarkable for pollock and lobsters; and another lying 3 miles from the same place, and bearing south-east to south-south-west, is remarkable for cod, ling, conger, and bream. A bank, about a mile in breadth, in from 10 to 25 fathoms of water, upwards of 2 miles in length, within a mile of the shore, and with its east end situated south-south-east of *Carnmore Point*, yields bream from June to September. Various fishing-grounds of considerable value lie between 1 mile and 10 miles from *Ballygeary*,—particularly the *New Bank* and *New Ground*, remarkable for cod; *Shoal-Rock*, for cod and bream; *Plough-Rock*, for pollock; *Sheer*, for cod, ling, and bream; the *Mead of Tuscar*, for a profusion of pollock; and the *Mead*, about 2 miles outside of *Tuscar*, for cod, ling, turbot, brit, conger, and skad. Foul ground, extending along most of the coast from *Bannow* to *Greenore Point*, is remarkable for lobsters and for all kinds of fish taken with lines; and good trawling-ground extends from *Greenore Point* to *Blackwater Head*, comprising both the south and the north bays of *Wexford*. Fishing-grounds, in from 2 to 18 fathoms of water, situated about 9 miles from the shore, and extending along most of the east coast, abound in trawl-fish, cod, and herrings. *Glassgorran Bank*, 3 miles from *Ballymoney*, 4 miles in length, bearing north-east and south-west, in from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 fathoms of water, is remarkable for herrings.—The principal fishing-harbours, whether bays, creeks, or mere landing-places, and whether with or without piers, are at *Duncannon*, *Arthurstown*, *Fethard*, *Slade*, *Kilmore*, *Carnagh*, *Ballygeary*, *Wexford Harbour*, *Coortown*, and *Poulduff*.—*New Ross* is well supplied with sal-

mon, herrings, small eels, and oysters; but is very badly supplied with any other kinds of fish. At *Wexford*, the supply of haddock, turbot, brit, and mackerel, is very scarce; of hake, rather scarce; of plaice, very abundant, but inferior in quality; of cod, sole, mullet, gurnet, whiting, and herrings, occasionally abundant; of oysters, abundant; of eels, tolerably fair; and of salmon and lobsters, limited. Some of the salted herrings sold at *New Ross* are cured at *Wexford*, and some in *Scotland*; and most of those sold at *Wexford* are cured in *Ireland*, and some in *Scotland* and in the *Isle of Man*.—The coast-guard stations of the county, together with the number of fishermen in their respective districts in 1836, are *Arthurstown*, 161; *Fethard*, 140; *Kilmore*, 384; *Bar of Lough*, 12; *Carnmore*, 90; *Ballygeary*, 80; *Roselare*, 430; *Currysloe*, 320; *Blackwater*, 412; *Cahore*, 217; *Glynn*, 286; *Ballymoney*, 186; and *Kilmichael*, 138.

Communications.—The *Barrow* navigation is available to the southern part of the western side of the county; and the *Slaney* navigation is available to the districts around *Enniscorthy*, and thence down the valley of the *Slaney* to the sea. A proposed railway, the survey of which was laid before the Public Commissioners, is designed to connect the town of *Wexford* with the *Dublin* and *Kilkenny* railway, in the immediate vicinity of *Carlow*, and to pass up the valley of the *Slaney* by way of *Enniscorthy* and *Newtown-Barry*. Another and extensive system of railway has recently been projected, to connect *Wexford* on the one hand with *Wicklow* and *Dublin*, and on the other hand with *New Ross*, *Waterford*, *Clonmel*, *Limerick*, *Cork*, and *Valentia*; and this, if executed, will place the southern counties of *Ireland* in easy communication, by *Wexford*, with the *Irish Wales* railway,—the distance between *Fishguard* and *Wexford* being short, and favourable as to tides and prevailing winds. The principal roads of the county are the *Wexford* and *Dublin* mail-road, by way of *Enniscorthy*, *Ferns*, *Camolin*, and *Gorey*; the eastern post-road from *Wexford* to *Dublin*, by way of *Oulart*; the western post-road from *Wexford* to *Dublin*, by way of *Newtown-Barry*; the *Wexford* and *Waterford* mail-road, by way of *Taghmon* and *New Ross*; the *New Ross* and *Fethard* mail-road, by way of *Arthurstown*; and the new road from *New Ross* to *Dublin*, by way of *Newtown-Barry*. At the close of 1841, the county surveyor had under his charge 1,544 miles of road.

Divisions and Towns.—The county of *Wexford* is divided into the baronies of *Gorey*, in the north-east; *Ballaghkeen*, in the middle of the east; *Forth*, in the south-east; *Bargie*, in the middle of the south; *Shelburne*, in the south-west; *Bantry*, in the middle of the west; *Scarewalsh*, in the north-west; *West Shelmalier*, in the interior, north of *Bargie* and south of *Scarewalsh*; and *East Shelmalier*, in the interior, south-west of *Ballaghkeen* and north-east of *West Shelmalier*. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred 3 townlands of the parish of *Kilnebeg* and 1 townland of the parish of *Rosminoge* from the barony of *Scarewalsh* to that of *Gorey*,—pop., in 1841, 284; two townlands of the parish of *Monanolin* from the barony of *Ballaghkeen* to that of *Gorey*,—pop. 177; 1 townland of the parish of *Ferns* from the barony of *Gorey* to that of *Scarewalsh*,—pop. 105. The barony of *Gorey*, as at present constituted, contains 6 whole parishes, and part of 12 other parishes; *Ballaghkeen* contains 16 whole parishes, and part of 9 other parishes; *Forth* contains 32 whole parishes; *Bargie* contains 12 whole parishes, and part of another parish; *Shelburne* contains 13 whole parishes, and part of another parish; *Bantry* contains 16 whole parishes, and part of 6 other parishes;

Scarewalsh contains 9 whole parishes, and part of 5 other parishes; West Shelmalier contains 12 whole parishes, and part of 5 other parishes; and East Shelmalier contains 5 whole parishes, and part of 3 other parishes. The towns and principal villages are Ballycauew, Coolcraney, and part of Gorey, in the barony of Gorey; Riverchapel, Ballaghkeen, Ballinamuddagh, Blackwater, Oilgate, Ford, Oulart, and parts of Gorey and Enniscorthy, in the barony of Ballaghkeen; Wexford and Broadway, in the barony of Forth; Tullycanna, Carrick, Duncormack, and Kilmore, in the barony of Bargie; Fethard, Churchtown, Slade, Arthurstown, Ballyhack, Duncannon, Ramsgrange, and Saltmills, in the barony of Shelburne; New Ross, Clonroche, and Maudlins, in the barony of Bantry; Ferns, Newtown-Barry, Cloghannon, Watchhouse, Camolin, and part of Enniscorthy, in the barony of Scarewalsh; Taghmon and Foxmills, in the barony of West Shelmalier; and Castle-bridge, in the barony of East Shelmalier.—Dr. Beaufort, estimating the total of parishes and churches within the county at respectively 142 and 42, assigns 2 parishes and 1 church to the diocese of Dublin, and all the other parishes and churches to the diocese of Ferns.

Statistics.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools in the county of Wexford was 380, of scholars 18,769, of male scholars 10,951, of female scholars 7,233, of scholars whose sex was not specified 585, of scholars connected with the Established church 2,908, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 1, of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters 29, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 15,641, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 103; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 380, of scholars 19,308, of male scholars 11,546, of female scholars 7,592, of scholars whose sex was not specified 230, of scholars connected with the Established church 2,912, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 7, of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters 40, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 16,351, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 58. The statistics of educational and ecclesiastical matters for 1834 are returned according to the diocesan divisions, and may be closely estimated for Wexford by reference to the article FERNS: which see. At the close of 1843, the National Board had in full operation within the county 64 schools, conducted by 50 male and 22 female teachers, attended by 4,843 male and 3,625 female scholars, and aided, during the year, with £654 3s. 4d. in salaries, £59 in free stock, and £111 4s. 8d. in school-requisites at half-price.—During 1843, the number of persons committed on charges of felony was 313; the number of cases before magistrates and petty-sessions was 239; and the number of persons committed for drunkenness under the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 38, was 72. Of the persons committed on charges of felony, 74 were charged with offences against the person, 15 with offences against property committed with violence, 152 with offences against property committed without violence, 1 with a malicious offence against property, and 73 with offences not included in these categories; 14 were sentenced to transportation, 161 were sentenced to imprisonment, 12 were sentenced to pay fines, 1 was discharged on sureties, 1 received a respite of sentence, 1 was acquitted as insane, 62 were found not guilty on trial, 44 had no bill found against them, and 19 were not prosecuted. On Jan. 1, 1844, the constabulary force consisted of 1 second-rate county inspector, 1 first-rate sub-inspector, 4 second-rate

sub-inspectors, 1 third-rate sub-inspector, 1 first-rate head-constable, 8 second-rate head-constables, 44 constables, 202 first-rate sub-constables, 13 second-rate sub-constables, and 9 mounted police; and the expense of maintaining that force during 1843 was £12,335 16s. 11½d. The head-quarters of the constabulary are at Wexford; and the head-quarters of the 7 districts and 45 stations into which they are distributed, are at Wexford, Arthurstown, Taghmon, Gorey, Oulart, New Ross, and Enniscorthy. The staff of the county militia is stationed at Wexford. A stipendiary magistrate is resident at Enniscorthy. The county gaol is at Wexford; and bridewells are at Gorey, Enniscorthy, and New Ross. The assizes are held at Wexford; quarter-sessions at Wexford, Gorey, Enniscorthy, and New Ross; and petty-sessions at Bailestown, Clonroche, Duncormack, Enniscorthy, Gorey, Killinick, New Ross, Newtown-Barry, Oulart, Taghmon, and Wexford. Savings' banks are at Wexford and Gorey; and loan funds at Wexford, Gorey, New Ross, Boro, Cloghannon, Clonroche, Enniscorthy, Kilpatrick, Taghmon, and Templeudigan. The district lunatic asylum, to which the county is entitled to send 44 patients, is at Carlow; the county infirmary is at Wexford; workhouses are at Wexford, Enniscorthy, Gorey, and New Ross; fever-hospitals are at Arthurstown, Enniscorthy, Gorey, New Ross, Newtown-Barry, Oulart, and Wexford; and dispensaries are at Arthurstown, Bannow, Bridgetown, Broadway, Camolin, Castle-bridge, Clongeen, Clonroche, Coolraney, Cornwall, Enniscorthy, Ferns, Fethard, Foulke's Mills, Gorey, Killenagh, New Ross, Newtown-Barry, Old Ross, Oulart, and Taghmon. The annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate is £443,263; and the amount of grand jury presentments, in 1842, was £41,263. The number of houses valued for the poor-rate is £30,371; and of these, 14,995 are valued under £5,—5,091, under £10,—3,040, under £15,—1,922, under £20,—1,353, under £25,—920, under £30,—1,084, under £40,—589, under £50,—and 1,377, at and above £50. The county sent no fewer than 18 members to the Irish parliament; or two from the county at large, and two from each of the boroughs of Wexford, Enniscorthy, Gorey, New Ross, Fethard, Bannow, Clonmines, and Taghmon; but it sends only 4 to the imperial parliament, or two from the county at large, one from the borough of Wexford, and one from the borough of New Ross. Constituency of the county at large, in 1841, 1,739; of whom 256 were £50 freeholders, 105 were £20 freeholders, 1,229 were £10 freeholders, 23 were £20 rent-chargers, 8 were £20 leaseholders, and 118 were £10 leaseholders.

Pop., in 1831, 182,713. Males, 87,995; females, 94,718; families, 32,856. Inhabited houses, 29,923; uninhabited complete houses, 790; houses in the course of erection, 529. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 21,465; in manufactures and trade, 6,155; in other pursuits, 3,236.—Pop., in 1841, 202,033. Males, 97,918; females, 104,115; families, 36,594. Inhabited houses, 33,507; uninhabited complete houses, 1,108; houses in the course of erection, 103. First-class inhabited houses, 1,226; second-class, 9,165; third-class, 15,199; fourth-class, 7,917. Families residing in first-class houses, 1,413; in second-class houses, 10,611; in third-class houses, 16,163; in fourth-class houses, 8,405. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 24,664; in manufactures and trade, 8,147; in other pursuits, 3,783. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 985; on the directing of labour, 13,391; on their own manual labour, 21,048; on means not specified, 1,170. Males at and above 15 years of age

who ministered to food, 41,861; to clothing, 4,139; to lodging, 5,344; to health, 95; to charity, 2; to justice, 483; to education, 347; to religion, 188; unclassified, 4,291; without any specified occupations, 5,604. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 7,785; to clothing, 10,906; to lodging, 109; to health, 134; to justice, 2; to education, 162; to religion, 25; unclassified, 9,030; without any specified occupations, 41,561. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 37,640; who could read but not write, 16,110; who could neither read nor write, 32,101. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 22,037; who could read but not write, 28,872; who could neither read nor write, 41,423. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 9,238; attending superior schools, 554. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 6,320; attending superior schools, 258. Per-centage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 46; married, 49; widowed, 5. Per-centage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 43; married, 45; widowed, 12. Physicians, 38; surgeons, 28; dentist, 1; apothecaries, 29; midwives, 32; nurse-tenders, 101; inspector of weights, 1; barristers, 3; attorneys, 19; clerk of the peace, 1; excise officers, 144; bailiffs, 33; gaol-keepers, 10; public notary, 1; coroner, 1; law-clerks, 3; school-teachers, 285 males and 116 females; ushers and tutors, 53 males and 11 females; governesses, 34; teachers of dancing, 4 males and 1 female; teachers of music, 4; teacher of fencing, 1; clergymen of the Established church, 44; Methodist ministers, 3; Presbyterian ministers, 4; Roman Catholic clergymen, 72; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 52; nuns, 16; sextons, 7 males and 9 females; parish-clerks, 4; scripture-readers, 2.

Antiquities.—Numerous remains of ecclesiastical and military structures occur throughout the county of Wexford, particularly on the sea-board; and some of the latter class are extremely curious, on account of their presenting the earliest examples of the castellated buildings erected by the Anglo-Normans in Ireland. Rathes are numerous; but, in most instances, small. Not a vestige exists of any pillar-tower. The most interesting ruins and fragments, whether for peculiarity of character or artistic excellence of feature, are the abbey of Dunbrody, the abbey of New Ross, the tower of Hook, the abbey of Tintern, the Seven Castles of Clonmines, the church and other vestiges of Bannow, the fifty-nine extant old castles of the baronies of Forth and Bargie, the abbey of Selsker, the castle of Carrick, and the abbey and castle of Ferns. "The county of Wexford," remarks a writer in the *Irish Penny Magazine*, "is classic ground to the readers of Irish history. On every hand are to be seen those strongholds of other days, built by the first English adventurers, the better to shelter themselves against the sudden and impetuous attacks of the native chieftains, who seldom gave much rest to their strange invaders. Though grey with the hoar of seven centuries, during a long period of which they had been exposed to 'the war of elements,' unprepared and unprotected, it is surprising to see how perfect most of those structures seem. In some of them that I have examined, the walls appeared to be nearly as sound as if built but a few years, giving another proof, if any proof were wanting, of the extraordinary durability of Gothic masonry. But they are now beginning fast to disappear; some being pulled down for their materials,—others deprived of their fairest ornaments to help the construction of buildings in the neighbourhood; and it is not anticipating too much to say, that perhaps, in the course of

forty or fifty years, from the emigration of their descendants, and the dilapidation of their castles, every vestige of the chivalrous and gallant Normans will have disappeared from the county of Wexford."

—The old monastic institutions within the county, whether certain or doubtful, and whether surviving in ruin or totally extinct, were six abbeys of regular Augustinian canons, at Drum-Chooin-Cellaigh, Camross, Maghere - Nuidhe, Fien-Magh, Disart-Cheanan, and Ross-MacTreom, alleged to have been founded in the 6th century by St. Abban; a seventh abbey of the same order, at Achadalla, alleged to have been founded in the 5th century by St. Finian; an eighth abbey of the same order, alleged to have been founded in the 6th century by St. Munnu; a ninth abbey of the same order, on Beg-Erin, in Wexford Harbour, alleged to have been founded in the 5th century by St. Ibar; a tenth abbey of the same order at Cluin-More, alleged to have been founded in the 6th century by St. Edon or Maedoc; an eleventh abbey of the same order at Seanbotha, alleged to have been patronized in the 6th century by Colman O'Fiachrach; a twelfth abbey of the same order at Inver-Dagan, alleged to have been founded in the 6th century by St. Dagan; a thirteenth abbey of the same order at Selsker, founded in the 12th century either by the Osmen or by the family of Paroches, and granted, at the general dissolution, to John Parker; a fourteenth abbey of the same order at Dune, founded before the Anglo-Norman invasion by the Osmen; a fifteenth abbey of the same order at Ferns, founded about the year 1158, by Dermot MacMurrough, king of Leinster, and granted, at the general dissolution, to Sir K. Masterson; a sixteenth abbey of the same order at Selsker, alleged to have been founded in the 6th century by St. Edan, Edon, or Maedoc, and to have been made the seat of the diocese of Ferns; an establishment of Knights-Hospitalers, at Wexford, founded in the 12th century, by William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, and possessing the rank of the grand commandery of the order in Ireland, up to the period when they acquired the property of the Knights-Templars; a second establishment of Knights-Hospitalers, at Kilelogan, founded in the thirteenth century, by the O'Mores, and granted, at the general dissolution, to Sir Adam Loftus; a third establishment of Knights-Hospitalers, at Ballyheuk, near and subordinate to Kilelogan, granted, at the general dissolution, to William Keating; a Benedictine abbey, designated De Vividi Rupe, at Glasscarrick, founded in the 14th century by Griffith Conden, David Roche, and others, and partly granted, at the general dissolution, to Richard, First Earl of Cork; a Cistercian abbey at Dunbrody, founded in 1182, by Henry de Montemarisco, and granted, at the general dissolution, to Sir Osh Itchingham; a second Cistercian abbey at Tintern, founded in 1200, by William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, and granted, at the general dissolution, to Adam Colclough; a monastery of friars minors at Wexford, founded in the 13th century, and granted, at the general dissolution, to Paul Turner and James Devereux; a second monastery of friars minors at Ross, founded in the 13th century by Sir John Devereux, and granted, at the general dissolution, to the Earl of Ormond; an Observant friary, at Enniscorthy, founded in 1400, by Donald Fuscus Cavanagh, and granted, at the general dissolution, to John Travers; an Augustinian friary at Clonin, founded by the Cavanaghs, and granted, at the general dissolution, to John Parker; a second Augustinian friary at Ross, founded in the 14th century, and granted, at the general dissolution, to Richard Butler; and a Carmelite friary, at Little Horton, founded in the 14th

century by the family of Furlongs, and granted, at the general dissolution, to Sir John Delvies.

History.—The Danes, previous to the Anglo-Norman period, held similar possession of the county of Wexford, to that which they held of the counties of Waterford and Dublin. Wexford Harbour was one of the four principal stations which the Danes used for their fleets, and one of the fiords or havens to which they gave permanent designations. The name Wexford is thus a corruption of the Danish Wess-Fiord, signifying West-Haven. The little adventurous advanced body of the army of the Anglo-Norman invasion, under Robert Fitzstephen, Maurice Fitzgerald, and Hugh de Montmorency, landed at Bagenbon-Head near the south-western extremity of the county; they performed, in the vicinity of the headland, the first move in the great work of conquering Ireland; and they speedily afterwards took possession of the town of Wexford, and of most of the territory which now constitutes the county. See BAGENBON and WATERFORD. Dermot MacMurrough, king of Leinster, who invited and aided the Anglo-Norman invasion, had previously the seat of his court and government at FERNS; which see. The barony of Burgie was granted by MacMurrough to Hugh de Montmorency; and the barony of Forth, including the town of Wexford, to Robert Fitzstephen. The former grant was confirmed by Henry II.; but the latter was revoked; and the various districts of the county, inclusive of the barony of Forth, were made a chief part of the palatinate of Leinster, which Henry II. assigned to Earl Strongbow. This palatinate passed by marriage to William, Earl Mareschal; and, at his death, it was portioned among his five daughters, and the Wexford district fell to his second daughter, the wife of Warren de Mountcheney. Part of the territory now constituting the county, was afterwards seized by the Kavanaghs, the descendants of Dermot MacMurrough, quondam king of Leinster. In 1210, the whole territory was erected into a county by King John, but the lordship having afterwards descended to the Earl of Shrewsbury, one portion of it, called the Liberty, was governed by officers and nominees of the Earl, while the remaining portion, called the Cross, was governed by the officers and nominees of the Crown. In the 16th century, the Earl's portion became vested in the Crown under a statute which was enacted respecting absentees; and, thenceforth, the whole territory resumed its character of a sheriffdom or county.

Between the events of the Anglo-Norman invasion, and those of comparatively recent times, only two occurrences of great note figure in the county's history; and these are noticed as follows by a writer already quoted:—"The men of Wexford have been always remarkable in bygone times for their bravery. In the reign of Richard II., irritated by the conduct of their new neighbours, the inhabitants of the northern part of the county, under the command of young Arthur O'Cavanagh, a native chief, attacked, and after a severe struggle, routed all the English generals, and reduced the pale to the verge of destruction. At length the king himself hastened over with an army composed of 30,000 archers, and 4,000 men-at-arms, to take the field, but he too was foiled, and finally beaten by his youthful antagonist. The settlers, thus left at the mercy of the conqueror, were glad to purchase safety by an annual tribute (known by the name of Black Rent), which continued to be paid till the time of the Reformation. Were it not for this gallant leader, the hapless monarch would, in all likelihood, have easily subdued his enemies in the sister country; as the army destined to act against the Irish, with the discom-

fited remains of which only he returned to his dominions, was of a number sufficient to place him above all danger; in which case England would have been spared the desolating wars of the rival Roses, which afterwards, for so long a period, crimsoned her fairest fields with the blood of the best and bravest of her chivalry. Here also Cromwell, who, on his arrival in Ireland, found her sons engaged in cutting each other's throats with the same blind fury which has so often rendered her energies of no avail, and enabled the common enemy to strike her down with a rod of straw, met with a firm and determined opposition. So fierce indeed was the resistance, that, when it was finally overpowered, and the country overrun by the invincible fanatics of his army, he dispossessed all the descendants of the old Anglo-Norman proprietors, long since become more Irish than the Irish themselves, who thus, after a possession of five hundred years, had to give place to the Barebones and Holdenoughs of that fortunate leader, amongst whom the lands were divided, and in the possession of whose descendants they still remain."

In 1774, the county was disturbed by the illegal associations called Whiteboys; in 1793, it was again disturbed by the illegal associations called the Defenders; and in 1798, it acquired permanent and most painful notoriety as the scene of the busiest and worst acts of the rebellion. "The county of Wexford," says the Rev. James Gordon, rector of Killeghney in this county, and author of a well-known history of Ireland, "had not been otherwise than very imperfectly organized, and many of its Catholic inhabitants had addressed the Lord-lieutenant through Earl Mountnorris, protesting their loyalty, and pledging themselves to arm, if permitted, in defence of government, when occasion should occur. With exception of its yeomen and their supplementaries, about 500 only of the royal army had been stationed in this large and populous county. These were ill-commanded, disorderly, and insolent; more fitted to excite than to suppress the spirit of rebellion. Less obedient than formidable to their officers, many of the yeomen acted in like manner; while some petty men, who could only by violence raise themselves into notice, took advantage of unhappy times, in the suspension of civil government, to treat with cruel indignity objects incapable of resistance or redress. The rumours of the pitched cap, of the miseries of imprisonment, of the house-burnings, the stranglings, and the lash, had excited horrible apprehensions in the people; and when these began to be exercised on themselves, their consternation was inconceivable. Whether the resolution to rebel had not been so determinately fixed as to be preventable by no other means than force, I pretend not to judge; but my opinion is fully decided, that no insurrection would have been attempted, if the military command, with a sufficient force, had been held by an officer who would have enforced a salutary discipline among his troops, and exercised martial law with strict impartiality. The floggings were comparatively neither numerous nor severe, and had not become universal. None had been indicted in the town of Wexford, nor in the neighbouring baronies of Forth and Bargie; and in these baronies no atrocities were committed when insurrection took place. But other outrages, whose extension was dreaded, were exercised by men unauthorized, yet not restrained; as the well-inclined feared, each, by interference, to draw insult on himself. Wanton cruelties were committed on the prisoners in Gorey, quite contrary to the wishes of the humane officer, Lieutenant Swayne, who commanded there, and of a nobleman in the neighbourhood, remarkable for lenity and

other amiable qualities, to whom the facts were palliated or not made known. Whatever may have been the immediate cause, the standard of rebellion was hoisted in the night of the 26th of May, by John Murphy, coadjutor or curate to the parish priest of Boulavogue, a man of shallow intellect, fanatical, and ferocious. Instantly, on intelligence of a nocturnal assembly, Thomas Bookey, first lieutenant of the Camolin cavalry, proceeded against it with a part of his troop. To his summons for surrender, he received from Murphy this answer of defiance,—"Come on, you heretic dog;" and, unsupported by his men, he fell a victim to his courage, slain on the spot with one of his associates. The conflagration of his house, distant seven miles from Gorey, served to heighten the alarm which on every side spread with rapidity. The commotion was sudden, violent, and extensive. In the morning of the following day, Whit-Sunday, the 27th, two bodies of armed men appeared on the hills of Oulart and Kiltomas, the former 10 miles to the north of Wexford, the latter 9 to the west of Gorey, an inferior ridge of Slieve-Byee mountain. Their numbers were fast increasing, from reports, too well founded, of men shot on the roads, at work in the fields, and even in their houses, unarmed and unoffending, by straggling parties of yeomen. To dislodge, as soon as possible, and disperse the two armed mobs, each of which was a confused multitude of both sexes, two bodies of royal troops advanced from different quarters with very different success. The insurgents on Kiltomas hill fled in a panic, after some distant volleys of musketry, from between 200 and 300 of yeomen from Carnew, whom they might have surrounded and put to slaughter. The yeomen killed about 150 in the pursuit; and in a march of 7 miles, burnt 100 cabins and 2 Roman Catholic chapels. The event was different at Oulart, where Murphy commanded. Here, from a chosen detachment, from Wexford, of the North Cork militia, under Lieutenant-colonel Foote, the rebels at first fled with precipitation, and were pursued at full speed up the hill. But when their pursuers had arrived near the summit, in confusion and almost breathless, about 300, rallied by their sacerdotal commander, made so furious, close, and sudden an onset with their pikes, that, with the loss of only 3 killed and 6 wounded on their side, they slew the whole detachment except the lieutenant-colonel, a sergeant, and 3 privates. While the country exhibited a miserable scene of commotion, houses in flames, and families flying on all sides for asylum, the loyalists to the towns, others to the hills, the hands of Murphy, flushed with success, marched from Oulart, in the morning of the 28th, with perpetually increasing numbers, to Camolin. Here they found a quantity of fire-arms, which had, at an unlucky moment, been sent by Earl Mountnorris for his yeomen's use. Proceeding to Ferns, and following the fugitive loyalists thence to Enniscorthy, they appeared before the latter at one o'clock in the afternoon, in number about 7,000, of whom about 800 were armed with guns. After a brave but fruitless attempt to defeat the rebels in the field, the garrison, consisting of near 300, mostly yeomen and volunteers, retreated into the town, as they would have otherwise been surrounded. The town, situated on both sides of the Slaney, was, in the course of a fierce but irregular combat, almost encompassed by the assailants, numbers of whom crossed the river, wading to the neck; and was at length rendered untenable by a conflagration of houses, which is said to have been begun by disaffected inhabitants who fired their own dwellings. The burning and the abandonment of the town are noticed in the article **ENNISCORTHY** [which see]; and the appalling scenes which

followed at Wexford and its vicinity, and which speedily issued in the capture of that town, and in horrors of carnage and human butchery, will be noticed in the article **WEXFORD (TOWN OF)**.

"The insurrection in the county of Wexford, which had at first arisen in the middle parts, in a line extending from east to west," continues Mr. Gordon, "had now, by the capture of the capital town, involved the southern. In the northern, about Gorey, no rebels appeared in arms, but the loyalists were so terrified that they fled in a body, men, women, and children, to Arklow, in the morning of the 28th of May. Gorey was for some time in a singular condition. Abandoned by the Protestants, while the Catholics remained close within their houses, it seemed a solitude; and filled with great quantities of goods, brought thither by fugitives who had expected a kind of siege, it presented a tempting object of depredation. An army of women assembled for this purpose, but suddenly dispersed on false information that a Welsh regiment of cavalry was approaching. As their part of the country remained still unmolested, most of the Protestants returned to Gorey within three days, where they were in danger of being surprised, as a body of about 1,000 rebels was approaching within 4 miles on the 1st of June; but these were defeated the same day by a small band of yeomen and militia, under Lieutenant Elliot of the Antrim regiment, and a respite gained of two or three days more. On the 1st of June, also, about 4,000 insurgents, led by several chiefs, among whom was a priest named Kern, a man of extraordinary stature, strength, and ferocity, proceeded in two columns from Vinegar Hill along both the banks of the Slaney, on the western of which lies the beautiful village of Bunclody, lately called Newtown-Barry, the object of attack. They entered the town without opposition, as the garrison, consisting of 500, under Colonel Lestrange of the King's county regiment, immediately retreated. Engaged in plunder and intoxication, this confused and unruly rabble was unexpectedly assailed, and routed with slaughter, by the garrison, which, after a mile's retreat, had been led back to the charge, at the instance of Lieutenant-colonel Westenra, who regarded flight as inglorious, when a few brave loyalists had still remained posted in some houses, with a desperate resolution of defence. A victory at Bunclody might have opened for the rebels a way into the county of Carlow, and might there have excited a dangerous insurrection; but the two main bodies of their force were directed to two other points, Ross and Gorey. Success at the former would lay open to their arms the counties of Kilkenny and Waterford, where thousands were expected to join them; by the latter they might force a passage even to the capital. While a vast number was assembling under a priest named Philip Roche, on the hill of Corrigrua, 7 miles from Gorey, the loyalists of this town were filled with joy at the anxiously expected arrival of an army under General Loftus and Colonel Walpole, on the 3d of June. These leaders marched, on the following day, with 1,500 men, in two divisions, by different roads, with a design to attack, in co-operation with troops from other quarters, the post of Corrigrua. But Roche had received intelligence of their scheme; and, quitting his post, proceeded with his whole force, perhaps between 10,000 and 20,000 in number, directly toward Gorey, meeting half-way Walpole's division alone. The conduct of Roche, in this instance, resembles that of a man incomparably superior, the great Frederick of Prussia, who, when his camp was to be attacked by several armies at once from different quarters, at Leibnitz, in 1700, abandoned silently his station in the night, met and defeated

one of the armies, and thus was completely extricated from circumstances of extreme peril. The motions at Corrigrua could not be so silent. A zealous Protestant, Thomas Dowling, a farmer, had got intelligence, and had galloped full speed to Gorey to apprise the royal party; but not only was his account rejected with scorn, he even found himself in danger of imprisonment, if not of death, and was obliged to withdraw in silence from the town. Walpole, less attentive to tactics than the decorations for his person, marched with vain confidence, without scouts or flanking parties, and knew nothing of the enemy till they appeared advancing upon him within a few yards' distance at a place called Tubberneering, near the church and hamlet of Clough. His troops were instantly thrown into confusion by a tremendous fire; and, while with personal bravery, he attempted to arrange them, he received a ball through the brain. They fled in the utmost disorder, leaving their artillery, which consisted of three pieces, in the hands of the foe, and stopped not till they arrived at Arklow, thirteen miles distant. Their loss appears to have been about forty, besides that a detachment of seventy grenadiers from the army of Loftus, sent to their assistance, were surrounded at Clough, and all killed or taken prisoners. Loftus, proceeding in a road nearly parallel, unable to bring his artillery across the fields, and imagining Walpole victorious, made a circuitous march, and knew not the event until he arrived at the place of action. Following thence the rebels toward Gorey, he found them posted on the hill, at whose foot the town lies. They fired on his troops with the captured artillery which they had drawn to the top; and as he could neither attack their post, nor attempt to pass by it to Arklow, with probability of success, he retreated to Carnew, and thence to Tullow in the county of Carlow." On the same day, June 4, the chief division of the rebel forces changed their position from Carrickburn-hill to Corbet-hill; and on the next day, they made their celebrated attack on New Ross, and perpetrated the memorable massacre of Scullabogue. See ROSS (NEW), and SCULLABOGUE.

On June 6, the rebel troops reoccupied their post of Carrickburn; and after a rest of two days, they removed to Slieve-Kielter, 3½ miles south of New Ross, probably with the design of intercepting the navigation between that town and Waterford and Duncannon. "They failed in their engagements with gun-boats," says Gordon, "but captured some small vessels, in one of which was a packet. Here, by a tumultuous election, they chose for chief general Philip Roche, the priest, who had returned from Gorey after his victory at Clough; a man of great stature and boisterous manners, not ill adapted to govern by influence the disorderly bands among whom he acted. Remaining three days only in this station, Roche took post on the hill of Lacken, within two miles of Ross, where his army formed a less irregular encampment than usual, many tents being erected for the lodgment of the officers. Except a fruitless attempt of a detachment sent to Borris to procure arms and ammunition, the insurgents lay here inactive, regaling themselves on the liquors and cattle procured from the neighbouring parts; and so negligent of their safety, that, in any night after the two first, they might have been easily surprised and routed by a detachment from the adjacent garrison. Their associates at Gorey had also remained some days without enterprise, after the defeat of Walpole's troops, and the retreat of Loftus, wasting their time in the burning of Carnew, the trials of prisoners for Orangism, and the plundering of houses. At length assembling

at Gorey on the 9th of June, they advanced northward to form a junction with a body of insurgents in the county of Wicklow, for the attack of Arklow, a post which they might have seized without opposition at any time before the very day of the attempt. Here the loyalists who had retreated from the county of Wexford, had been ordered to surrender their arms at the barrack, with promise of restoration; but these arms, on the news of the defeat at Clough, were formed into a pile and burned, to prevent, as was alleged, their becoming a prey to the rebels." But immediately previous to the arrival of the rebels, a royal force arrived at Arklow, sufficiently strong and spirited to give them a warm reception; and, in consequence, the attack upon the town was converted into a severe and disastrous battle, which issued in the death of the priest Murphy, and the repulse of the rebel army. See ARKLOW.

The insurgents of the county of Wexford were soon the only bodies of the Irish rebels who continued in arms; and, after the repulses which they sustained at New Ross and Arklow, they were obliged to act only on the defensive, and could aim at no higher object than to maintain some posts till they should receive succours from France. Yet "some in the meantime among them seemed resolved to annoy their opponents where opportunities occurred. Their chief force about Gorey, marching to Mount-Pleasant, in the county of Wicklow, burned the little town of Tinnehely on the 17th of June, and put to death some Protestants as Orangemen. Many more would have suffered on that imputation, if they had not been saved by the humane interposition of Mrs. Maher, a Catholic lady. The surprisal of Lacketstown, their next object of attack on the eighteenth, was prevented by the arrival of General Dundas with an army, who, leaving as a garrison in this town the yeomen of Tinnehely, styled the True-Blues, pursued the rebels to Tinnehely, and thence to Kilkavan-hill. Here a junction was formed with the troops of Loftus from Tullow, and an attack seemed to be intended against this post; but after a cannonade, with little execution on either side, and tremendous shouts of defiance from the rebels, with their hats raised on pikes according to their constant practice, the royal army retired. In the same night, the 20th of June, the insurgents abandoned the post, and, under Garret Byrne of Ballymanus, a Catholic gentleman of the county of Wicklow, retreated to Vinegar-hill, which was become the prime station of the rebel force. To surround this post on all sides at once, was the plan of Lake, the chief commander, and several armies moved from different quarters for this purpose. Dundas, Duff, and Loftus, from the vicinity of Kilkavan, followed the march of Garret Byrne; Eustace and Johnson advanced from Ross; and Needham from Arklow and Gorey. After its victorious defence of Arklow, the royal army there had continued some time closely in its quarters, sending patrols with great caution on the road toward Gorey. The country about the latter was in a few days evacuated by the rebels, to the no small joy of many loyalist families, who, by the sudden and unexpected defeat of Walpole, had been prevented from escaping, and on whom the enemy had been living at free quarter. Needham's forces marched from Arklow on the 19th of June, and from Gorey on the 20th, toward Vinegar-hill. The movement of the army from Ross was a kind of surprise to the bands of Philip Roche and Lackan, who fled in the utmost confusion, leaving their tents behind, with great quantities of plunder. They might have been pursued with slaughter, if Roche had not practised stratagems. He distributed a number of horsemen with banners displayed,

as it were in defiance, which gave the appearance of a force prepared for battle, and intimidated the royal troops from sudden onset, while his infantry were retreating at full speed. Himself was the hindmost in flight from the hill. He overtook his infantry, and marched to the post of Three-Rocks, without loss of a man." The attack on Vinegar-hill was made on the 21st of June, and issued in the capture of the position, and the overthrow of its rebel occupants. See VINEGAR-HILL.

On the evening of the 20th of June, when General Moore, at the head of about 1,200 men, was on his march toward Vinegar-hill, he was intercepted at Goff's Bridge, near the church of Horetown, by Philip Roche, at the head of an army of 5,000 or 6,000 from Three-Rocks. "The forces of Moore in loose array, or disposed in small parties over a wide extent of ground, and the gunnery of the rebels, only 500 in number, maintained a contest, with considerable slaughter, during four hours. From the nature of the ground, the manoeuvres of the soldiery, and their own inattention to the commands of their leaders, the pikemen came not into action; and as their store of powder was at length exhausted, the whole body of insurgents retreated in good order to Three-Rocks. Except at Arklow, the royal troops fought better here than in any other engagement in this rebellion; yet, such military skill and resolution had an undisciplined and unorganized mob acquired in the short space of three weeks, that the combat was long doubtful. Joined by two regiments under Lord Dalhousie, the army took post on the field of battle, and on the morning of the twenty-first was proceeding to Taghmon, when two gentlemen arrived with proposals from the inhabitants of Wexford to surrender the town, on condition that their lives and properties should be guaranteed by his Majesty's generals. To these proposals, which he immediately forwarded to the chief commander, Moore could return no answer on his own authority; but from a change of circumstances, he changed his plan, and, marching directly to Wexford, took post on the Windmill-hill, within a mile of the town." The events of the capture of Wexford fall to be noticed in the article WEXFORD (TOWN OF).

The insurgent peasantry who had poured into the town of Wexford from Vinegar-hill and Three-Rocks, were assured that the same favourable terms which were expected for the townspeople upon surrender should be extended to them, and with the view of preventing the massacre of all who might be deemed hostages, they were persuaded to retire from the town; but, instead of taking post on the Three-Rocks till the expected terms should be ratified, they separated into two bodies,—the one taking station, under Philip Roche, at Sledagh, in the barony of Forth,—and the other taking station, under Edward Roche, Fitzgerald, and Perry, at Peppard's-castle. They confided hastily and too firmly in the mildness of the authorities who should receive their surrender; and, in consequence of their confidence being repelled, they were anew, very unnecessarily, and somewhat wantonly, provoked into infuriated and murderous activity. "Philip Roche," says Gordon, "coming alone to Wexford to settle with his Majesty's generals in the manner in which his troops were to surrender and disperse, was seized, maltreated in a manner quite shocking to human feelings, and committed to prison. As soon as they were made acquainted with their leader's fate, his followers regarding their case as desperate, marched away to the county of Carlow, under the conduct of John Murphy, the priest, who had first raised the flag of insurrection in the county of Wexford. Those insurgents who had withdrawn to Peppard's-castle

had resolved, on hearing that no capitulation would be admitted, to march to the Wicklow mountains; but receiving intelligence that a number of yeomen were slaughtering the people about Gorey who were returning to their homes, they directed their course at full speed thither. General Needham had, by express, on the 20th, commanded a few cavalry left in Arklow to march immediately to Gorey, where they should find, he informed them, a large force, with an officer under whose orders they should act. Hearing that their town was protected by a large force, the refugee loyalists of Gorey could not be restrained from returning home from Arklow; but, contrary to the general's promise, no force was there, and they were alarmed on the 22d by the rapid approach of a rebel column. They fled back toward Arklow, whither the small body of yeomen, after a vain attempt to obstruct the progress of the enemy, effected their escape with little loss. Some horsemen of the insurgents pursued 6 miles; and, besides the wounding of others, put 37 men of the refugees to death, in revenge for about 50 of their own denomination, previously slain by the yeomen and supplementaries. Having finished the massacre, from which the denomination of Bloody Friday was given to that day by the people of that neighbourhood, the rebels, after a short repast, resumed their march to the Wicklow mountains.

"The main body at Sledagh, about 1,500, among whom were no longer men of education and property, directed its course to Scollagh Gap, an opening in the great ridge of Mount Leinster, which separates the counties of Wexford and Carlow. Their design was to raise an insurrection in the latter county, and in that of Kilkenny, particularly among the colliers about Castlecomer, who had been in a state of disturbance in 1793. Driving before them the few troops who attempted to oppose their progress, they passed the Gap, burned the little town of Killedmund, forced in like manner the pass of Gore's Bridge, on the river Barrow, and took post on a long mountainous elevation called the ridge of Leinster, 5 miles from Castlecomer. To this town they descended early the next morning, and gained an entrance with the slaughter of about 50 of their opponents. But while a defence was still attempted from some houses, and a number of others were in flames, an army, under Sir Charles Agill, arrived to the townsmen's aid. To avoid the fire of his artillery, which was levelled at the streets, to the danger of the loyal combatants in the houses, as well as of the rebels, the latter retired to a small distance from the town. This afforded an opportunity to the numerous Protestants who had taken refuge here to retire with the army to Kilkenny, but they were obliged to leave their effects a prey to the enemy, who took possession of the place. Having plundered Castlecomer, the insurgents, whose loss in this action may have been about 70, again took their station on the heights. Disappointed in their hopes of raising an insurrection, the spirit of which had now evaporated in these parts,—diminished by desertion to between 4,000 and 5,000,—and, which was far the worst, exhausted of ammunition,—they resolved to return through Soallagh to their own county. In the execution of this plan they were assailed on three sides at once, by 1,700 men, under Agill and Major Matthews, on the 26th of June, in the morning, at a place called Kileomny. They fled with such celerity that they regained the Gap with little loss, except their plunder and cannon, which consisted of ten light pieces. They forced their passage with the defeat of some opposing troops, and directed their march north-eastward by the Dwarf Woods, near Ferns, to the mountains of Wicklow, reduced by desertion to

a much less number, and deprived of their leader, Father John, who was taken after the battle, and hanged at Tullow. On their arrival in these mountains, they found that their associates, under Perry and Fitzgerald, had been foiled, on the 25th, in an attack on Hacketstown. These, after the massacre of Bloody Friday, had united with the insurgents of Wicklow, under Garret Byrne, for the storming of this post, as they were destitute of artillery, and suffered a galling fire from the barrack, and from a fortified house, in which Mr. MacGhee, a Protestant clergyman, had placed himself, at the head of a few determined loyalists, they desisted at length, and retired to Blessington, with a loss of perhaps 200 of their number. The loyalists, also, as the town had been burnt, abandoned the place, and retreated to Tullow. On their side were 10 killed and 20 wounded.

"These associated bands were, on the 30th of June, descried on their march to surprise Carnew, and against them were despatched by General Needham, from his post at Gorey, above 200 cavalry, supported by an excellent body of infantry. The rebels, after their utmost efforts to avoid a battle, finding escape impossible, from the ardour of the cavalry, abandoned the highway at the moment when they were overtaken, and poured a fire from behind the hedges on their antagonists. Unsupported by the infantry, whom General Needham had unaccountably recalled, the royal troops could neither, from the nature of the ground, annoy their adversaries, nor find other means of escape than galloping directly onward to Carnew. Their flight was impeded by cars accidentally left in the road, abandoned by their drivers.

Without even wounding any of their enemies, 55 of this detachment were slain. The slaughter would have been still more lamentable, as the rear was surrounded, if a body of yeoman infantry, who happened casually to be near them, had not spontaneously come to their relief. A preconcerted ambuscade, by the rebels at this place of bloodshed, called Ballyellis, is related by Mr. Edward Hay, in his 'History of the Insurrection of the County of Wexford,' but he has been certainly misinformed. 'The garrison of Carnew, who would have otherwise been surprised and put to death, were alarmed by the fugitives, and had barely time to take post in a malt-house, whence they repelled the assailants. Pursued by a body of yeomen on the 2d of July, these insurgents took post on Ballyraheen hill, between Timnehely and Carnew, where they were unadvisedly attacked. Rushing from the upper ground, they in an instant routed the assailants, killing 2 officers and 10 privates. Sixty of the fugitive yeomen took refuge in the house of Captain Channey, one of the slain officers, at the foot of the hill, where they sustained, during 14 hours, the assaults of the enemy. Perhaps among the rebels, who were finally repulsed, near 100 were slain. Of their wild unsystematic mode of warfare, they gave here a strong instance. They set fire to the neighbouring house of Mr. Henry Morton, by the illumination of which their adversaries were enabled to aim at them in the night. After this victory and repulse, they divided into two bodies, one of which took its course to the county of Kildare, the other in an oblique march, apparently without plan, approached the borders of the county of Wexford. The latter, who were observed on the 4th of July, at a place called, from some piles of stones at the foot of Croghan Mountain, the White Heaps, were surrounded in their motion thence, in the morning of the 5th, by three armies at once, from Gorey, Carnew, and Arklow; but in a thick fog, which casually facilitated, though in other circumstances it might have precluded, their escape, as it concealed from their view

the motions of their enemies. Coming to an engagement with Sir James Duffe's forces, at a place named Ballygnullin, they fled with their usual celerity, in various directions, with the loss of hardly more than 20, on the arrival of hostile reinforcements, and re-assembled on the hill of Corrigrua. They were annoyed in their retreat by a fourth body of troops, from Ferns; and, as they found themselves hunted on all sides, without a possibility of maintaining any post, they agreed to disperse to their several places of abode. As no opposition to the royal army was afterwards made within its boundaries, the rebellion in the county of Wexford may be considered as terminated here. Yet hostility still was elsewhere maintained by those Wexfordians who had directed their march to the county of Kildare. In the last-named county, a body of insurgents had still remained in arms, and under some chiefs, particularly William Aylmer, had eluded the king's troops, by rapid movements, reciprocally from the Wicklow mountains to the Bog of Allen. Uniting with these, the Wexfordians attempted, on the 11th of July, to pass the river Boyne at Clonard, to penetrate into the western parts, and to raise an insurrection there, but were delayed so long by the defence of Tyrrel, a yeoman lieutenant, in a fortified house, that time was given for the arrival of troops from Kinnegad and Mullingar to frustrate their design. After this repulse, the fierce Wexfordians pursued unaided their plan of desperate adventure, finally separating from their less enterprising associates, against whom before, in consequence of some disputes, they had with difficulty been prevented from turning their arms. Reduced in their numbers to 1,500, and hunted in every quarter by various bodies of the royal troops, who were stationed everywhere around, they made a flying march in the counties of Kildare, Meath, Louth, and Dublin, skirmishing with such parties of the king's forces as overtook or intercepted them, and bearing the various hardships of their peculiar warfare with an amazing strength of body, and a vigour of mind well worthy of a better cause. Totally disappointed of their expected reinforcements in the county of Meath, which had been lately disturbed, they passed the Boyne near Duleek, by a rapid motion in the county of Louth. Assailed on the 14th by two divisions of troops, between this river and Ardee, they made a desperate stand; but overpowered on the arrival of more force, with artillery, they broke, and fled into a bog. Hence a part of them took the road to Ardee, and dispersed; but the main body repassed the Boyne, and were advancing directly toward Dublin, with their usual swiftness, when they were overtaken, in a hot pursuit, by Captain Gordon of the Dumfries light dragoons, at Ballyoghbill, within 7 miles of the capital. As they would soon have been surrounded by detachments from different quarters, they fled, and finally dispersed, severally endeavouring, by devious ways, to reach their homes or places of concealment."

WEXFORD,

A parochial union or ecclesiastical benefice, in the dio. of Ferns, co. Wexford, Leinster. It is ecclesiastically designated St. Patrick's of Wexford. It consists of the rectories of Ardcantrisk, Drinagh, Kildavin, Rathaspick, Maudlintown, Kerlogue, St. Patrick, and St. Tullogue, and the impropriate curacies of Carrig, St. John, St. Peter, St. Ibbrius, St. John, St. Michael of Feagh, St. Bridget, St. Selskar, and St. Mary. Of these, the parishes of ARDCANTRISK, DRINAGH, KILDAVIN, RATHASPICK, MAUDLINTOWN, KERLOGUE, CARRIG, ST. PETER, ST. JOHN, and ST. MICHAEL OF FEAGH, are noticed in their own alphabetical places (see

these articles]; and the parishes of St. Bridget, St. Tullogue, St. Iberius, St. Mary, St. Patrick, and St. Selskar, lie wholly within the town of Wexford, possess no emolument for the incumbent, and will be noticed in successive sections of the present article. Length of the union, 10 miles; breadth, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Pop., in 1831, 14,567. Gross income, £791 16s. 0d.; nett, £724 13s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. Three curates—one for Rathaspick and Kildavin, and the other two for the other parishes of the union—receive each a salary of £69 4s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Three churches are situated in the parishes of Rathaspick, St. Iberius, and St. Selskar; an Independent meeting-house and a Methodist meeting-house, the former attended by 60, and the latter by 100, are situated in the town of Wexford; a parochial Roman Catholic chapel is situated in Kildavin; and a parochial Roman Catholic chapel, and a conventual chapel, the former attended by 8,000, and the latter by the inmates of the convent and a few occasional visitors, are situated in the town of Wexford. In 1834, the population consisted of 2,031 Churchmen, 28 Protestant dissenters, and 12,611 Roman Catholics; and 27 daily schools had on their books 924 boys and 751 girls. In 1843, a male and a female National school in the town were salaried with respectively £33 and £24, and had on their books 407 boys and 237 girls.

Parish of St. Bridget.—This parish lies in the southern part of the town. It is bounded, on the north-west, by St. Peter's; on the north, by St. Peter's and St. Mary's; on the north-east, by St. Mary's and St. Tullogue's; and on all other sides, by St. Michael's of Feagh. Length, southward, 5 furlongs; extreme breadth, 3 furlongs; area, 9 acres, 1 rood, 13 perches. Pop., in 1841, 544. Houses 92. The population returns of 1831 and 1834 are made in cumulo with those of the other five parishes which lie wholly within the town. Pop., in 1831, 4,841. Houses 708. Pop., in 1834, 4,853; of whom 985 were Churchmen, 25 were Protestant dissenters, and 3,843 were Roman Catholics. The schools also are returned in cumulo with those of the other 5 parishes. In 1834, a Sunday school had on its books 50 boys and 40 girls; and 14 daily schools had on their books 340 boys and 274 girls. One of the schools was a boys' boarding-school; one was a girls' boarding-school; one was salaried with £48 a year from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and £85 from subscription; and one was salaried with £22 a year from subscription.

Parish of St. Selskar.—This parish lies in the northern part of the town, and is bounded, on the north and east, by Wexford Harbour, and on the south, by the parish of St. Iberius. Length, south-south-eastward, 1 statute mile; extreme breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a statute mile; area, 21 acres, 18 perches. Pop., in 1841, 1,966. Houses 294. The abbey of St. Selskar will be noticed in our article on the town of Wexford. The parish-church of St. Selskar was built in 1826, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and a loan of £553 16s. 11d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 1,000; attendance 900.

Parish of St. Iberius.—This parish lies in the middle part of the town. It is bounded, on the north, by the parish of St. Selskar; on the east, by Wexford Harbour; and on the south, by the parish of St. Patrick. Length and breadth, each 5 statute furlongs; area, 15 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches. Pop., in 1841, 1,445. Houses 210. The church was built in 1766; but at what cost or from what funds is now unknown. Sittings 150; attendance 230.

The Other Parishes.—The parish of St. Patrick lies in the middle part of the town. It is bounded, on the north, by the parish of St. Iberius; on the

east, by Wexford Harbour; and on the south, by the parish of St. Mary. Length, west-south-west ward, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute furlongs; extreme breadth, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute furlongs; area, 7 acres, 8 perches. Pop., in 1841, 649. Houses 101.—The parish of St. Mary lies in the southern part of the town. It is bounded, on the north, by St. Patrick's; on the east, by Wexford Harbour; on the south, by St. Tullogue's; on the south-west, by St. Bridget's; and on the west, by St. Peter's. Length, south-westward, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a statute mile; extreme breadth, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute furlongs; area, 11 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch. Pop., in 1841, 413. Houses 75.—The parish of St. Tullogue or Doolough lies in the southern part of the town. It is bounded, on the north, by St. Mary; on the east, by Wexford Harbour; and on the south, by St. Michael's of Feagh. Length, south-westward, 5 statute furlongs; extreme breadth, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute furlong; area, 3 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches. Pop., in 1841, 248. Houses 47. The Roman Catholic parochial chapel is in the parish of St. Peter; and has 4 officiates, and an attendance of 8,000.

WEXFORD,

A post and market town, a seaport, a parliamentary borough, and the capital of the county of Wexford, partly in the parishes of Maudlinton and St. Peter, and comprising the whole of the parishes of St. Bridget, St. Tullogue, St. Iberius, St. Mary, St. Michael of Feagh, St. Patrick, and St. Selskar, barony of Forth, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on the west shore of the upper part of Wexford Harbour, 3 miles south by west of Castle-Bridge, 7 east of Taghmon, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-east of Broadway, 9 south by west of Oulart, 12 south-south-east of Enniscorthy, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ south of Ferns, 18 east of New Ross, 29 east-north-east of Waterford, 32 south-south-east of Newtownbarry, 33 south-south-west of Arklow, and 64 south by west of Dublin.

Environs.—The site of most of the town is low, flat ground along the shore of the Harbour; and the site of the remainder is part of the north-eastern skirts of the Forth mountains. The south end of the seaward face of the town looks 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward to the entrance of the Harbour, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward, past Big-Island and Beg-Erin, to the most northerly hook of the Harbour; and the north end looks 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs north-eastward, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs northward, across a contraction of the Harbour, to the parish of Ardavan. The Harbour, at a point about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile above the town, begins to make a great expansion northward to the vicinity of the village of Castle-Bridge; and at a point about 2 miles west-north-west of the upper extremity of the town, it makes a rapid and final contraction to mere fluviatile breadth, and is there crossed by the romantic bridge of Ferrycarrig. The extensive and superb demesne of Saunderson-Court extends along the north-west side of the upper expansion of the Harbour, from the immediate vicinity of Ferrycarrig to the near vicinity of Castle-Bridge; and at its outskirts adjacent to Ferrycarrig, good views are obtained of the expansions of the Harbour, the northern end of the town, and the high portion of the western environs; while from Ferrycarrig bridge itself, is beheld a landscape of uncommon brilliance, singular combinations, and very striking power. "Above the bridge, the windings of the broad tidal river, with its high and partially wooded rocky banks; below, the expanded estuary, with its cultivated slopes; on either side of the river, the roads which have been cut out of the solid rock, exhibiting the manifold contortions and disruptions of the schistose strata; the long and simple timber bridge, crossing

the mouth of the river, and connecting the above roads; the grey and time-honoured walls of the castle of Ferrycarrig, which crowns the steep, and presides over the romantic scene—all combine to arrest the attention of even the most casual observer." The views upon the river, as seen from its own bosom, by persons ascending or descending in a boat between Ferrycarrig and Wexford, are numerous, diversified, and singularly rich. The view of the town, as approached by the road from Ferrycarrig—a thoroughfare which brings down all the traffic from Taghmon, Enniscorthy, Newtownbarry, New-Ross, Waterford, and all other places to the west and north-west, and which also brings down a large proportion of the traffic from Ferns, Dublin, and other places to the north—is very poor and unpromising; but the view from the opposite side of the Harbour is striking and romantic. The western and south-western environs of the town, consisting of the range, offsets, and skirts of the Forth mountain, are broken and picturesque; and they contain many vantage-grounds which command a noble prospect of the town, the harbour, and the circumjacent country. The Raven Rocks, in particular—which form a principal summit of the Forth mountain, and are situated about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of the town, and are approached through a high and picturesquely broken tract—lift the eye of a spectator round a panorama of great extent and not a little beauty. "The views from the summit of the rocks embrace, on the one hand, the whole of that part of the county of Wexford which lies to the south of the Forth hills,—the fertile baronies of Forth and Bargie, their dunes and sea-loughs, with a boundless extent of ocean; and, on the other hand, the greater part of the remainder of the country; more particularly the harbour and coast northward, the estuary and the river, with the various seats along their banks, and in general, the whole of the county, as far as the eye can trace eastward to the mountain limits of Wicklow, northward to those of Carlow, and westward to those of Kilkenny. Those who are anxious to know the character of the country, the bearings of the different points around Wexford,—in fine, the topography of this interesting district, will learn much by perambulating the ridge of the sterile quartz hills of Forth." The principal country residences within about 2 miles of the town are Saunders-court, Sudley-cottage, Arran-cottage, Moreton, Rose-park, Riversfield-house, Richmond-house, Ely-house, Bettyville, Siner-ton, Sallyville, Belvidere-house, Newtown-house, Barntown-house, Belmont, Prospectview, South-hill, Summer-hill, Maryville, Coolross-house, Little Clonard, Newhill-house, Roseville, Great Clonard, Laurel-hill, Cromwell's-fort-house, Mulgannon-house, Rockland-house, Hayestown-house, Rath-aspeck-house, Cristown-house, Fairfield-house, Lamerstown-house, Somerset-house, Hermitage and Rowesmount.

Interior of the Town.—The town consists of a spacious terrace, or one-sided street, called the Quay, and extending about 800 yards south-south-eastward along the harbour, from a point a little above the bridge, to a point not far above the barracks; a street of very various width, and of very crooked alignment, but generally narrow, prevailing of south-south-eastward direction, and nearly 1,000 yards in length, extending from end to end of the main body of the town, at the mean distance of about 130 yards from the Quay; a much narrower street than the preceding, very nearly as crooked, prevailing parallel to it in direction, and extending also from end to end of the town, at the mean distance of about 220 yards from the Quay; about a

dozen thoroughfares, principally lanes, connecting the Quay with the great central thoroughfare; nearly the same number of lane-like thoroughfares, connecting the central thoroughfare with the west; a comparatively open and airy edified district of about 450 yards by 130, winging the west side of the middle part of the compact town; a straggling and airy street, curving off from the north-west corner of that district, and extending upwards of 500 yards north-westward, along the Taghmon and New-Ross road, to the obelisk and the vicinity of the Old Wind-mills; a partially edified and quite open street, deflecting from near the further extremity of the preceding, and extending 250 yards north-eastward to the New Gaol, and the vicinity of the Diocesan-school; a scattered and very poor suburb, situated a little south-west of the main body of the town, bisected by the roads to Duncannon and Johnstown, and overlooked from the comparatively high ground to the west by the Female Orphan-house and the College; and a long and important suburb—the suburb of Faithe—consisting principally of one street, very irregular in at once width, direction, and edifying, and extending about 1,120 yards, prevailing to the south, and parallel with the harbour, at the mean distance of about 150 miles from the shore. Our notice of the street alignment of the compact part of the town will easily explain the following statement of its condition during the horrid scenes of the rebellion:—"At that time the town consisted of two almost parallel streets within, and one without, the line of the old wall. The street next the harbour and quays began at the open space called the Faithe at the south end, and was called Barrack-street, near the barracks, but chiefly Main-street, terminating at Artillery-park on the north. About the centre was the Bull-ring; and near this open space were the Court-house and parish-church. Diverging streets led into Back-street and Selsker-street, its continuation, in which was the corn-market, and at the north end Selsker parish-church. John's-lane and Chapel-lane communicated with John-street, containing St. John's parish-church and a Roman Catholic chapel." The Quay and some of the modern parts of the town present an appearance, occasionally respectable, and generally pleasant; portions of even the old streets, contain a number of well-built and respectfully inhabited houses; and several of the scattered and isolated edifices in the outskirts appear cheerful and handsome; yet the town, as a whole, is an ill-paved, filthy, repulsive place, most of its thoroughfares orientally narrow, and multitudes of its houses squalid, disgusting, and pestiferous. No large or second-rate town of Ireland seemed to us so malodorous and generally disagreeable as Wexford, excepting Galway, the Irish town of Athlone, and the English town of Limerick.

Ecclesiastical Buildings.—Much the most interesting and conspicuous ecclesiastical ruin in Wexford, is the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, usually called Selsker-abbey, and situated in the northern district of the compact portion of the town, yet in the immediate vicinity of the old west gate, and in close juxtaposition with part of the old town walls. It seems to have been founded about the year 1190, for regular canons of the order of St. Augustine; yet is sometimes alleged to have superseded an earlier ecclesiastical pile on the same site, and, even when assigned to the latter part of the 12th century, is ascribed variously to the Ostmen, to a family of the name of Perches, to the Roches who were lords of Fernoy, and to Sir Alexander Roche of Artramont. The probability seems to be that a place of worship previously stood on or near its site, and was built by the Ostmen immediately after their

conversion to Christianity; and that the monastic pile was erected by some person of the name of Roche, whose individual identity is obscure in record. The first treaty ever concluded in Ireland with the English, surrendered the town of Wexford to Dermot MacMurrough, and his Anglo-Norman allies, and seems to have been subscribed within the walls of the Danish church which occupied the site of the abbey. A popular tradition which concurs with some antiquaries in assigning the foundation of the monastic pile to Sir Alexander Roche of Artramont, asserts that, when a young man, he became enamoured of a beautiful daughter of a Wexford burgess,—that his parents, in order to prevent his marrying her, induced him to take part in the crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem,—that, during his absence in Palestine, the young woman whom he loved believed him to be dead, and entered a convent as a nun,—and that, on his return, and on learning how she was situated, he took a vow of celibacy, founded and endowed this abbey, dedicated it to the Holy Sepulchre, and became its first prior. Whatever fiction may be in this story, the name St. Selskar, at all events, is admitted to be a corruption of Saint Sepulchre. The ruins of the abbey include a side wall, pierced with four arches; a double gable, pierced with two large arched windows; and a large square tower, much decayed at the top, but well preserved throughout the body, and supported by arches resting on plain piers, one of which is octagonal, and the other square. Attached to the ruin is the modern parish-church of St. Selskar; and surrounding it is the old burying-ground, still in use, and partly enclosed by a portion of the old town wall. A flag, now among the ruins in the burying-ground, and which probably stood in the wall of the abbey under a mural epitaph, bears a curious doggerel inscription in the old English character. Another flag among the ruins bears a sculptured shield of two compartments, with the date 1623; the one compartment exhibiting a tree surmounted by a crescent, and the other a lion rampant over a lizard, and also surmounted by a crescent. "This," says a writer in an extinct Irish periodical, "is a sepulchral flag, which, no doubt, covered the grave of Richard Stafford of Wexford, and Austace his wife, who was the daughter of Leonard Sutton of Ballykeeroe, in the county of Wexford; they died in the year 1622, and were buried in the abbey of St. Peter and Paul. The Staffords were descended from John Stafford, a third son of a Buckinghamshire family, who acquired the estate of Ballynachrane, in the county of Wexford, about the reign of King Henry VII., and from him descended the families of Ballyconnor; George Stafford, who built the castle and hall of Wexford; Richard Stafford above mentioned, who was descended from a second brother of Ballyconnor; and two other branches who possessed considerable property in Wexford in the reign of James I. and Charles I. The family of Sutton were also of very ancient residence and respectability in Wexford and the adjoining counties; they possessed Old Court, as well as Ballykeeroemore, and were of the same original stock as the Suttons of Tipper, in Kildare." Not very many years ago, a very dismal event occurred in the burying-ground. "A mate of a Welsh vessel, then lying at the quay, was taken violently ill at night, and after a few hours' illness, having apparently died, a contagious fever then raging in the town, the fear of spreading the infection caused his speedy interment. A few hours after the funeral had taken place, some children playing in the church-ground declared that they heard a strange noise in the grave. On this story spreading through the

town, it induced several persons to attend, when the grave being re-opened, and the coffin examined, it was found that the poor man had actually turned himself round on his face; and from the quantity of blood appearing about the corpse, it was concluded he must have made a most violent struggle, and had the grave, on the first alarm, been opened, there is little doubt but the life of the individual would have been saved. Several persons now living in this town were at the opening of the seaman's grave."—In 1240, a synod was held in the abbey of St. Selskar, by John, bishop of Ferns. In 1418, Sir John Talbot, Lord Talbot of Furneal and Wexford, granted to the abbey of St. Selskar the chapel of St. Nicholas of Carriek. In the first year of Edward VI., the abbey and its appurtenances were granted for ever to John Parker, *in capite*, at the annual rent of 15s. 0½d.; in the reign of Elizabeth, they were possessed by a gentleman of the name of Devereux; and at a subsequent period, they passed into the possession of Edward Turner. The abbey was richly endowed; and its prior was a lord of parliament.

A priory of Knights Hospitallers was founded by William Marischal, Earl of Pembroke, and stood outside of the walls of the town. Previous to the suppression of the order of Knights Templars, this establishment possessed the rank of the grand commandery of the Knights Hospitallers in Ireland; but immediately after the transference to the Hospitallers of the vast property of the Templars, the preceptory of Kilmainham was made the grand commandery, and the establishment at Wexford began to decline. A friary of Franciscans was founded at Wexford in the reign of Henry III.; and was, in 1486, reformed into an Observantine friary; and this establishment was granted, at the general dissolution of monasteries, to Paul Turner and James Devereux. An hospital for lepers also stood anciently at Wexford.—The old churches of St. Selskar, St. Patrick, St. Mary, St. Bridget, St. John, St. Peter, and St. Maud or Maudlintown, were destroyed in 1649, by Oliver Cromwell,—who, "not satisfied with levelling these various places of worship, together with the plate belonging to the priory of St. Selskar, took possession of a very fine ring of bells, which he shipped for Chester, but which, being of a superior description, were removed a few years afterwards to the Old Church, near River-street, in Liverpool, where they remain to this day." The principal vestige of the destroyed churches still existing is the ruin of St. Mary's; and this exhibits some traces of plain semicircular arches, and also a row of pointed arches, supported by round columns, with capitals of a simple and somewhat ancient construction.—The present parish-church of St. Iberius is a plain edifice, with rusticated quoins, and surmounted by a small cupola. The present parish-church of St. Selskar is connected by a small vestibule with the massive tower and other architectural remains of the old abbey, and is a somewhat small structure, in the early English style of architecture. The meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Independents, and Methodists, are plain buildings. The Roman Catholic chapel of St. John, and the chapel attached to the Franciscan friary, are unornamental structures. The Roman Catholic parochial chapel of St. Peter stands on high ground in the western outskirts of the town, and is an unique modern Gothic structure, with a very large rose window, of elaborate design, in its east end. The existing monastic establishments are a Franciscan friary and a Presentation nunnery; the former having 5 friars as inmates, and the latter having attached to it a school for girls. St. Peter's college adjoins the parochial Roman Catholic chapel of St. Peter on Summerhill, rises conspicuously over the

general elevation of the town's architecture, and forms an arresting feature in the general landscape of the town and environs. "This building," said Mr. Fraser in 1844, "is to form a quadrangle—the eastern front of which is nearly finished. It exhibits a square tower in its centre, with octagonal turrets at each angle, which is to be surmounted by a spire, 140 feet high." The college is under the patronage and inspection of the Roman Catholic bishop of Ferns, and is conducted by a president and three professors. The course of education pursued in it comprises Latin, Greek, French, Italian, Logic, Mathematics, Navigation, Mensuration, and English literature; it prepares students for entering the college of Maynooth; and it trains boarders for secular destinations, on an annual fee of £25.

Civil Public Buildings.—Some of the walls and parts of five of the towers which formerly defended the town, are still in existence; and the principal portion of them encloses the burying-ground of St. Selskar, and shows the walls to have had a height of 22 feet, and to have been strengthened along the side by an earthen rampart 22 feet thick. The bridge of Wexford is in itself an interesting and picturesque object; but, in consequence of having been the scene of the most atrocious butcheries in the rebellion of 1798, it cannot be seen by a stranger without associations of disgust and horror. The pile was originally built altogether of timber, by Lemuel Cox, in a similar manner to the bridges of New Ross and Waterford; but a small part of it has been rebuilt of stone. The communication at present consists of two raised causeways of respectively 650 and 188 feet in length at the ends, a timber bridge of 733 feet in length in the middle, and a draw-bridge, for admitting vessels up and down the Slaney, near the town end. This bridge and that at Ferry-Carrig were built in terms of an Act which was passed in the 34th year of George III., and which authorized subscriptions to the amount of respectively £12,000 and £7,000 to be made for their erection, and ordained that the subscribers should constitute two corporate bodies, under the designations of 'The Commissioners for building a bridge over the river Slaney, at or near the town of Wexford,' and 'The Commissioners for building a bridge over the river Slaney, at or near the Ferry of Carrig.' Two Acts passed in the 53d year of George III. sanctioned an increase in the rates of pontage upon the bridges, and authorized the two bodies of Commissioners, after defraying the costs of the Acts, and discharging the current expenses of maintaining the bridges, to appropriate to themselves and their heirs all surpluses of pontage.—The county court-house faces the bridge; and is an excellent building, erected after a design by R. Morrison, Esq. The custom-house is a small structure. The poor-law union workhouse occupies a conspicuous site near the northern entrance of the town; and is a handsome building. The old gaol, noted for the conspicuous figure it made in the sanguinary scenes of the rebellion, was, a good number of years ago, converted into an asylum for paupers. The present gaol is situated in the north-western outskirts of the town, between the thoroughfare to New Ross and that to Enniscorthy; and, during the years 1843-44, was in the course of receiving a great and important addition, with the view of amply facilitating the adoption of the newest and most approved practices of prison discipline. Its accommodation, irrespective of this addition, comprises 47 cells, 9 day-rooms, 9 yards, 2 hospital-rooms, a chapel-room, and a very small kitchen; and the increased accommodation contained in the addition, comprises work-rooms, 72 separate cells, a new hospital, and a new chapel. The offi-

cial report of the state of the prison in 1843, says, "Seven large stalls, under a shed, have been ingeniously contrived by the master of works, to employ the prisoners at trades, and these have been found very valuable, by enabling that officer to carry on industry and instruction. There are six classes of males and two of females nominally kept up, as to day-rooms; but, in point of fact, anything like a strict classification of crime, or separation by day and night, is utterly impossible at present; and, to add to this difficulty, a class of idiots and lunatics is necessary, from the number now confined, (viz., 16,) which would alone disturb an otherwise well-ordered prison. A great exertion has been made, under the order of the Board of Superintendence, to establish employment and industry in the gaol, and it has succeeded to a considerable extent, though not, as yet, very profitable." During 1843, the maximum number of prisoners was 127; the average number was 105; the total number, including debtors, was 505; the number of recommitments was 83; and the total expenditure was £1,465 14s. 9½d. The magnificent monumental column on Carrig-a-Dagon, adjoining the mail-road to New Ross, though not properly belonging to the town, is too arresting a feature to be unworthy of incidental notice. It is a copy of the celebrated Pompey's Pillar at Alexandria in Egypt; and was erected by General Brown Clayton, to commemorate the conquest of Egypt by the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby,—the 12th Dragoons in that army having been under General Clayton's command.

The column, including its capital, is of the Corinthian order, 94½ feet in height, and constructed of the choicest cut granite; and it was erected according to the designs and under the direction of Mr. Coblen, an architect of London, and was completed in 1841. The principal schools in the town and its immediate outskirts, are the Diocesan school, St. Peter's college, Erasmus Smith's school, the parochial school of St. Patrick's, the Redmond Female Orphan-house, the National schools, and the school connected with the Presentation nunnery. The county infirmary contains 38 beds, and is capable of containing 50; and, in 1839-40, it received £3 3s. from subscription, £1,086 1s. 10d. from public grants, and £44 4s. 7d. from other sources,—expended £213 1s. 8d. in salaries to medical officers, 488 6s. 2d. for medicines, and £661 0s. 10d. for contingencies,—and admitted 200 intern patients, and made 6,571 dispensations of medicine to extern patients. The fever hospital is also a county establishment; it is a very superior institution; it usually contains about 40 beds, but is capable of containing 64 during the prevalence of epidemics; it is attended by three physicians; and, in 1839-40, it received £243 11s. 7½d. from subscription, £500 from public grants, and £13 9s. 7d. from other sources,—expended £135 in salaries to medical officers, £37 2s. 7d. for medicines, and £719 1s. 5d. for contingencies,—and admitted 708 patients. The only other noticeable public buildings are the house of correction, the town-hall, and the barrack.

The Poor-law Union.—The Wexford Poor-law union ranks as the 109th, and was declared on June 10, 1840. It lies wholly in the county of Wexford, and comprehends an area of 111,200 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 48,602. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop. in 1831, are Wexford, 12,735; Ardcolm, 3,652; Kilpatrick, 2,152; Killurin, 3,515; Rathaspeck, 2,884; Moyglass, 2,076; Roslare, 2,062; Lady's Island, 2,019; Tacumshane, 1,658; Kilmore, 3,289; Mulrankin, 3,461; Taghmon, 4,643; Ambrosetown, 2,480; and Bannow, 2,176. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 8 and 24; and 6 of

the latter are elected by the division of Wexford, 2 by each of the divisions of Ardcolum, Killurin, Kilmore, Mulrankin, and Taghmon, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The Wexford division comprises all the borough of Wexford, and also extends into the baronies of Forth and Shelmalier; the division of Kilpatrick lies wholly in the barony of Shelmalier; the division of Ardcolum lies partly in the barony of Shelmalier, and partly in that of Ballaghecken; the division of Killurin lies partly in the barony of Shelmalier, and partly in that of Bantry; the division of Taghmon lies partly in the barony of Shelmalier, and partly in that of Bargie; the divisions of Ambrosstown, Bannow, Kilmore, and Mulrankin, lie wholly in the barony of Bargie; and the divisions of Rathaspeck, Moyglass, Roslare, Lady's Island, and Tacunshane, lie wholly in the barony of Forth. The number of valied tenements in the borough of Wexford is 2,165,—in the Ballaghecken district, 68,—in the Bantry district, 359,—in the Bargie districts, 2,502,—in the Forth districts, exclusive of the borough of Wexford, 2,426,—in the Shelmalier districts, 2,315,—in the entire union, 9,835; and of this total, 5,415 are valued under £5,—1,561, under £10,—713, under £15,—518, under £20,—369, under £25,—297, under £30,—333, under £40,—186, under £50,—and 443, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £113,097 5s.; the total number of persons rated is 9,890; and of these, 1,857 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,528, not exceeding £2,—1,014, not exceeding £3,—663, not exceeding £4,—and 498, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for about Nov. 1840,—to be completed in Jan. 1842,—to cost £5,780 for building and completion, and £1,120 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 7 acres, obtained for an annual rent of £58 16s.,—and to contain accommodation for 600 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was July 25, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £1,360 12s. 6d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,164 9s. 8½d. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 290. The medical charities within the union are the county infirmary and the county fever hospital at Wexford, and dispensaries at Bannow, Bridgetown, Broadway, Castle-Brigge, and Taghmon; and in 1839-40, they received £355 9s. 1½d. from subscription, £1,912 13s. 4d. from public grants, and £63 10s. 7d. from other sources,—expended £708 1s. 8d. in salaries to medical officers, £298 0s. 1d. for medicines, and £1,462 2s. for contingencies,—and admitted 908 intern patients, and administered to 7,253 extern patients.

Shipping and Commerce.—We reserve a notice of the past and present condition of the Harbour as the subject of a short separate article. The vessels registered at the port on Dec. 31, 1843, consisted of 37 sailing vessels, each under 50 tons, and aggregately of 1,376 tons,—66 sailing vessels, each above 50 tons, and aggregately of 6,855 tons,—and 1 steam-vessel, of 228 tons. During 1843, 653 sailing vessels, of aggregately 36,662 tons, entered the port coastwise; 460 sailing vessels, of aggregately 23,873 tons, cleared coastwise; 82 steam-vessels, of aggregately 14,542 tons, entered coastwise; 83 steam-vessels, of aggregately 14,770 tons, cleared coastwise; 10 British vessels, of aggregately 2,165 tons, entered from the colonies; 7 British vessels, of aggregately 1,592 tons, cleared for the colonies; 2 British vessels, of jointly 231 tons, entered from foreign ports; and 1 British vessel, of 280 tons, cleared for a foreign port. In 1835, the exports amounted, in estimated value, to £312,136; and, excepting miscellaneous articles amounting in estimated value to £16,000, the items

were 486,485 cwt. of corn, meal, and flour, 18,000 cwt. of butter, 4 cwt. of feathers, 50,000 lbs. of wool, 20 crates of eggs, 480 gallons of spirits, 3,000 head of cows and oxen, 20 head of horses, 7,500 head of sheep, and 2,200 head of swine. In the same year, the imports amounted in estimated value to £621,417; nearly one half of them, amounting in estimated value to £307,000, are returned as miscellaneous or unclassified articles; and the items of the remainder were 29,000 tons of coals, culm, and cinders, 750 tons of iron, 180 tons of cast iron, 500 tons of foreign iron, 280 tons of lead, 750 tons of stones and slates, 250 tons of oak bark for tanners, 55 tons of mahogany and other wood, 54 cwt. of hops, 1,050 cwt. of British refined sugar, 9,845 cwt. of sugar, 812 cwt. of tallow, 650 cwt. of hides, 40 cwt. of brass and copper, 35 cwt. of ashes, 450 lbs. of cotton yarn, 50,500 lbs. of cotton wool, 80,000 lbs. of tea, 2,500 lbs. of coffee, 1,245 lbs. of pepper and other spices, 2,200 lbs. of tobacco, 600 barrels of herrings, 650 bushels of salt, 140 bushels of flax-seeds, 900 gallons of rum and other foreign spirits, 13,500 gallons of wines, 61,600 gallons of spirits, 30,000 yards of linen, 280 boxes of tinued plates, 350 packages of cotton manufactures, 600 packages of woollen manufactures, 700 packages of haberdashery and apparel, 240 packages of leather, 4,000 packages of wrought iron and hardwares, and 1,500 packages of glass and earthenware. Weekly communication is maintained with Liverpool by steam-navigation. The shipping interest of the port has been much promoted by Mr. J. E. Redmond's opening of a ship-building-yard, and erecting of a patent slip. The estimated amount of inland carriage to the town comprises 30,000 tons of exportation, 9,000 tons of agricultural produce for local consumption as food, 5,000 tons of agricultural produce for the local use of breweries and distilleries, 300 tons of exciseable articles not received by direct importation, and 9,000 tons of stones, lime, turf, and other heavy and bulky articles; and the estimated amount of inland carriage from the town comprises 10,200 tons of imported articles, 1,300 tons of produce of breweries and distilleries, and 22,400 tons of coals, manure, and other heavy and bulky articles. The import duties paid at Wexford in 1835, amounted to £4,917; in 1839, to £8,401; and in 1844, to £9,501.

Manufactures and Trade.—The malting and distilling of corn were formerly very considerable, but have been much lessened in consequence of the spread of the temperance principles. The shops of the town are good; and the retail trade is very extensive. The local supply of provisions is excellent; poultry, in particular, is very abundant; general farm produce is plentiful; and fish is numerous in kinds, and aggregately sufficient in quantity. "There are many good shops in Wexford," says Mr. Inglis, "and I heard no complaint of want of trade; and the best illustration I can give of the comfortable condition of the people of Wexford is, that during two days that I stopped in Wexford, I was not once asked for charity. I do not mean to say there is not a pauper, or a person out of employment in Wexford, but it may be said that Wexford is a flourishing town. I only saw one thing to contradict this opinion, two or three unroofed or half-roofed houses, which must have remained long in that condition, as the walls and window-ledges were covered with wallflower. Wexford is a cheap place of residence. When I visited it, beef was 4d. per lb., mutton 5d., veal 2d., pork 2½d., fine chickens 1s. a couple, and butter 9d. per lb. A fine turkey may be bought during the season for 3s., and other poultry in proportion; and there is a very plentiful cheap fish-market." In 1842, the Wexford savings' bank

had 1,202 depositors. In 1843, the Wexford loan fund had a capital of £2,077, circulated £7,446 in 1,844 loans, realized a nett profit of £3 1s. 3d., expended for charitable purposes £25, and belonged to 29 proprietors. The town has branch offices of the Bank of Ireland, the National Bank, and the Provincial Bank. Markets are held on every Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs are held on Feb. 25, March 17, May 1, June 3 and 29, Aug. 24, Sept. 29, Nov. 1, and Dec. 8. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a car to Bannow, a car to Bridgetown, a car to Churchtown, two coaches and a mail-coach to Dublin, two cars to Duncormack, four cars to Enniscorthy, two cars to Kilmore, a mail-car to New Ross, two cars to Taghmon, and a mail-coach to Waterford. White's Hotel in Wexford is one of the best appointed and best conducted establishments in the provinces. Two newspapers are published in Wexford—the Independent and the Conservative—both twice a-week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Municipal Affairs.—Wexford seems to have been made a borough in 1317, by charter of Adamar de Valencia, as Earl of Pembroke and "Lord of Weiseford and Montiniac;" it has royal charters of 12 Henry IV., 7 James I., and 3 James II.; and it was one of the boroughs which came under the New Rules of 25 Charles II. The corporation, according to charter, was styled "The Mayors, Bailiffs, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town or Borough of Wexford;" and consisted of a mayor, 2 bailiffs, 21 other free burgesses, and a body of freemen; and its officers, in 1833, were a mayor, a deputy-mayor, two bailiffs, a mayor of the staple, a town-clerk, a weigh-master, a water-bailiff, and three sergeants-at-mace. A recorder formerly officiated in the town; but none has been appointed for many years; and the recorder's court may, in consequence, be regarded as extinct. The mayor's court has jurisdiction to an unlimited amount, and ought, according to charter, to be held once a fortnight. A court of conscience is held by the mayor or his deputy, under the provisions of the Act 34 George III., cap. 26, for the recovery of debts of less amount than 40s. The assizes for the county, and courts of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions, are held in the town,—the latter on every Wednesday. The mayor is ex-officio a magistrate of the county. The public peace is preserved by a party of the county constabulary; and the town is the headquarters of that force, the residence of its county inspector, and also the head-quarters of one of its districts, comprising the stations of Wexford, Castle-bridge, Crossabeg, Killinick, Moyglass, Rathaspeck, and Taggart. The corporation, when they had sufficient funds for the purpose, formerly granted £100 or £105 a-year toward the support of the Diocesan school; and, jointly with the incumbent of the benefice of Wexford, and the churchwardens, they are the administrators of a bequest amounting in value to about £50 a-year, and laid wholly out in bread to all classes of the poor. The corporation have landed property which produces about £276 a-year; and they formerly derived from tolls a revenue of about £900 a-year,—and sometimes so much as from £1,000 to £1,200; but they were then a close body, and seemed to have expended most of the revenue in self-appropriations or in salaries to their own officers; and they eventually found themselves resisted in their claim to the tolls, totally without support from public opinion, and obliged to relinquish their ill-applied property. The borough sent two members to the Irish parliament, and was under the joint "patronage" of Mr. Neville and the Marquis of Ely; but it sends only one member to the imperial parliament; and previous to the

operation of the Reform Bill, the two "patrons" alternately nominated the member. Freemen were admitted without the payment of fees. Constituency of the borough in 1841, 301; of whom 106 were freemen, and 195 were £10 householders.

Statistics.—The proportion of county cess levied within the borough has been about £9 or £10 a-year. The number of tenements valued for the poor rate is 2,165; and of these, 1,192 are valued under £5,—434, under £10,—160, under £15,—99, under £20,—72, under £25,—79, under £30,—61, under £40,—36, under £50,—and 32, at and above £50. Area of St. Iberius' section of the town, 15 acres, 2 roads, 10 perches; of the St. John's section, 525 acres, 10 perches; of the St. Mary's section, 11 acres, 2 roads, 1 perch; of the St. Michael of Feagh's section, 99 acres, 2 roads, 25 perches; of the St. Patrick's section, 7 acres, 8 perches; of the St. Selskar's section, 21 acres, 18 perches; of the St. Bridget's section, 9 acres, 1 road, 13 perches; of the St. Tullogue's section, 3 acres, 3 roads, 17 perches; of the St. Peter's section, 22 acres; of the Maudlinton section, 46 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 10,673; in 1841, 11,252. Pop., in 1841, of the St. Iberius' section, 1,445. Houses 210. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 23; in manufactures and trade, 202; in other pursuits, 74. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 38; on the directing of labour, 194; on their own manual labour, 54; on means not specified, 13. Pop., in 1841, of the St. John's section, 2,954. Houses 429. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 193; in manufactures and trade, 274; in other pursuits, 135. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 48; on the directing of labour, 261; on their own manual labour, 264; on means not specified, 29.—Pop., in 1841, of the St. Mary's section, 413. Houses 75. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 8; in manufactures and trade, 63; in other pursuits, 17. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 5; on the directing of labour, 61; on their own manual labour, 20; on means not specified, 2. Pop., in 1841, of the St. Michael of Feagh's section, 2,213. Houses 389. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 74; in manufactures and trade, 206; in other pursuits, 168. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 16; on the directing of labour, 148; on their own manual labour, 177; on means not specified, 107.—Pop., in 1841, of the St. Patrick's section, 649. Houses 101. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 12; in manufactures and trade, 87; in other pursuits, 43. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 16; on the directing of labour, 81; on their own manual labour, 31; on means not specified, 14.—Pop., in 1841, of the St. Selskar's section, 1,906. Houses 294. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 41; in manufactures and trade, 242; in other pursuits, 139. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 66; on the directing of labour, 231; on their own manual labour, 108; on means not specified, 17.—Pop., in 1841, of the St. Bridget's section, 544. Houses 92. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 29; in manufactures and trade, 48; in other pursuits, 49. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2; on the directing of labour, 41; on their own manual labour, 52; on means not specified, 31.—Pop., in 1841, of the St. Tullogue's section, 248. Houses 47. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5; in manufactures and trade, 32; in other pursuits, 23. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 3; on the directing of labour, 35; on their own manual labour, 10; on means not specified, 12.—Pop., in 1841, of the St. Peter's section, 513. Houses

104. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 24; in manufactures and trade, 58; in other pursuits, 52. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 13; on the directing of labour, 39; on their own manual labour, 75; on means not specified, 7.—Pop., in 1841, of the Maudlinton section, 307. Houses 66. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 23; in manufactures and trade, 20; in other pursuits, 26. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1; on the directing of labour, 15; on their own manual labour, 41; on means not specified, 12.—Males in the whole borough, in 1841, who could read and write, 2,606; who could read but not write, 576; who could neither read nor write, 1,114. Females who could read and write, 2,220; who could read but not write, 1,589; who could neither read nor write, 1,860.

History.—The late Mr. Beaufort, in a manuscript communicated to Mr. Brewer, but without any due notation of ancient authorities, asserts that Wexford was founded in the 9th century by a colony of Ostmen, Danes, or Frisians, and adds, "Waesford, or, as it is now corruptedly written, Wexford, was long the emporium of the south-east of Ireland, and the port of passage between England and Ireland. Here the slave-merchants assembled their slaves, which they had purchased in England. Here might be seen, says a monkish writer, whole ranks of fine young men and beautiful women, exposed to sale in the slave market on the hill. They were sold in part to the Irish nobles and herdsmen, while others fell to the share of foreign merchants, and were exhibited in the slave marts of Rome and Italy. Since the arrival of the English in the 12th century, the inhabitants of Wexford have been principally composed of the descendants of Frisians, Anglo-Saxons, Anglo-Normans, and a few Welsh, but no Irish. Even at the present day, the port and countenances of the inhabitants often designate their origin, especially among the females, many of whom, if dressed in the garb of the Netherlands, might be taken for veritable Dutch women."

Dermot MacMurrough, in his agreement with the Anglo-Norman chiefs who led the van of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, ceded to Fitzstephen and Fitzgerald the entire dominion of the town of Wexford, and an extensive circumjacent territory. Soon after Fitzstephen landed, he and MacMurrough moved toward the town, menacing it with capture. On their approach, the garrison, composed of Ostmen and Irish, marched intrepidly to meet them; "but, struck with the new and unexpected sight of horsemen sheathed in shining armour, and troops advancing to the charge with unbroken ranks, in steady silence and composure, they retired within their walls, burning the suburbs and adjacent hamlets, to deprive the assailants of shelter. A vigorous and well-conducted assault was opposed with so determined courage by the garrison, that Fitzstephen was repulsed, with the loss of 18 of his men. Heedless of the inconsiderate exultation of the foe, and the dejection of his allies, this valorous leader took his measures for victory with cool resolution. Retiring to the sea, and burning his vessels, to give his men the sole alternative of death or conquest, he advanced again to the assault, after an inspiring harangue, and the solemn ceremony of divine service. Many of the inhabitants, particularly the clergy, dreading the consequences of obstinate resistance against such desperate resolution, persuaded the garrison to capitulate; and, after a delay of three days, caused by the pride and insolence of Dermot, their proposals were accepted, to swear allegiance to this prince, to enter into his service, and to give as hostages for their obedience four of their principal citizens. Der-

mod immediately, according to promise, invested Fitzstephen, jointly with Fitzgerald, though the latter had not yet arrived, with the lordship of Wexford and its territory." Fitzstephen raised for his security the strong castle of Carrick or Carrig, at the point of the Slaney now called Ferry-Carrig; and after he had detached the greater portion of his men to assist Earl Strongbow in defending Dublin, and was residing at Carrick with only a feeble garrison, he was besieged in it by the revolted Wexfordians, yet made successful resistance, till he became the dupe of one of the basest combinations of perfidy and perjury which ever disgraced the history of Ireland, or obtained, by excess of courtesy, the designation of a stratagem. See CARRICK. The Wexfordians, on obtaining possession of the fortress, murdered some of the garrison, maimed and tortured others, threw Fitzstephen into chains, set fire to Wexford, retired with their surviving prisoners to an inlet in the harbour, sent a message to Earl Strongbow that, if he should attempt to disturb them, they would instantly put all the prisoners to death, and were not eventually brought into subjection till Henry II. arrived in person at Waterford. In 1173, King Henry, on leaving Ireland, is said to have embarked at Wexford; but he really took shipping, not at the town, but on the seaward side of the entrance of the Harbour. At Wexford was celebrated, with much festivity, yet in the midst of alarms and warfare, the marriage of Raymond le Gros, ancestor of the families of Grace and Fitzmaurice, to Basilea De Clare, sister of Earl Strongbow.

The next great event in the history of the town occurred during the intestine wars of the 17th century. Cromwell, soon after his sanguinary reduction of Drogheda and his immediately subsequent successes, marched toward Wexford, to attempt its capture. The garrison of the town had been strengthened with 2,000 Roman Catholic soldiers from the army of the Marquis of Ormond; active measures had been adopted for making a vigorous defence; but the town was hastily surrendered by treachery, and became the scene of a most horrible carnage. "One Stafford, governor of the castle," says Leland, "had been suspected by Ormond; but, as he had the merit of being a Catholic, the Commissioners of Trust would not consent to remove him. No sooner had Cromwell's batteries began to play, than this man admitted his soldiers into the castle upon conditions. The citizens were suddenly confounded at sight of his colours waving on the battlements, and their own cannon pointed against the town. In the first tumult of terror and consternation, they sent commissioners to treat with the enemy; but the townsmen were impatient of delay; the soldiers ran tumultuously from the walls; every man consulted only his own safety; and thus were all destroyed. The enemy gained the city without further resistance, and proceeded to put all to the sword who were found in arms, with an execution as horribly deliberate as that of Drogheda." The spot on which Cromwell planted his cannon, is still pointed out as a memorable object at the south end of the town, and bears, both popularly and topographically, the name of Cromwell's Rock.

The third and last great figure which Wexford makes in history is the awfully conspicuous and bloody share which it had in the scenes of the rebellion of 1798. Its townspeople beheld in the distance the smoke of the conflagration of Enniscorthy; and, while the agitated fugitives from that place were only on their way hither, two attempts were made in reference to the rebels, the one to retard or avert their approach by persuasion, and the other to prepare for their reception by a vigorous military defence. "Three gentlemen of the county were then

in the jail, arrested on private information, Beauchamp Bagehal Harvey, John Henry Colclough, and Edward Fitzgerald. The two latter, at the instance of some officers, undertook to address in person the insurgents at Enniscorthy, for the purpose of persuading them unconditionally to disperse, and return in peace to their several homes. The rebels had taken post on Vinegar-Hill, an eminence at whose foot stands the town of Enniscorthy, and were found by the two gentlemen, in the afternoon of the 29th, in a state of confusion, distracted in their councils, without leaders of general influence and without a plan. Different objects of attack had been proposed by different persons, unsupported by general concurrence; and the greater part were dispersing to defend their houses, as they said, from Orangemen. But when shouts, repeated from group to group, announced the arrival of the *gentlemen prisoners*, as they were styled, from Wexford, the straggling bands collected from all sides into one body; and retaining Fitzgerald as a leader, formed immediately the resolution of marching to Wexford. Colclough was dismissed with this intelligence, and the insurgents took post that night on the eminence of Three Rocks, the termination of a long, but not high, ridge, called the mountain of Forth, the northern limit of the Bargy and Forth baronies. As General Fawcett was expected from Duncannon with a considerable force, in the way of whose march this post, distant from Wexford two miles and a half, was situate, the garrison took a position outside the town, on the morning of the thirtieth, at the dawn, ready to co-operate with the general in a double attack. This officer had advanced to Taghmon the preceding night; but informed next morning that his vanguard of eighty-eight men had been surprised and destroyed, under Three-Rocks, by the rebels, he retreated with the rest of his forces precipitately to Duncannon. Colonel Maxwell, of the Donegal militia, commander of the garrison, receiving advice of this disaster, made a motion toward the enemy, hoping to retake two howitzers captured from the slaughtered troops, and still expecting the arrival of General Fawcett; but seeing no probability of success, he returned into Wexford, having lost, by a shot from the outpost of the rebels, Colonel Watson, a brave and skilful officer. In a council of war a resolution was formed to evacuate the town; Harvey, at the request of the officers, wrote a letter of entreaty to the rebels to act with humanity; and two gentlemen of the name of Richards, members of a yeoman company, undertook the dangerous task of delivering this letter, and announcing to the insurgents the surrender of the place. The retreat was in shameful disorder. Some companies abandoned their posts and fled; and their example was followed by others, inasmuch that almost the whole garrison was gone before the design was known to the inhabitants. Thus numbers were left to the mercy of the rebels, even some of the armed yeomanry, who had expected a retreat in a military way, and would have accompanied the troops in their march to Duncannon. These disorderly troops might have been put to total rout and slaughter if they had been pursued, as was strenuously recommended by one of the rebel chiefs. Their course through a country, which had as yet remained perfectly quiet, was marked with devastation, the burning of houses, and shooting of unarmed peasants. Though the rebel army at Three-Rocks may have amounted to 15,000, yet, with orderly soldiers, the town might have been safely defended, as its old walls were entire, and its garrison little less than 1,200 men. The chiefs of the insurgents had, on the arrival of the two deputies with Harvey's letter, consented that the lives and properties of the townspeople should be

protected, in case of a stipulation that all the arms and ammunition should be delivered into their hands; but Fitzgerald, who went with this proposal, found the town abandoned by the troops, and no stores of this sort left behind. Enraged at this disappointment and the violence of the soldiery, the ungovernable multitude, when they poured into Wexford, could with difficulty be restrained from the committing of general massacre and conflagration. Horrible beyond conception would have been the effects. Great numbers of both higher and lower classes would have been victims. Ships in the harbour crowded with fugitives, who had hoped an escape to England, all returned except two, when summoned by boats from the rebels, and relanded their passengers."

The town, thus completely under the power of the rebels, remained entirely in their possession till the 20th of June, when General Moore took post on the Windmill-hill. See WEXFORD (COUNTY OF). "In Wexford, which had been now three weeks in the hands of the insurgents," says the authority already quoted, "a great number of Protestants were confined, inhabitants of the town, and refugees, and prisoners brought from several parts of the country. Of these, 260 were imprisoned in the jail and some other public places of confinement; the rest were immured in private houses; and all were under perpetual apprehensions of being shot, piked, or starved to death. To save them, exertions were constantly made by gentlemen among the rebels; but these gentlemen themselves, particularly such as were Protestants, were in perpetual danger from the caprices of an ungovernable multitude which they had unwisely hoped to command. Some of low education, bearing the rank of officers in this multitude, were more inclined to incite than control a sanguinary temper in their followers. Such was Thomas Dixon, who, from a master of a trading vessel, had become a self-commissioned captain of the rebels; a man who, like Robespierre and other unfeeling monsters in the French revolution, would be ready, in case of success on the side of the insurgents, to raise himself to eminence by instigating the lowest of the rabble, under the mask of zeal for their cause, to the murder not only of all who had not acceded to their party, but also of the then existing chiefs of the insurrection. A general slaughter of the prisoners, to which the townspeople of Wexford were quite averse, was twice in vain attempted by Dixon at the head of bands of peasants. He was magnanimously opposed, first by one Hore, a butcher, and next by one Scallion, a nautical trader; the former with a sword, the latter with a pistol, defying him to single combat, and insisting that he should 'show himself a man' before he should dare to put to death defenceless people. At length, on the 20th of June, when the greater part of the garrison had been drawn to Three-Rocks to reinforce the army preparing to march against General Moore, Dixon, with a multitude of peasants, to whom he distributed whisky, took possession of the town, and proceeded to the work of butchery. A mob, absurdly credulous, ferocious, and previously irritated by severities, he was enabled to inflame beyond all opposition by the assistance of two Protestant prisoners, who, to save themselves, pretended to be Orangemen, and to turn informers against others of that fraternity. One of these was Charles Jackson, who afterwards published in England a narrative of the cruelties committed in Wexford, a most scycophantic performance, such as might be expected from one who had sacrificed the lives of innocent men to his own safety. The massacre would probably have been committed immediately at the places of confinement, if the wife of Dixon, a disgrace to her sex,

a worthy associate of a murderous coward, had not requested that the prisoners should be conducted to the bridge, to afford to the people the pleasure of seeing the execution. The persons denounced were brought in successive parcels to this fabric, which, from the beauty and gaiety of its appearance, was ill fitted for such a scene. The execution was deliberately performed. Concerning each victim successively, a question was asked aloud whether any one could particularize a good action which might entitle him to mercy? On silence of the crowd, or an unfavourable answer, he was put to death. A few were shot, but most were transfixed with pikes, in a manner much more painful than the mere extinction of life required. The executioners immediately threw the bodies into the river, without allowing themselves time to strip them of their clothes, or even to rifle their pockets. At length, about seven o'clock in the evening, a stop was put to the massacre by a concurrence of circumstances. Mr. Corrin, a priest of Wexford, after a failure of entreaty, commanded the people to pray, and having thus caused them to kneel, dictated a prayer, 'that God would show the same mercy to them which they should show to the surviving prisoners.' Esmond Kyan and Edward Roche, two chiefs, by great exertion snatched some from death; and even many of the common people interfered for individuals. The approach also of the royal armies to Vinegar-hill was announced, and a reinforcement demanded under Edward Roche. The Catholic clergy of Wexford are blamed for not having interposed more early or effectually; but in proportion to my examination of the subject, I am less inclined to favour the charge. The number massacred on this occasion has been commonly believed to be ninety-seven, but is positively asserted by others to have been not more than thirty-six.

When Wexford was cleared of the multitude of peasants, who, about eight o'clock in the evening of the massacre, were led away by Edward Roche to reinforce the post of Vinegar-hill, a design was conceived of a peaceable surrender to his Majesty's generals, to save the town and its inhabitants from destruction. On one side were approaching ships of war and gun-boats, and several armies were near whose arrival might soon be expected. The place with all its people had been abandoned by an irregular surrender to the rebels by the royal troops, and a compulsory defection could hardly be an unpardonable crime. Lord Kingsborough, colonel of the North-Cork militia, was a prisoner in the town, preserved from all violence by the efforts of some gentlemen, notwithstanding the character which he had acquired by the infliction of lashings of the cruellest kind; but these had been inflicted elsewhere, and were in general not known to the Wexfordian peasantry. He had been absent from his regiment at the commencement of the rebellion; had sailed from Arklow to Wexford, not imagining that this post could have fallen into the hands of the insurgents; and had been taken at the harbour's mouth on the second of June. To this officer was committed the command of the town by a resolution of the inhabitants, assembled very early in the morning of the twenty-first; and three deputations were sent of two gentlemen each to the approaching armies. By these Lord Kingsborough wrote to the generals, that on the surrender of the place to him, he had most solemnly pledged his honour for the safety of all those, in persons and property, who had been in the town during the rebellion, with the exception of the perpetrators and instigators of murder, and hoped the ratification of his contract, as the men of Wexford had not been concerned in massacre. Proposals were also carried in the name of the inhabi-

tants of all religious persuasions, that, on condition of security to their persons and properties, they were ready to surrender their arms, return to their allegiance, and use their utmost influence with the people of the country in general to follow their example. * * Of Lord Kingsborough's despatch, Lake, the chief general of the royal forces, deigned not to take any notice. To that of the townsmen he replied, that he could pay no attention to the proposals of rebels in arms; but to the deluded multitude he promised 'pardon on the delivery of their leaders into his hands, the surrender of their arms, and their returning with sincerity to their allegiance.' On his arrival at Wexford on the twenty-second, he found that General Moore had taken possession of the town, which was a fortunate circumstance, since Moore, actuated by humanity, and the honourable spirit of a true military officer, had used his utmost exertions to restrain his licentious troops. Thus the place, little damaged by either party, displayed a contrast to other towns in the county, which had felt the devastating violence of both. As the surrender had taken place, in reliance on Lord Kingsborough's engagements, before the return of the messengers with the answer of Lake, those chiefs of the rebels, who were conscious of having acted with humanity, returned to their homes, or remained in the town, secure, as they imagined, under the faith of capitulation. Thus these all fell into the hands of the army and suffered death; while the murderers, among whom was Dixon, escaped the vengeance due."

WEXFORD HARBOUR, an estuarial lagoon in the baronies of Forth and East Shelmalier, co. Wexford, Leinster. It communicates with the Irish sea by a mouth only 7 furlongs wide, between Roslare Point, in the barony of Forth, on the south, and Raven Point, in the barony of East Shelmalier, on the north; and it is elsewhere separated from the sea by two long and very narrow peninsulas of sandhills, which appear to have been formed by the conflict of the tidal currents from without, and the fluviatile currents from within. Roslare peninsula extends 4 miles in length, with a maximum breadth of about 1 mile; but over the 2 or 2½ miles of its central and terminating portion, it has a mean breadth of only two or three perches, and extends in the direction of north-north-east; and it terminates in a tiny headland, whose summit has an altitude of only 32 feet above sea-level, and in the immediate vicinity of which are a coast-guard station, a boat-house, and the site of Roslare fort. Raven peninsula extends almost due southward, measures 2 miles in length, gradually increases in breadth from 1 or 2 perches to about 5 statute furlongs, and terminates in a small headland, whose summit has an altitude above sea-level of 29 feet. The distance from the mouth of the harbour direct to the town of Wexford is only 3½ miles; but the distance from the extreme north to the extreme south is 6½ miles,—the northern wing gradually decreasing to a breadth of about a mile, and the southern wing possessing a minimum width of ¾ of a mile at a point about 1½ mile from the southern extremity. Most of the expanse of this great lagoon, except along a belt from Wexford to its mouth, swept by the fluviatile and the tidal currents of the Slaney, is so very shallow as to be dry at low water; and it has in its south wing an islet deposition called Mud Island, and, in its north wing, the islands called Big Island, Beg Erin, the Breast Islands, and the Ridge. An interior expansion of the Harbour between the town of Wexford and Ferry-Carrig bridge, is noticed in the section "Environments" of our article on the town; but this inner lagoon is seldom, in popular parlance, regarded as

any part of Wexford Haven. So high a bar stretches across the mouth of the Harbour, that vessels of more than 200 tons burden cannot cross, even at high water of spring tides, without being lightened of port of their cargo. But for this serious evil, Wexford would certainly be adopted as the great thoroughfare between England and the south of Ireland, and might speedily become one of the most flourishing ports of the kingdom. The evil, however, has very long been of acknowledged magnitude, Giralduus Cambrensis specially noticing, in regard to the embarkation of Henry II., that "he took shipping without the bar;" and it seems too consolidated and resistive to be easily removed. Yet the removal of it is obviously practicable, if not by private enterprise, at least, by a comparatively moderate expenditure of public capital, and not only would greatly enhance local trade, and much facilitate general intercourse with England, but would also involve the reclamation of so very large a tract of land from the tide, as might eventually make ample compensation for the whole expenditure. All the affairs of the Harbour at large, of the shipping quay at the town, and of local pilotage, ballast, and even street-cleansing and municipal supply of fresh water, are under the management of a body of public Commissioners appointed by an Act of 34 George III.; and the expenses of these are defrayed almost exclusively out of funds levied from vessels frequenting the port. The Harbour Commissioners consist of the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and town-clerk of the Corporation of Wexford, the collector of the port, the members of parliament for the town and the county, and 36 other persons chosen by a majority of the members in attendance when vacancies occur. The Act under which this body of Commissioners was constituted, recited that the bar or entrance into the Harbour of Wexford was exceedingly dangerous and unsafe by reason of the shallowness of the water therein, whereby many vessels had been lost or much damaged, which might be remedied by confining the water and deepening one channel or channels, and the trade of the said town would be much benefited by the erecting and extending one or more quay or quays over the river Slaney; and thereupon after some recitals, it enacted, That the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town of Wexford for the time being, the collector of the port, the representatives in parliament for the county of Wexford and for the borough of Wexford for the time being, 36 individuals named in the act, and the town-clerk of the said town, or corporation of Wexford, for the time being, should be, and were thereby appointed a body corporate for carrying into execution the purposes of the act by means of the corporation for improving the bar, town, and Harbour of Wexford."

WHALEY-ABBEY, the seat of R. W. Whaley, Esq., in the parish of Ballykine, barony of South Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the side of a hill, in the valley of the Avonbeg, 3 miles south-south-west of Rathdrum. The mansion is a large edifice, and was erected on the site of an ancient abbey, every trace of which has disappeared. Archdall—whose opinion, however, is of small value—thinks the ancient abbey was originally the abbey of Ballykine, and that the founder of it was a brother of St. Kevin, probably St. Dungan.

WHERRY, WHEERY, KILLAGALLY, or FERBANE, a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, King's co., Leinster. It contains the greater part of the town of FERBANE: which see. Length, north-westward, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 17,556 acres, 3 roods, 22 perches,—of which 8 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches are in Lough Boora. Pop., in 1831, 3,555; in 1841, 3,841. Houses 636. Pop.

of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,054; in 1841, 3,326. Houses 545. The river Brosna and the Grand Canal pass across the interior; and the small lake Boora lies on part of the south-eastern boundary. About 3,240 acres of the surface are bog,—principally in the south-east; and the remainder of the surface consists of good meadow-land near the Brosna, and good arable land for corn and potatoes in the other districts. A height among the bogs in the south-east has an altitude of 209 feet above sea-level. The general appearance of even the best parts of the parish is flat and tame; and that of the boggy districts is not a little repulsive. The principal country residences are Ballylin-house, Moyclare-house, and Killymore-house; and the chief antiquaries are the ruins of Coole and Kilcolgan castles. The roads from Banagher to Clara and Tullamore pass through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a perpetual curacy, in the dio. of Meath. The vicarage is part of the benefice of TESSAURAN: which see. Vicarial tithe composition, £138 9s. 2d.; glebe, £282. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £138 9s. 2d.; and are inappropriate, in equal proportions, in Messrs. King and Armstrong. The perpetual curacy is a separate benefice. Salary payable by the vicar, £55 7s. 8d.; glebe, £21. Gross income, £90 7s. 8d.; nett, £74 10s. 6d. Patron, the incumbent of Tessaurean. The church was built in 1804, by means of £327 2d. raised by parochial assessment, and £134 10s. 0s. 6d. raised by private subscription; and a belfry was erected in 1819, at an unreported cost, provided partly by assessment and partly by subscription. Sittings in the church, 200; attendance, from 100 to 130. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,300 to 1,400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Tessaurean. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 275 Churchmen, 17 Protestant dissenters, and 3,293 Roman Catholics; a hedge-school at Creggan was usually attended by about 30 scholars; and 2 daily schools at Ferbane, and 2 hedge-schools at respectively Endrim and Semore, had on their books 102 boys and 82 girls.

WHIDDY, an island near the head of Bantry bay, barony of Bantry, co. Cork, Munster. It extends south-westward, or in the direction of the bay itself; it lies at the distance of from half-a-mile to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the south-east coast; and a point near its middle is situated directly opposite the town of Bantry. Its length is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its extreme breadth is a little upwards of 1 mile. Various islets lie almost close upon its shores; the sound between it and the town of Bantry is Bantry Harbour, and contains well-sheltered anchoring-ground; and the nearest part of the mainland is a rich portion of Lord Bantry's demesne. The island presents a softly undulated surface, and possesses a very fertile soil. Part of it is enclosed as a deer-park for Lord Bantry, and the remainder supports about 450 inhabitants. "The island of Whiddy, anciently Fucida Insula," said Dr. Smith in the course of last century, "is a pleasant spot of a triangular form; and the soil is excellent. In it Richard White, Esq., whose property it is, has a deer-park, where are both a fresh and salt water lake, at no great distance from each other. The deer are very fat, and this island produces as large mutton as any in the county of Limerick, where the largest in Ireland is said to be; it is not unpleasant to see the small Bantry mutton, which is exceeding fat and good in its kind, compared to this of Whiddy Island, and bears no proportion to it as to bigness. In this island are good orchards, and also a profitable hop-yard; it abounds with hares, as the owner suffers

none to be killed." The forts erected for the protection of Bantry bay are situated on Whiddy Island, and have a fierce appearance. A coast-guard station is situated also at the south-western extremity of the island.

WHILLANS. See **MAIDENS.**

WHITEABBEY. See **WHITEHOUSE.**

WHITECASTLE, a hamlet in the parish of Upper Moville, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the shore of Lough Foyle, and on the road from Londonderry to Moville, 1 mile north-north-east of Carrowkeel, and 5 north-north-east of Muff. The vestiges of the old castle whence it has its name can still be traced.

WHITECHURCH, a parish, formerly in the baronies of Fermoy and East Muskerry, and in the county of the city of Cork, but now in the baronies of Cork, Barretts and Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated $\frac{5}{8}$ miles north-north-west of the city; and is traversed by the road thence to Mallow. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2. Area of the barony of Cork section, 7,150 acres, of the Barretts section, 2,624 acres, of the Barrymore section, 741 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,856; in 1841, 3,368. Houses 462. Pop., in 1831, of the Fermoy section, 587; of the East Muskerry section, 208; of the county of the city of Cork section, 2,061. Pop., in 1841, of the Barretts section, 696; of the Barrymore section, 273; of the barony of Cork section, 2,399. Houses, in 1841, in the Barretts section, 102; in the Barrymore section, 39; in the barony of Cork section, 321. The Act 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 108 and 109, transferred the county of the city of Cork section to the barony of Cork; and the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred the townlands of North Dromgariff, South Dromgariff, North Gordotia, South Gordotia, Knockanroe, Lisheen-owen, Longstone, Raheen, Slievoditia, Shanlyre, and Tullig, from the barony of Fermoy to that of Barretts; and the townlands of Ballycaslin, East Ryefield, and West Ryefield, from the barony of East Muskerry to that of Barrymore. The surface is much diversified, and has a tumulated outline. Excepting some farms in the barony of Cork section, the land is of poor quality. The Dunbulloge and Whitechurch dispensary is within the Cork Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 7,490; and, in 1839-40, it expended £107 8s., and administered to 1,324 patients.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Title composition and gross income, £784 12s. 4d.; nett, £734 12s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Aghabullogue, in the dio. of Cloyne, and the office of vicar-general and commissary-special of that dio.; and is non-resident in Whitechurch. A curate receives a salary of £90. The church was built in 1801, by means of an unreported sum raised by subscription and parochial assessment. Sittings 120; attendance 28. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Garrycloyne. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 20, and the Roman Catholics to 2,857; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 7 scholars; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £5 a-year from the rector—had on their books 75 boys and 31 girls. In 1843, a National school at Whitechurch was salaried with £11 a-year from the Board, and had on its books 56 boys and 33 girls.

WHITECHURCH, a parish in the barony of Rathdown, $\frac{1}{8}$ mile south of Rathfarnham, co. Dublin, Leinster. It contains the villages of **BALLYBODEN** and **EDMONSTOWN**: which see. Length, north-

north-westward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, $\frac{1}{8}$; area, 2,873 acres, 1 rood, 27 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,705; in 1841, 1,375. Houses 239. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 987. Houses 163. The southern district consists of a mountain whose summit rises 1,339 feet above sea-level, and of a portion of the declivities of the Two-Rock and the Three-Rock mountains; and the central and northern districts consist of fine arable land, brilliantly picturesque in natural feature, gorgeously ornate in sylvan decoration, and very largely disposed in villa-plots and demesne grounds. Two rivulets, tributaries of the Dodder, run down respectively the western boundary and the eastern border; and the vale of the former is traversed by the military-road from Dublin and Rathfarnham to Glencree, Glendalough, and Aughavanagh; while the glen of the latter is the picturesque Glen-Southwell or Little Dargle, commencing in a ravine on the north-west side of the Three-Rock mountain, passing down the exquisite demesnes of Glen-Southwell and Marlay, presenting a series of delightfully picturesque and romantic close views, and deriving its name of Little Dargle from its supposed miniature resemblance to the grandly romantic glen of the Dargle in the north-east of co. Wicklow. A new road commences at the hamlet of Grange, close to Glen-Southwell, passes across the declivities of the Dublin mountains at a sufficient elevation to command a view of all the plain below, crosses to the Dublin and Enniskerry road, and joins the cross road which leads from Stillorgan to Leopardstown. The view from this road includes all the city, the bay, and the environs of Dublin, reveals with minute distinctness most of the larger villas on the south side of the city, is free from any considerable extent of bleak foreground, and—excepting a view from a rustic seat in the demesne of Holly-Park, which is also in the parish of Whitechurch—is probably the best composed and the most nearly perfect of the many prospects which the summits and skirts of the Dublin mountains afford of the superb country stretching away from their base. Glen-Southwell-house is the occasional residence of Mr. Ponsouby; and in the grounds of the demesne are the displaced stones of a cromlech. Holly-Park-house, the seat of Simon Foote, Esq., is situated only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs west of Glen-Southwell-house; and is remarkable at once for the elegance of the edifice itself, the brilliance of its grounds, and the gorgeousness of its extensive views. "Holly-Park," remarks Mr. Fraser, "is remarkable for its elegant mansion, the extent and disposition of the beautiful groups and masses of holly from which it so deservedly takes its name, its position on the side of the Dublin mountains, and the magnificent views of the city and environs which it affords. From no part of the high grounds which surround the metropolis, are the city and suburbs presented in such interesting and picturesque points of view, as from the demesne of Holly-Park." Marlay-house, the fine residence of David Latouche, Esq., is situated $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north of Holly-Park-house; and among the extensive, beautiful, and venerable woods which adorn its grounds, are a remarkably large Luconbe oak, and some of the largest cedars of Lebanon anywhere to be seen in Ireland. The plantations of Glen-Southwell, Holly-Park, and Marlay, mutually adjoin; and they form a conspicuous and very pleasing mass of wood along the base and lower declivities of the Dublin mountains. The principal residences, additional to the three we have noticed, are St. Thomas, Marymount, Kilmashogue-house, Larch-Hill, Tibradene-house, Cloragh-cottage, Edmonstown, Edenfield, Hermitage, Willmount, and Catherine-Park. The pre-

sent parish-church is a handsome, small, modern structure, in the pointed style of architecture, situated $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north-west of Holly-Park-house, and on a site of 441 feet of altitude above sea-level; and the ruins of the old church stand on the neighbouring high grounds. The hamlet of Newtown and a cloth-mill are situated on the western margin of the parish, nearly a mile south of Ballyboden. The hamlet of Whitechurch stands north of the centre of the parish, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west of Marlay-house.—This parish is a vicarage, and a perpetual curacy, in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarage forms part of the benefice of TALLAGHT: which see. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £69 7s. 3d., and the rectorial for £148 3s. 10d.; and the larger portion of the latter, compounded for £96, belongs to impropricators, while the smaller portion, compounded for £52 3s. 10d., is appropriated to the deanery of Christ-church cathedral. The perpetual curacy is a separate benefice. Gross income, £75; nett, £25. Patron, the incumbent of Tallaght. The church was built in 1826, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4d., and a loan of £1,107 13s. 10d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance, from 250 to 300. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 260, and the Roman Catholics to 1,336; a parochial daily school was supported by collections at the church, and had on its books 34 boys and 36 girls; an infant school was also supported by collections at the church, and had on its books 18 boys and 20 girls; and 2 other daily schools—one of which was aided with 5s. a-week, collected in the parish by the Roman Catholic clergyman—were usually attended by about 80 scholars.

WHITECHURCH, a parish in the barony of North Naas, 24 miles north of Kill, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, east-south-eastward, 24 miles; extreme breadth, 14; area, 3,165 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches,—of which 16 acres, 12 perches are in the river Liffey. Pop., in 1831, 279; in 1841, 320. Houses 50. The surface is low, consists of good land, and borrows embellishment from the woods of the adjoining parish of Straffan. The Liffey performs a beautiful stretch along the northern boundary. The principal residences are Turnings-house, Lower Turnings-house, and Lady-castle; and the chief antiquities are vestiges of a castle and a church. The interior is traversed by the road from Naas to Maynooth.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILL. [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £60, and the rectorial for £50; and the latter are impropriate in the Earl of Mayo. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 10, and the Roman Catholics to 272; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

WHITECHURCH, or CASTLANE, a parish in the barony of Iverk, 2 miles north-west of Pilltown, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, southward, 24 miles; extreme breadth, 14; area, 2,186 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches. Pop., in 1831, 778; in 1841, 837. Houses 122. The surface lies on the south-western verge of the county, and extends along the Linane or Lingam rivulet to within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of the Suir, and to about 1 mile from Carrick-on-Suir. The land, in a general view, is good. The principal residences are Annaborough-house, Ballycastlane-house, Castle-town-house, Whitechurch-house, Ballyheneboy-house, and Killonerry-house; and the chief antiquities are the ruins of Kilcleran church and Killonerry-castle. The hamlet of Scogh is situated in the north, and the bridge of Scogh, in its vicinity, spans the Linane rivulet.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Rectorial tithe composition, £147 6s. 8d.; vicarial tithe

composition, also belonging to the incumbent, £73 13s. 4d.; glebe, £40 2s. 6d. Gross income, £264 2s. 6d.; nett, £231 10s. 9d. Patron of the rectory, the Crown; of the vicarage, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Kilbroderan, in the dio. of Limerick; but is resident in Whitechurch. The church was built in 1766, partly by means of a gift of £184 12s. 3d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 50. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 81, and the Roman Catholics to 720; a pay daily school was usually attended by about 160 scholars in summer, and 67 in winter; and 3 other daily schools—two of which were supported wholly by Mrs. Cox, and one chiefly by the rector and Lord Besborough—had on their books 60 boys and 79 girls.

WHITECHURCH, a parish in the barony of West Iffa and Offa, 3 miles south-west of Cahir, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, south-eastward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 14; area, 3,921 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,218; in 1841, 1,274. Houses 209. The surface descends south-eastward, from the watershed of the Galtee mountains to a point about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the river Suir; and its northern and central districts are mountainous, while even its southern district consists, on the average, of indifferent land. Two summits on the northern boundary have altitudes above sea-level of 1,782 and 1,577 feet; a rivulet, which traces part of the eastern boundary, and then runs along part of the eastern border, descends, in connection with the parish, from an elevation above sea-level of 1,146 feet; and a rivulet, which rises and runs a little beyond the western boundary, yet in one place touches that boundary, descends from an elevation of 1,533 feet. The principal residences are Millgrove-house, Tincurry-house, Garryroan-house, and Scartan-house. The central district is traversed by the mail-road from Dublin to Cork by way of Cahir.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of TURNID [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £65 16s. 74d., and the rectorial for £108 18s. 54d.; and the latter are appropriated to the deanery of Lismore. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 27 Churchmen, 5 Protestant dissenters, and 1,249 Roman Catholics; and 3 pay daily schools had on their books 113 boys and 42 girls.

WHITECHURCH, a parish in the barony of Decies-without-Druin, 44 miles west-north-west of Dungarvan, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, southward, 44 miles; extreme breadth, 32; area, 9,951 acres, 3 roods, 9 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,176; in 1841, 3,403. Houses 495. Part of the southern border is occupied by a portion of Slievebrian or the Drum mountain; part of the western border consists of a portion of the valley of the Phinisk river; and most of the remainder is a conspicuous and characteristic portion of the great and beautiful dingle which extends from Dungarvan toward Cappoquin, and lies between the Drum mountain on the south, and the Cimmeragh and Knockmeledown mountains on the north. A summit on the southern boundary has an altitude above sea-level of 867 feet; and the Phinisk rivulet while connected with the parish, descends from an elevation of 104 feet to one of 43 feet above sea-level. The mail-road from Waterford to Cork enters Whitechurch parish immediately west of Carriglea-house, and does not leave it till within 24 miles of Cappoquin; and its route within the limits is noticed as follows by Mr. Fraser: "At 3 miles from Dungarvan, pass on the left Carriglea, the seat of John O'Dell, Esq., where a handsome house, in the Tudor style, has been lately built; at two and a half miles on the

right, the road to Clonmel, which runs up the beautifully wooded glen of the Colligan river, branches off; at five miles past Cappagh, the seat of Richard Usher, Esq., which is well defined by the extensive plantations covering the surrounding heights; at six miles on the right, Rockfield, the seat of Pierce Hely, Esq., pleasantly situated on the Finisk; and on the left, Whitechurch, the seat of Robert Power, Esq. On the acclivities of Slievegrian, to the left, the plantations, regular enclosures, and handsome farm-houses, mark out Ballintaylor, the improved estate of Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart.; and the ruins of Knockmoan-castle, an ancient seat of the Osbornes, picturesquely situated on a tall insulated rock, rising from an extensive flat surrounding tract, has a very striking effect." Knockmoan-castle, thus referred to, is one of the most picturesque buildings in the district, commands a large and beautiful panoramic prospect, and is so strong in position, both from surmounting the tall insulated rock, and from being quite surrounded by a deep morass, that it would be esteemed a post of great value by a soldier or a strategist. This fortress sustained a siege in the rebellion of 1641, and was afterwards taken, and probably reduced to nearly its present ruinous condition, by the forces of Cromwell. The principal residences, additional to those noticed in the extract from Fraser, are Clonkerdin-house, Johnstown-house, and Mount-Odell-house. "In the parish of Whitechurch," says the Rev. R. H. Ryland, "are two immense caverns, situated near each other. One of them, called Oon-a-glour, is of great size, and is divided into two chambers. In the inner one may be seen a small stream, which sinks under ground at Ballinacourty, and after passing through this cave, is seen again above ground at Knockane, after performing a subterraneous course of nearly a mile in length. The other cavern, called Oon-na-mort, is likewise divided into many chambers, and has been occupied more than once as a place of religious retirement." A black marble, without the least intermixture of white, occurs near Kilcrump. A fair is held at Whitechurch on Aug. 5. —This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £175, and the rectorial for £350; and the latter are inappropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The vicarages of Whitechurch and LICKORAN [see that article], constitute the benefice of Whitechurch. Gross income, £200 12s. 6d.; nett, £189 7s. 5½d. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The incumbent is non-resident; and a curate receives a salary of £90. The church was built in 1827, by means of a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 22. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 560; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to chapels in the parishes of Aghish and Ardmore. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and the union amounted to 29, the Roman Catholics of the parish to 3,273, and the Roman Catholics of the union to 3,822; 3 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £10 a-year and other advantages from John Musgrave, Esq.—had on their books 147 boys and 81 girls; and there was also a daily school in Lickoran. In 1843, a National school at Ballintaylor had on its books 54 boys and 33 girls.

WHITECHURCH, a parish, 4½ miles south by west of New Ross, and partly in the barony of Bantry, but chiefly in that of Shelbourne, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, southward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 3. Area of the Bantry section, 765 acres, 15 perches; of the Shelbourne section, 4,577 acres, 32 perches. Pop., of the whole, in 1831, 1,328; in 1841, 1,384. Houses 200. Pop. of the Shelbourne section,

in 1841, 1,205. Houses 177. The surface extends along the river Barrow, and forms a very beautiful portion of the conjoint environs of New Ross, Ballyhack, and Waterford. Slieve-Cailtia, or Slieve-Kielter, on the eastern border, soars up from the plain to an altitude of 888 feet above sea-level; and forms a very remarkable feature in a great extent of country, and a magnificent background to the immediate scenery of the Barrow. The sides of the mountain are variously arable land, pasture, and bog; and the summit is an extended tableau which serves as a good sheep-walk. This mountain was one of the temporary stations of the rebel force, during the rebellion of 1798. See WEXFORD (COUNTY). The demesne of Stokestown, principally the seat of J. Deane, Esq., but including also two other seats, spreads out a large and beautiful sheet of wood, athwart all the Bantry section of the parish, and along a great bend of the river Barrow. Pilltown, the seat of Mr. Glascott, is in the south; and Killowen, the seat of another Mr. Glascott, is on the Barrow, a little south of the centre. The three seats in the Stokestown demesne are Stokestown-castle, Stokestown-house, and Landscape-house. A black mould, resembling tin ore, occurs in several places. Some good quarries of stone and slate are worked. The soil is, in general, light; and the principal manures are seaweed and the silt of the Barrow. The principal antiquity is the old church of Stokestown. The principal hamlets are Whitechurch, Barrack-village, Dunganstown, Oldcourt, and Ballyleskin. The road from New Ross to Duncannon passes through the interior. —This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £348 18s. 5½d.; glebe, £3. The rectories of Whitechurch and KILMOKEA [see that article] constitute the benefice of Whitechurch, and the corps of Whitechurch prebend. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3½. Pop., in 1831, 2,553. Gross income, £679 3s. 1d.; nett, £607 13s. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £70. The church is situated at the hamlet of Whitechurch, but is of unknown date and cost. Sittings 150; attendance from 40 to 50. The Roman Catholic chapel of Whitechurch has an attendance of from 800 to 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilmokea. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 87, and the Roman Catholics to 1,311; the Protestants of the union to 122, and the Roman Catholics to 2,533; 3 daily schools in the parish had on their books 96 boys and 70 girls; and there were also 3 daily schools in Kilmokea. One of the schools in the parish was parochial, and was aided with some advantages from Mr. Glascott, and £8 a-year from subscription; one was situated at Ballyly, and was supported with £12 a-year from the National Board, and £13 from local subscription; and one was situated at Stokestown, and was endowed with a house, two acres of ground, and £50 a-year of salary, from a legacy of the late Mrs. Paul of Stokestown.

WHITECHURCH, co. Down. See BALLYWALTER.

WHITECHURCH-GLYNN, a parish, 2½ miles north by east of Taghmon, and partly in the barony of West Shelmallee, but chiefly in that of Bantry, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, north-eastward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 3½. Area of the West Shelmallee section, 22 acres, 24 perches; of the Bantry section, 7,165 acres, 2 roads, 13 perches. The Shelmallee section is uninhabited. Pop. of the Bantry section, in 1831, 1,738; in 1841, 1,960. Houses 355. About 500 plantation acres are unprofitable; but the remainder of the surface consists, for the most part, of good land. The principal seat is Bricketstown-house, and is situated in the south; the

principal hamlets are Barry's Cross Roads, Bloody-Gap, and Glynn,—the last situated on the eastern verge; and the principal antiquities are a cromlech, the ruins of a church, and the sites of two other churches. The north road from Wexford to New Ross, and the road from Taghmon to Enniscorthy, intersect each other in the interior.—This parish is an impropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of KILLURIN [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition belonging to the incumbent, £214 13s. 9d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £45 7s. 4½d., and are impropriate in Lord Portsmouth. A Roman Catholic chapel is situated at Glynn, but within the parish of Killurin. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 73, and the Roman Catholics to 1,700; and there was no school.

WHITECROSS, a hamlet in the parish of Ballymore, barony of Upper Fews, co. Armagh, Ulster. It stands at the north-eastern extremity of the barony, and at the intersection of the road from Market-hill to Forkhill, with that from Newtown-Hamilton to Poyntz-Pass, 2 miles south of Mount-Norris, and 3½ north-east of Newtown-Hamilton.

WHITEGATE, a large fishing village in the parish of Aghada, barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the east side of Cork Harbour, 2 miles north of Roche's Point, 2½ south-east by south of Cove, and 5 south-west of Cloyne. In its vicinity are Carlisle Fort, one of the two fortifications for defending the entrance of Cork Harbour; Corkbeg, the beautifully situated demesne of Mr. Fitzgerald; Whitegate-house, the closely adjoining residence of Mrs. B. Fitzgerald; and several other neat villas. The village occupies a delightful situation, and shares the luxuries and the superb views of Cork Harbour. Area of the village, 71 acres. Pop., in 1841, 1,129. Houses 212. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 75; in manufactures and trade, 108; in other pursuits, 50. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 6; on the directing of labour, 52; on their own manual labour, 155; on means not specified, 20.

WHITEGATE, a hamlet, and the site of a dispensary, within the Kilkenny Poor-law union, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. The dispensary serves for a district containing a pop. of 6,506; and, in 1839, it received £81 14s., and expended £87. But the Commissioners report it as having seemingly been instituted rather for the getting up of a salary to a surgeon, than for the actual benefit of the poor.

WHITEHALL, a village in the parishes of Shankill and Kilmacohill, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. See PAULTOWN.

WHITEHEAD, a headland in the parish of Templecorran, barony of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. It screens the north side of the entrance of Belfast Lough; and is situated 2 miles south-south-west of Black Head, and 4 east-north-east of Carrickfergus.

WHITEHILL, a considerable elevation on the mutual border of the baronies of Lower Slane and Upper Slane, about 4½ miles north-north-west of the town of Slane, co. Meath, Leinster. It is traversed by the mail-road from Dublin to Londonderry, and commands an interesting prospect of the surrounding country. "Near us are some of the fairest portions of Louth and Meath, and at a distance the higher parts of Monaghan and Cavan. In summer this fertile tract of low, round smiling hills, with the narrow valleys winding around them, is exquisite, but when autumn spreads her treasures to the sun, it is rich beyond comparison."

WHITEHILL, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Clogher, and on the north-eastern border of co. Fermanagh, Ulster. Its post town is Lowthers-

town; and its chapels are situated at Whitehill, Coagh, and Castle-Archdall.

WHITEHORSE, a small fishing harbour in the parish of Durrus, barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated on the south-east side of Bantry bay, 4½ miles south-west of the town of Bantry. It is a coast-guard station; and, in 1836, there were employed in the fisheries within its district, 8 half-decked vessels with 40 men, and 218 row-boats with 1,075 men.

WHITEHOUSE, a demesne, a manufacturing locality, and a group of three villages, in the parish of Carrumoney, barony of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. The central point of these places is situated on the north-west side of Belfast Lough, and on the road from Belfast to Carrickfergus and Larne, 3½ miles north by east of Belfast, and 4½ south-west of Carrickfergus. The demesne is the seat of Mr. Stewart; and, with its cheerful expanse of wood, forms an agreeable feature on the shore. The manufactory is a large cotton-mill, first erected in 1784, and then the earliest which existed in Ireland; and it now belongs to Messrs. Grimshaw, sons of the gentleman by whom the cotton trade was introduced.

See BELFAST (TOWN or). One of the three villages is usually called White-abbey, though its proper name is Whitehouse-abbey; it is situated to the west of the road from Belfast to Carrickfergus; and it acquired its name from a monastic pile, whose history is obscure or lost. "Of White-abbey," says the Rev. John Dubourdieu, "there are considerable remains, but no records. In Lord Macartney's papers, it is said to have been the daughter of some other religious house not in that part of the country. As there was a Premonstrat or White friars abbey at Dryburgh in Scotland, and as this was of the same order, probably it was from it that it took its rise, as was the case with Woodburn, near Carrickfergus. It is much more likely that White-abbey was that named Druin La Croix, than the other, because there are accounts of the latter to 1326, whilst of the former there are none; for a paper granting a lease of certain lands is dated from Woodburn in the year above mentioned." The other two villages are called respectively Lower Whitehouse and Upper Whitehouse. A church was recently built at Whitehouse by the Church-extension Society. The Whitehouse dispensary is within the Belfast Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 2,191 acres, with a pop. of 6,000; and, in 1839, it expended £88 17s. 9d., and administered to 2,191 patients. A court of petty-sessions is held at Whitehouse on the third Thursday of every month. The picturesque, romantic, and far-seeing mountain of Cave-hill, overlooks the south-west side of the Whitehouses; a series of beautiful villas, beginning with Green-castle, occupies nearly the whole of the intermediate distance to Belfast; and the entire vicinity is replete with fine combinations of picturesque natural features, and rich artificial decorations. Area of the village of Whitehouse-abbey, 9 acres. Pop., in 1831, 391; in 1841, 650. Houses 82. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 23; in manufactures and trade, 101; in other pursuits, 10. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2; on the directing of labour, 50; on their own manual labour, 79; on means not specified, 3. Area of Lower Whitehouse, 5 acres. Pop., in 1841, 256. Houses 34. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 18; in manufactures and trade, 14; in other pursuits, 17. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1; on the directing of labour, 16; on their own manual labour, 20; on means not specified, 12. Area of Upper Whitehouse, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 825. Houses 111. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 44; in manufac-

tures and trade, 74; in other pursuits, 12. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 3; on the directing of labour, 46; on their own manual labour, 80; on means not specified, 1.

WHITE MOUNTAIN, one of the eastern summits of the Blackstairs mountains, on the mutual border of the parishes of St. Mullins and Templeudigan, barony of Bantry, co. Wexford, Leinster. It is situated 3 miles north-east of the junction-point of the counties of Wexford, Carlow, and Kilkenny, and has an altitude of 1,259 feet above the level of the sea.

WHITE MOUNTAIN, one of the Sperrin mountains on the mutual border of the baronies of Kenauht and Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It overhangs the south-west side of the Pass of Glenshane, midway between Maghera and Dungiven; it is confronted by Carnthorpe on the opposite side of the Pass; and its summit has an altitude of 1,996 feet above the level of the sea.

WHITEPOINT, a village in the parish of Clonmel, barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated on Great Island, in the vicinity of Cove Area, 18 acres. Pop., in 1841, 401. Houses 91. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 19; in manufactures and trade, 20; in other pursuits, 56. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 11; on the directing of labour, 13; on their own manual labour, 43; on means not specified, 28.

WHITE-RIVER, a rivulet of the county of Louth, Leinster. It rises on the east side of Belpatrick mountain, in the parish of Collon, and runs 5 miles east-north-eastward, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ northward, to a confluence with the Dee, in the vicinity of the hamlet and demesne of Drumcar. In the latter part of its course, it waters the village of Dunleer.

WHITEROCKS, a small harbour in the parish of Killinchy, barony of Dufferin, co. Down, Ulster. It is situated on the west side of Lough Strangford, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the village of Killinchy; it has a pier, and accommodates vessels of considerable burden; and it is a place of shipment for corn and other agricultural produce.

WHITETOWN, a village in the parish of Carlingford, barony of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. It is situated on the sea-board of the extremity of Carlingford peninsula, 1 mile west-south-west of Bellagran Point, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of Cooley Point, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of the town of Carlingford. In its vicinity are Willmount-house and Mount-Dobbin-house. Area of the village, 7 acres. Pop., in 1831, 370; in 1841, 334. Houses 62. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 38; in manufactures and trade, 14; in other pursuits, 10. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1; on the directing of labour, 13; on their own manual labour, 45; on means not specified, 3.

WHITE-STRAND, a beautiful little bay in the barony of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, Munster. It is situated on the north-west side of the Kenmare estuary, 7 miles south-west of Sneem. About a mile from it is **WEEZ-CORR**: which see.

WHITEWATER (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Mourne, co. Down, Ulster. It rises on the northern verge of the barony, within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the source of the Bann, and runs about 7 miles southward and 1 mile westward to the head of a small estuarial expansion of Lough Carlingford, on the boundary between the barony of Mourne and that of Upper Iveagh. It flows principally among the Mourne mountains, and through the noble demesne of Mourne-Park, and down the brilliant sea-board of Carlingford Lough; and is, in consequence, a stream of powerful attractions to a lover of the picturesque.

One of its chief tributaries among the mountains bears the name of Yellow-Water.

WHITEWATER (THE), one of the tributary streamlets which issue from among the Fewes mountains, co. Armagh, Ulster.

WHITFIELD, the beautiful demesne of William Christmas, Esq., in the parishes of Kilmeaden and Lisnaskill, barony of Middlebird, co. Waterford, Munster. It adjoins the Waterford and Cork railroad, 1 mile south of the river Suir, and $\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-south-west of Waterford. A quarry of roofing slates was worked to some extent on the Whitfield estate; but, in consequence of the smallness of the slates, it was relinquished. In the vicinity of Whitfield were discovered, about 30 years ago, two stone chambers, somewhat resembling, though on a small scale, the wonderful monument of New-Grange, in co. Meath. See **NEW-GRANGE**. "On the removal of a vast heap of stones which lay for ages on the side of the road, and from which portions were taken away from time to time, to be used in repairing, a large flag was observed, which, when removed, discovered a circular opening into an arched or vaulted apartment, constructed in the shape of a beehive. It was composed of flat stones, the higher projecting beyond the lower, and tapered into a point, which was covered with a flag. On entering into it, a narrow passage was discovered, leading from one side, but it was almost filled up with rubbish and clay; another chamber was found at no great distance. These buildings are about five or six feet high, and are supposed to have been used as tombs." [Ryland's Waterford.]

WHITING-BAY, a bay in the parishes of Ardmore, Lisgenan, and Kinsalbeg, barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. Ardogianna Head, which screens the east side of its entrance, is situated 2 miles west of Rann Head, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of the village of Ardmore; and the headland which screens the west side of its entrance is situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the entrance of Youghal Harbour, or the mouth of the Blackwater. It measures $\frac{1}{2}$ mile across the entrance, penetrates the land $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile northward, has a nearly semicircular outline, and presents a beautiful sweep of shore, agreeably featured with several small bathing lodges. An official paper, published in 1836, says, "Whiting bay requires a landing-place for the fishing-boats which resort to it with sea-nets in summer, when shoals of sprat, skad, and mackerel, are seen off the bay: a small quay might be erected at little expense."

WICKLOW,

A maritime county of the province of Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the county of Dublin; on the east, by the Irish sea; on the south, by the county of Wexford; on the south-west, by the county of Carlow; and on the west, by the county of Kildare. Though streams and watersheds constitute a very large aggregate of the landward boundary-lines, yet they so frequently break one another, and are so very often interrupted by stretches of artificial boundary, that they cannot be regarded as characteristically indicating the county's limits. With exceptions of no great comparative magnitude, however, all the landward boundaries may be pronounced nearly identical with the abutments or terminating ramparts of a vast congeries of lofty uplands on the middle of the east division of the province. The political boundaries, measured in a series of straight lines, but without including minor curvatures, co-extend 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles with the county of Dublin, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ with the Irish sea, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ with the county of Wexford, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ with the county of Carlow, and 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ with the county of Kil-

dare. The longest line which can be drawn within the county due southward, extends along the sea-board, falls upon the southern extremity of the coast-line, and measures $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the longest line which can be drawn due westward, extends from Wicklow Head, and measures $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the longest line which can be drawn in any direction, extends south-west by southward from the northern extremity of the coast-line to the west side of Slieveboy, and measures $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the longest line which can be drawn in a direction at right angles with the preceding, falls upon the southern extremity of the coast-line, and measures 26 miles. The area of the county comprises 280,393 acres of arable land, 200,754 of uncultivated land, 17,600 of continuous woods, 341 of towns, and 1,090 of water,—in all, 500,178 acres. Of the unimproved land, 130,000 acres have an elevation exceeding 1,000 feet; about 20,000 may be drained and advantageously cultivated; 70,000 may be improved for pasture; and 111,000 acres are unimprovable.

Coasts.—The coast-line, from the boundary with co. Dublin to Wicklow Head, extends 14 miles, and trends prevailing in the direction of south by east; and that from Wicklow Head to the boundary with co. Wexford, extends $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and trends prevailing in the direction of south-south-east. The whole coast, generally viewed, is inhospitable to navigators; it offers no better retreat to even the smallest craft than the poor harbours of Wicklow and Arklow; it presents to the sea not one salient angle, and scarcely even a considerable projection; it exhibits, for the most part, two sweeps of shore which deviate from the straight line only by gentle curvatures; it suffers no indentation from the sea in the form of either bay or considerable creek; and, though of no great average altitude in itself, it is immediately overlooked, from end to end, by such a series of hills and mountains, of very various height and very diversified character, as render its scenery both powerfully and beautifully picturesque. Bray Head, near its northern extremity, is a most imposing object, and rises to the altitude of 791 feet above sea-level; Wicklow Head derives conspicuousness and importance from being the elbow of the whole line of the east coast of Ireland south of Dublin bay; and it has an altitude of 268 feet; Maugher or Ardmore Point is situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Wicklow Head, and has an altitude of 84 feet; Mizen Head is situated 4 miles south-south-west of Maugher Point, and has an altitude of 41 feet; and Arklow Rock is situated 2 miles from the boundary with co. Wexford, forms a conspicuous object, and has an altitude of 411 feet. The principal features between the boundary with co. Dublin and Bray Head, are two martello towers, a landing-place, and Periwinkle Rocks; between Bray Head and Wicklow Head, two coast-guard stations, Greystones, Cobbler's Bulk, the Branches, Leemore-Strand, Six-Mile-Point, Five-Mile-Point, the mouth of the river Vartrey, and Bride's Head; between Wicklow Head and Maugher Point, two lighthouses, Long Rock, and Seapark Point; between Maugher Point and Mizen Head, Jack's Hole, a coast-guard station, Brittas bay, North Copple, and South Copple; and between Mizen Head and Arklow Rock, a coast-guard station and the mouth of the Ovoca river. A series of shoals or sand banks flanks the greater part of the coast, at the distance of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and includes, on the north, a small part of the great bank of Kish,—on the south, the greater part of Arklow bank,—and between these extreme banks, those of Bray, Codling-Ridges, the Holes, South Ridge, and the India Grounds.

Surface.—The sea-board or eastern district of

the county, to the mean breadth of between 4 and 5 miles, is a brilliant band of tumulated ground, constantly changeful in feature, decidedly mountainous in the extreme north, merely hill over most of the centre and the south, everywhere abounding in abrupt transitions, now nearly subsiding into plain and now almost claiming to be mountainous, generally rich in hollows, woodlands, and villa-grounds, and magnificently crossed, in respectively the north, the centre, and the south, by the Glens of the Dargle and the Downs, the Devil's Glen, and the vale of the Ovoca. The central district, extending from the extreme north to near the extreme south, with a breadth of from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 miles, is grandly mountainous, abounds in the stern and sublime features of alpine landscape, embosoms multitudes of savagely picturesque and beautifully romantic scenes, and consists of a lofty central summit-line, crossed in but five places by roads, and ramifying along both sides, but particularly along the east, into masses and ridges of lateral mountains, more or less parallel in direction, and enclosing series of profound vales and glens. Three of the gaps or alpine defiles, through which roads cross the summit-line of this great district, are Sally Gap, near the north, with an elevation of 1,631 feet above sea-level; Wicklow Gap, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of Sally Gap, with an elevation of 1,569 feet; and the gap at the south side of Table Mountain, 3 miles south-west of Wicklow Gap, with an elevation of 2,266 feet. The principal glens on the east side, are Glencree, extending eastward toward the glen of the Dargle, and toward the gorgeously-featured hollow of Powerscourt; the glen of the Avonmore, extending southward from above Lough Tay and past Lough Dan; Glenmacnass, extending south-south-eastward to a convergence with the glen of the Avonmore; Glendasan and Glendalough, extending respectively south-eastward and eastward to a convergence near the foot of Glenmacnass; and Glenmalur, extending south-eastward from the gap at Table mountain, to a convergence with the glen of the Avonmore at "the Meeting of the Waters." The principal glens on the west side of the great summit-line, are the upper part of the glen of the Liffey, winding circuitously in the north; the glen of the King's river, extending northward to a convergence with the vale of the Liffey; and especially the glen of Imaile, extending westward from a series of small but stupendous ravines on the west side of the monarch-mountain, Lugnaquilla. The northern part of the western district of the county has a small average breadth, and consists of the beautifully-featured and pleasantly hill-screened vale of the Liffey, with the convergence upon it of the vale of the King's river; the central part of the western district has an extent of only a few square miles, and consists of a far-extending ramification of the great mountain-region of the county, here having for its chief feature the summit of Slieve-Gadoue, and acting as a watershed between the river-system of the Liffey and the river-system of the Slaney; and the southern part of the western district measures about 9 miles in length, and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ in mean breadth, consists principally of the valley of the Slaney, and is featured with comparative softness, yet with considerable beauty. The south-western district is nearly identical with the barony of Shillelagh, forms a wing or projecting district of the county, differs very perceptibly in character from all the other districts, and may be described as an irregular and flowingly-outlined series of pleasant vales and lofty hills.

The principal summits of the county, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are Kippure, on the northern boundary, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west

by south of Bray, 2,473 feet; a height on the boundary, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west-north-west of Kippure, 2,364 feet; Butter mountain, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles north-east of Blessington, 1,459 feet; a height $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east-north-east of Butter mountain, 1,532 feet; a height $\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-north-east of Butter mountain, 2,033 feet; a height on the boundary, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east by north of Kippure, 1,716 feet; a height on the boundary, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Kippure, 1,607 feet; a height 2 miles east-north-east of Kippure, 1,225 feet; a height $\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Enniskerry, 1,047 feet; a height $\frac{2}{4}$ miles west of Enniskerry, 807 feet; a height on the boundary, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-north-west of Enniskerry, 1,927 feet; a height on the boundary, $\frac{2}{4}$ miles west-north-west of Enniskerry, 1,825 feet; a height $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west-north-west of Enniskerry, 1,482 feet; a height on the east side of the Scalp, on the boundary, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Enniskerry, 912 feet; a height $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south by west of Bray, 1,126 feet; Sugarloaf mountain, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-south-east of Enniskerry, 1,631 feet; Bray Head, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-south-east of Bray, 791 feet; a height $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of Sugarloaf mountain, 1,073 feet; the source of the Liffey, $\frac{2}{4}$ miles south-east of Kippure, 1,715 feet; Djouce mountain, 4 miles south-east of Kippure, 2,384 feet; a height $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of Djouce mountain, 1,056 feet; a height $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Kippure, 1,056 feet; Sorrel-hill, 3 miles south-east by east of Blessington, 1,975 feet; a height 3 miles east by south of Sorrel-hill, 2,364 feet; Sally Gap, 2 miles south-south-east of Kippure, 1,631 feet; a height $\frac{2}{4}$ miles south-east by east of Sorrel-hill, 2,783 feet; a height $\frac{5}{4}$ miles west by south of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, 1,764 feet; a height $\frac{4}{4}$ miles west of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, 1,705 feet; a height $\frac{4}{4}$ miles west-south-west of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, 1,581 feet; a height 2 miles south-west of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, 1,183 feet; a height 2 miles south by west of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, 1,122 feet; a height $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Sorrel-hill, 1,551 feet; Thonelagee, $\frac{6}{4}$ miles south-east of Blessington, 2,693 feet; a height $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-north-east of Thonelagee, 2,307 feet; Slieveroe, on the boundary, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west-south-west of Blessington, 1,093 feet; Slieve-Gadue, $\frac{5}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Blessington, 1,791 feet; a height 4 miles south by west of Slieve-Gadue, 1,037 feet; a height 4 miles south-west of Slieve-Gadue, 861 feet; a height $\frac{2}{4}$ miles south-west of Thonelagee, 1,930 feet; Comaderry mountain, $\frac{2}{4}$ miles south of Thonelagee, 2,296 feet; Lugduff mountain, 2 miles south-east of Comaderry, 2,148 feet; a height $\frac{2}{4}$ miles east-north-east of Comaderry, 1,833 feet; Troopers-town-hill, $\frac{6}{4}$ miles west of Wicklow, 1,407 feet; Carrikmore, 4 miles west of Wicklow, 1,252 feet; Knockree, 3 miles south-east of Lugduff, 1,559 feet; Lugnaquilla, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-east of Rathdangan, 3,039 feet; Croghan, 4 miles south-east of Lugnaquilla, 2,175 feet; a height $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south by west of Troopers-town-hill, 704 feet; Collon-hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Wicklow, 782 feet; Bola-hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of Carrikmore, 894 feet; Cushlawn, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of Knockree, 1,318 feet; Mount-Culdeen, 5 miles east of Baltinglass, 2,143 feet; Tinorin on the boundary, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west by south of Baltinglass, 1,023 feet; Knockpatrick on the boundary, 2 miles south-west of Baltinglass, 851 feet; Knockree, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east by east of Baltinglass, 593 feet; Slievenamoe, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Lugnaquilla, 1,478 feet; a height $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south by west of Slievenamoe, 865 feet; a height 5 miles south of Slievenamoe, 1,416 feet; a height $\frac{6}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Rathdangan, 1,312 feet; Croghan-Kinshela, on the southern boundary, 6

miles west of Arklow, 1,985 feet; Arklow Rock, 1 mile south of Arklow, 411 feet; a height $\frac{2}{4}$ miles west of Arklow, 410 feet; and Kilkenny-hill, on the southern boundary, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of Carnew, 1,063 feet.

Waters.—The river Liffey, and its tributary, the King's river, drain the north-western district into the counties of Kildare and Dublin; the river Slaney, and its tributaries, the Derreen and the Derry, drain the south-western district into the counties of Carlow and Wexford; the Ovoca, formed by the large indigenous rivulets, Avonmore, Avonbeg, and Aughrim, drains the central and the south-eastern districts into the sea at Arklow; five or six small rivulets drain part of the eastern district into the sea between Arklow and Wicklow Head; the Vartrey river drains a chief part of the eastern district into the sea at Wicklow; and the Bray river drains the north-eastern district into the sea, on the boundary with co. Dublin, at Bray. The principal lakes, together with their respective surface-elevation above sea-level, are Lower Lough Bray, 1,225 feet; Upper Lough Bray, 1,458 feet; Lough Tay, 897 feet; Lough Dan, 685 feet; Lough Ouler, 1,829 feet; Lough Nahangan, 1,384 feet; the lower lake of Glendalough, 411 feet; and Broad Lough, the estuarial expansion of the Vartrey parallel to the sea above the town of Wicklow. The items of the water-area of the county exhibited in the maps of the Ordnance Survey, are 10 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches of water in the parish of Ballinacor, 5 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches of water in the South Ballinacor section of the parish of Knockrath, 207 acres, 3 roods of Broad Lough in the parish of Rathnew, 99 acres, 2 roods, 27 perches of water in the parish of Calary, 506 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch of water in the parish of Derrylossory, 2 acres, 3 roods, 2 perches of water in the North Ballinacor section of the parish of Knockrath, 16 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches of tideway in the parish of Arklow, 59 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches of tideway in the parish of Kilbride, 38 acres, 25 perches of water in the parish of Boystown, 35 acres, 2 roods, 22 perches of water in the parish of Burgage, 13 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches of water in the parish of Hollywood, 64 acres, 3 roods of Lower Lough Bray, and 28 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches of Upper Lough Bray in the parish of Powerscourt.

Climate.—The climate of the county of Wicklow is, on the whole, very healthy. The eastern district, in all such portions as want local shelter, is cold during the prevalence of the easterly winds of spring; yet it does not appear to suffer injury in its vegetation, but presents the most luxuriant verdure on its hills, and an utter profusion of wood and beauty in its numerous vales. The bogs upon the tabular grounds of the mountains, and in some low situations toward the south, contain the only instances which occur of stagnant water; and even these bogs are totally unlike the marshes of England, sending up no pestiferous exhalations, producing no agues or other acute disorders, occasioning no putrefaction, but, on the contrary, possessing an astringent principle which preserves shrubs, trees, and even organized bodies, which are deposited in them, from decay. Nothing more seems wanted than an increase of sylvan shelter to render the county of Wicklow, in the aggregate character of its climate, equal to any and superior to most other districts of the kingdom.

Minerals.—Granitic rocks constitute a conspicuous district of the county, about $\frac{8}{4}$ miles in mean breadth, extending south-south-westward from the middle of the northern boundary, and comprising a principal portion of the great granitic tract of Leinster, or of the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, Carlow, Wexford, and Kilkenny. Metamorphic rocks, altered

from their original character by the chemical action of the granite, and consisting principally of clay slate passing into greenstone or greenstone slate, or serpentine, or crystalline micaceous slate, or micaceous shining slate, or flint slate, constitute considerable bands of country along both sides of the granitic district, and also several small isolated tracts within that district, particularly in the vicinity of Lugnaquilla. Transition rocks, consisting principally of clay slate, greywacke, and greywacke slate, constitute the platform of all the other districts of the county, and also by far the greater part of the hills by which that platform is variegated. Quartz rock constitutes two or three pendicles amidst the granitic territory, and nine or ten pendicles, several of them rather considerable in magnitude, in the districts of the transition rocks. Nine or ten protrusions of greenstone, most of them rather small, occur through out the south-east of the county; and a portion of a greenstone protrusion of considerable extent lies within the north-western boundary.

The principal mines worked within the county in 1838, were the Luganure lead mines, employing from 150 to 300 men, and annually producing from 1,200 to 3,600 tons, worth £15 per ton; the Ballymurtagh copper mine, annually producing from 5,000 to 6,000 tons, worth £4 per ton; the Cronebane and Tigroney copper mines, annually producing from 4,000 to 5,000 tons, worth £4 per ton; the Connoree copper mine, annually producing from 1,000 to 1,500 tons, worth £5 per ton; the Ballygahan copper mine, annually producing from 200 to 300 tons, worth £4 per ton; and the Glenmalur lead mine, annually producing from 180 to 200 tons, worth £15 per ton.

"The principal features of the Wicklow district of copper mines," says Dr. Kane in his recent work on the Industrial Resources of Ireland, "have been so accurately described by Mr. Weaver, who was for many years principal conductor of the mines, that I shall do little more than abridge his description, and add thereto such facts as I have been able to collect illustrative of their subsequent progress and their present condition. The metalliferous clay-slate district occupies but a small space, being very narrow in breadth, and not more than ten miles long, from Croghan-Kinshela on the south, towards west Acton on the north. Metallic substances are diffused throughout the entire space, in slight layers, in contemporaneous veins, and in massy beds, which last are principally composed of copper pyrites and iron pyrites. The line of the excavations of the works in Connoree and Tigroney extended in 1819 upwards of 1,000 fathoms. At various depths in the mass of the clay-slate occur beds of what is technically termed *soft ground*, which consists of decomposed slate of various tints, abounding in particles of pyrites of iron, and sometimes copper and arsenic, and usually accompanied by a considerable body of greyish or yellowish-white clay. When brought to the surface and exposed to the action of the air, these bodies rapidly decompose, and absorbing oxygen form alum, sulphate of iron, and sulphate of copper. A similar decomposition takes place under ground, and hence the drainage water of the district contains a very sensible quantity of copper, which has been, and indeed is, economized by conveying the water as well from the lower as from the upper mines into tanks, where the muddy particles are allowed to subside. The clean water is then run into pits containing scrap iron, which causes the precipitation of the copper and dissolves in its place. An idea of the quantity of copper thus saved from waste, may be formed from the fact that during Mr. Weaver's management there were 442½ tons of impure precipitated copper sold,

the value of which was £12 12s. per ton. The quantity of iron consumed was 429 tons 14 cwt. Each bed of soft ground contains one or more layers of copper pyrites, or mere iron pyrites, varying in thickness, and sometimes acquiring a breadth of several fathoms. Five of such beds are met with, one in Connoree, two in the old or upper mine of Cronebane, one in the new or lower mine, and one in Tigroney. That in Connoree contains a bed of ore about four feet thick, consisting of a fine-grained intermixture of galena (sulphuret of lead), grey ore (sulphuret of antimony), and blende (sulphuret of zinc), with pyrites of copper, iron, and arsenic. A similar compound occurs in the second bed of the upper mine of Cronebane. The more southern bed contains much iron pyrites, and has yielded at different periods some thousand tons of grey copper ore, which, in the greater depth of the mine, passes into copper pyrites. The third bed, in Cronebane, situated on the western side of the hill, has proved the most valuable, the greater part of its width being occupied by copper ore, which in the upper part consisted principally of grey ore, but at greater depths passed into copper pyrites with iron pyrites. The bed of solid ore has varied from one to three fathoms in breadth; no quartz or spar of any kind attend these beds. The more productive parts of the bed have, in several instances, yielded from ten to fifteen tons of merchantable ore per cubic fathom, the average produce of which has varied from five to seven per cent. of copper. The bed in Tigroney had yielded only iron pyrites when Mr. Weaver wrote. Beds of iron pyrites, from a few feet to some fathoms in thickness, have appeared in the firm and flinty slate, as in the deep levels of Tigroney and Cronebane. In the flinty slate are found also several contemporaneous veins of quartz, having rich copper pyrites, accompanied sometimes by azure copper ore, and whose average produce is from 10 to 12 per cent. of copper. These veins range with the slate, ramifying, and where they coalesce, forming a body sometimes twelve feet wide, with four or five feet of solid ore, but they seldom continue productive for more than thirty fathoms in length. Small veins of this description are very numerous. The mines of Connoree, Cronebane, and Tigroney, so often mentioned above, are situated on the north bank of the Ovoca river. The structure and circumstances of the southern side, on which are the mines of Ballymurtagh and Ballygahan, are precisely similar. It is, therefore, unnecessary to enter on a description, which should be mainly a repetition of what has been already said. The quantity and value of the ore raised in this district at various periods, may be inferred from the following numbers. In the twelve years ending 1799, the mines of Cronebane yielded 7,533 tons of ore, containing 9 per cent. of copper. In the 12 years ending 1811, the produce was 1,934½ tons, containing 5½ per cent. of copper. After this period, owing to many conspiring causes, very little ore was raised for many years. Mr. Griffith states, that in 1826 the copper ore raised in Cronebane sold in Swansea for £12,354 14s., and the ore raised at Ballymurtagh sold for £373. The latter was worked by the Hibernian Mining Company on a single metallic bed, containing copper pyrites with some blende. The lode (vein) at eighty fathoms depth yielded four tons of dressed ore, of 5½ per cent. produce per fathom of driving. The ore he calculates cost the Company, when finished, £7 per ton, and certainly left little, if any, profit.

"The following tables, illustrative of the actual condition of the mines of this district, have been extracted from the notes of sales at Swansea, and from notices published in the Mining Journal. The quan-

ties of copper ore from each mine, which was sold at Swansca, and its value, was in 1836:

MINE.	TONS.	VALUE.
		£ s. d.
Ballymurtagh,	4,659	19,943 12 0
Counoree,	2,138	10,260 10 0
Cronebane and Tignoney,	4,691	23,677 10 0
Ballygahan,	305	1,417 0 0
	11,813	55,818 12 0

In 1840:

MINE.	TONS.	VALUE.
		£ s. d.
Ballymurtagh,	3,274	9,366 19 0
Cronebane and Tignoney,	3,017	12,889 8 6
Counoree,	158	1,250 8 0
Ballygahan,	198	346 5 0
	6,647	21,442 3 6

In 1843:

MINE.	TONS.	VALUE.
		£ s. d.
Ballymurtagh,	1,285	4,366 19 0
Counoree,	624	2,512 0 0
Cronebane and Tignoney,	1,169	5,438 2 0
Ballygahan,	28	100 18 0
	3,227	12,917 19 0

It would hence appear, that the quantity of ore raised in this district had very much diminished since 1836, but such is not actually the case; on the contrary, the activity of industry in those mines, as well as the profits to their undertakers, is, as I understand, steadily on the increase. The quantity of ore sold at Swansca has, however, fallen off very much, as is shown by the above returns, owing to the copper being now extensively smelted in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, and also to the poorer ores of the Wicklow district being extensively exported to various localities of chemical manufacture, where the sulphur, as well as the copper which they contain, is economized. The true produce of this district at present may be judged by the following table of the ores raised and sold from the Ballymurtagh mine, worked by the Wicklow Copper Mining Company, for which I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Wright.

¹ BALLYMURTAGH, CO. WICKLOW.

YEAR.	PRODUCE.		GROSS VALUE.	SOLD AT		PAID IN WAGES.
	Copper Ore.	Iron Pyrites.		Swansca	Other Parts.	
	Tons.	Tons.	£	£	£	£
1840	48.59	58.54	25966	—	25966	9927
1841	46.17	185.75	34493	—	34493	16312
1842	75.69	99.23	29113	1256	27857	18571
1843	65.55	87.76	24238	5897	18341	10983

¹ Average produce of copper ore, 44 per cent.

² Average number of persons employed, 700.

³ W. HODGSON WRIGHT.

In this table is given the quantity of iron pyrites sold by the Company; its price is included in the gross values given. It is here seen that the industry of this region has acquired a vast development within

the last ten years. This arose from another branch of mining industry coming into play, the trade in iron pyrites as a source of sulphur. In the Wicklow district the copper ore is associated with such vast quantities of iron pyrites, that in order to raise it, it is necessary to quarry the latter to a large amount, which very much enhanced the cost. But when there arose an outlet for the bisulphuret of iron, the mining for the copper ore became much more remunerative, and hence the vast quantities which have been sent to market since that period. It has been seen, that by the operations of the Ballymurtagh mine, about £12,000 is annually distributed in wages to about 700 persons. Including the other mines, the total number of persons deriving employment from the mineral industry of the Ovoca district, may be considered as brought up to about two thousand."

"The granitic district of Dublin and Wicklow," says the same author in reference to the lead mines of Wicklow, "is intersected by a great number of veins containing ores of lead; they lie along its eastern boundary, and cross, in an oblique direction, the juncture of the granite with the mica-slate. Veins have been worked along this line at Dalkey, and Killiney, on Ballycorus, at Powerscourt, Djouce, Lough Bray, Lough Dan, Glensane, Glendalough, Glenmalur, and Shillelagh. Of these many have been found ultimately unproductive, and the only portions of this district which it is necessary to describe in detail, are those of Glendalough, of Glenmalur, and Ballycorus. The mountains which enclose the lake and ruins of the Seven Churches, consist of granite, through which run numerous veins of quartz, associated with which are found the ores of lead, and in some instances, traces of copper. Their general distribution is as follows. At the head of Glensane, a little above the junction of the granite and mica-slate, a vein of quartz six feet wide, with blende, galena, and some copper pyrites, passes nearly from east to west, and were it continuous would join the vein of Luganure. The latter, the most important in the district, runs altogether in granite. It crosses the mountain Comaderry, and has been accurately traced through a course of 900 fathoms; its ascertained depth being 180 fathoms. This vein is usually five feet wide, but in one place it expands to twelve feet. The principal vein-stone is quartz. The granite in contact with the lower surface of the vein is generally soft and decomposed to a depth of from one to three feet. This vein has yielded, according to Mr. Weaver, in some portions of its course, per cubic fathom, from three to four and a-half tons of galena, which is found either in layers parallel to the walls or in disseminated masses. White lead ore is not uncommon. There are also found sulphuret of zinc, copper pyrites, and phosphate of lead. The produce of this vein usually yielded seventy per cent. of metallic lead. A few fathoms west of this is another vein in the granite; it is three feet wide, and consists of quartz with galena and white lead ore. The Glendalough vein ranges east and west, crossing the glen obliquely. Its course is down the southern flank of Comaderry, and it reappears high on the mountain of the opposite side, south of the waterfall. Its line has been traced for about half-a-mile, it appears to range far into the granite on the western side, but not to penetrate much into the mica-slate. Its width varies from five to seven fathoms. The great mass of it is quartz. It contains numerous minerals, principally galena, with copper pyrites, sparry iron, and sulphate of barytes. The lead ore of this vein produces 70 per cent., and the copper ore gave from 10 to 15 per cent. of metal. In the waterfall and ravine at the head of Glendalough are

smaller veins, in which lead and copper ores have been found, but on which no workings have been carried on. On the Lughanure vein, and on some smaller veins discovered on both sides of Glenasane, and which are probably outliers from it, a number of shafts have been sunk and very extensive workings made. The old Lughanure mine, as well as the Hero mine, have ceased to yield any produce; but the mine of Ripplagh, on the east, and one on the western side of the glen, lately opened at the base of Lughanure mountain, are now actively worked by the Mining Company of Ireland, and yield a very fair quantity of ore. They are termed the Lughanure mines. The state of activity of their operations and their amount of produce are shown by the quantity of dressed ore obtained, which was,

In 1842,	675 tons.
In 1843,	547½ —

The ore raised is dressed by hand labour and by machinery, to which motion is given by water-power derived from the rivulet which passes through the glen. To this Lough-nahagan serves as a copious reservoir, which has been rendered fully available to the purposes of the dressing works. The dressed ore is brought on cars to the Company's smelting works at Ballycorus, where it is worked up along with ores from other sources by processes to which I shall, after a little, return. The metallic lead is manufactured into sheet or pipe, so as to suit the markets in which it may be sold. The lead mine situated on the hill of Ballycorus, contains two lead veins, which at the surface are nearly parallel, and cross the junction of the granite and mica-slate, which takes place on the summit. In the workings these veins have been found sometimes to diverge, and at others to coalesce, and were then in every case found to yield valuable bunches of ore. These veins have latterly, however, become unproductive, and although some limited explorations are still carried on by the Mining Company, this mine cannot be reckoned as being at the present time in action. In its vicinity are situated the Mining Company's smelting works, to which all their lead ores are brought for the purpose of their reduction and manufacture. On the northern side of Glenmalur, where the granite and mica-slate join in Lugduff mountain, a powerful metalliferous vein presents itself, forming an acute angle with the course of the valley. It has been traced for above 400 fathoms, but probably extends much farther. The vein, as described by Mr. Griffith, is on an average fifteen feet thick, and excepting where there are bunches of ore, is divided into five parts. There are three feet of a soft slaty vein containing much talc, then a vein of white quartz, from one to three feet thick, which usually contains ore, next three feet of soft talcy matter similar to the first, then two feet of quartz, in which most of the ore has been found, finally, a third layer of the soft talcy matter extends to the opposite wall of the lode. The lead ore of this mine is considered to be unusually free from zinc and antimony. It has yielded very abundant produce, several large bunches or masses of ore having been met with in the course of the workings. The productiveness has, however, latterly diminished. The number of persons employed on it is at present but about thirty. On the same and on the opposite side of Glenmalur, several other veins, containing indications of lead, have been discovered, but no serious trials of them have been made."

The gold mines of Wicklow, situated in a vale among the declivities of Croghan-Kinshela, on the southern margin of the county, have already been noticed in the article CROGHAN-KINSELA: which

see. A few years ago, a London Company leased the district, and renewed the operations which had been relinquished by government as altogether unremunerating; but they conducted their researches in an imperfect and even trifling manner, and, finding them comparatively unproductive, finally abandoned them. The localities in the vale which have yielded the largest quantities of gold are Ballinvally, Ballintemple, and Killahurler. "The gold is associated with magnetic ironstone, sometimes in masses of half a hundred weight; also iron pyrites, brown and red hematite, wolfram, manganese, and fragments of tinstone in crystals, together with quartz. From the nature of these attendant minerals, of which most are known to occur in the quartz veins of the adjacent mountain, it was hoped that by tracing up the rivulets to their sources, and laying bare in various directions the underlying rock, the metalliferous veins might be discovered, from the disintegration of which the sand and soil of the streams had been produced. All such trials proved useless, and the question as to the source from whence the gold of those streams in Wicklow has been derived remains still unanswered."—Particles of native gold have been found, but never in any considerable quantity, in other localities of the county, particularly Croghan-Moira, Ballycrea, and Ballinacpogue.—Native silver was at one time found in a bed of iron ochre, in the upper ground of Cronebane; it was auriferous to the degree of 30 grains of gold in each ounce; and it occurred in exceedingly minute particles, and was extracted by fusion with lead and subsequent cupellation; but the deposit of it was long ago exhausted.—Tinstone is disseminated through the auriferous soil of Croghan-Kinshela, but not in such quantity as to be anywhere workable.—Bisulphuret of iron occurs in vast beds in association with the copper lodes of the clay-slate district; and though it was long considered not merely valueless, but absolutely a hindrance to the working of the copper mines, yet, about 9 years ago, it suddenly acquired both value and importance. "The government of Naples placed an exorbitant price on the sulphur, with which the manufacturers of England had previously been supplied from the volcanic districts of Sicily, and being driven to obtain a substitute at a cheaper rate, they had recourse to the deposits of iron pyrites in Wicklow. The mines which produce the iron pyrites, are those of Ballymurtagh, Ballygahan, Tigrony, Cronebane, and Connoree; they all contain the same sulphur course, as it is termed by the miners, which traverses them in a north-eastern and south-western direction. This mineral occurs immediately at the surface, and is raised in large quantities down to the depth of fifty feet, the lode varying in width from four to thirty-six feet, and in bunches according to the purity of the ore. The iron pyrites is indeed seldom absolutely pure; besides an intermixture of clay-slate or other rock in various proportions, it is associated with other metallic sulphurets in small quantity, and frequently with the arseniuret of iron or arsenical pyrites. These impurities influence the value, and the products, of the sulphur ore in a very sensible degree. Thus the presence of copper renders it more valuable. Mr. Barnes, in his letters on this district, shows, that the sulphur and copper ores are in no way distinct, but graduate insensibly into each other. Thus the copper ore of Ballymurtagh contains at least 30 per cent. of sulphur ore, and the greater part of the pyrites workings in the same mine, contains about 2½ per cent. of copper. The presence of from ½ to 1 per cent. of copper in the sulphur ore of commerce is not unusual. When this ore is burned in the kilns for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, the sulphuret

of copper passes by oxidizement, to sulphate of copper, which may be extracted by lixiviating the slags with water, and either crystallized, or, as is more usual, decomposed by fragments of old iron, and the copper precipitated in the metallic state. When the ore contains sulphuret of zinc, this forms by the roasting, sulphate of zinc, which may be similarly extracted and crystallized. The presence of the arsenical iron is very injurious, for owing to the volatility of the arsenic, which accompanies the sulphur in all its stages of manufacture, the iron pyrites becomes unfit for the preparation of sulphur or sulphuric acid, wherever those bodies are to be applied to form medicinal substances, or that they are required pure for chemical uses; but it is yet perfectly applicable for all manufacturing and technical uses, and although the price of the Sicilian sulphur has now fallen very low, the pyrites trade has by no means diminished in proportion. During the interruption of the Sicilian trade, the quantity of pyrites annually exported from the Wicklow district, is considered to have reached 100,000 tons. It is now, however, considerably less. The returns already given for the produce in copper ore and pyrites of the Ballymurtagh mine enable a general idea to be formed of the present extent of this branch of mining. It is highly gratifying, that the favourable position in which the mines of the Avoca valley were placed by the force of the sulphur monopoly in Naples, has been sustained up to the present day by the judicious enterprise of the proprietors, and the steady improvement of the produce. Mr. Roper states the number of persons employed in this district to be about 2,000, and that from 500 to 1,000 carts are daily employed in bringing the ore to Wicklow and to Arklow for exportation."—[Kane's 'Industrial Resources of Ireland.']. Porcelain clay, of various degrees of fineness, formed by the decomposition of the felspar of granite, constitutes the agricultural soil of some tracts of the county; and kaolin of fine quality, occurs at Kilranelagh, in the vicinity of Balinglass. —Roofing-slates of excellent quality are quarried at Glamore, and in the vicinity of Rathdrum; they are identical in geognostic position and character with the roofing-slates of Bangor; and their character, for economic purposes, and as an important source of domestic industry, may be regarded as established.

Soils.—Bog of considerable depth, and covered with heath, overlies a large part of the great granitic district; and is usually incumbent on a coarse gravel of disintegrated granite, the quartz, the mica, and the felspar, intermixed in various proportions. "By forming drains down to this substratum, the intervening ground can be freed from superabundant moisture, and rendered fit for improving the surface, by burning, or such modes as may be found to be best adapted to destroy the heath, and generate those grasses best calculated for the soil and surface." Vast numbers of the rounded summits and curving acclivities of the granitic mountains are either quite bare rock, or so thinly covered with soil as to possess the most meagre vegetation. The soil of a large proportion of the other mountainous grounds of the country, like the substratum of the bog on the granite mountains, consists simply of the disintegrations of the underlying rocks, and varies in nature according to the character of these rocks, and to the degree of humus which the disintegrations have acquired. A large proportion of even the low grounds are carpeted with the detritus of the neighbouring heights; and some, as already noticed, possess rich soils of kaolinic clay, formed by the complete decomposition of the felspar of the neighbouring granite; yet very large tracts of the valleys, including most of those

of the north-eastern district of the county, from the boundary with co. Dublin to a point 3 miles south of the town of Wicklow, consist of a diluvium, which bears profuse and happy evidence of having been swept hither from the breaking up of a limestone country. "This phenomenon," says the agricultural statist of the county, "arises from an infinity of rounded and blunted pebbles of limestone, found in the strata of the earth, bedded generally in low marsh, and in gravel, of which the chief part is small limestone of various granular dimensions; sometimes the marl is found more compact and indurated. These blunted and rounded pebbles of limestone have every appearance of being so formed by attrition, after having been broken off from some mass of limestone; and as they are found at very considerable height up the mountains, it might be supposed that they have been broken off from some mountains of limestone in the internal parts of the district. Yet certain it is, there is no limestone rock whatever to be found in the whole of the county of Wicklow, nor any vestige of such rock in the internal parts of the mountains. To the eastward of the mountains, until within two or three miles beyond the town of Wicklow, this pebble limestone and marl is found in greater or less quantities; and whatever has been its origin, it is probable the state in which it appears must have arisen from the retreating of the waters, as in all the grass pits and banks, where the strata are laid open, you see regular and alternate layers of sand and gravel intermixed with these rounded limestones, most likely occasioned by modern depositions long after the formation of the adjacent mountains. From whatever cause the origin of these calcareous strata is to be derived, it is to be acknowledged as a gracious present to that part of the country in which they are deposited." The soil of the lowlands of the barony of Upper Talbotstown—which will be exhibited in next section as the specimen-district of the agricultural condition of the whole county—is sometimes a yellow clay; but generally a light black mould, very various in quality, but for the most part good, and superincumbent on a subsoil of gravel or sand; and the mountains of that barony "are generally composed of a 'green flag quarry' stone in large blocks underneath, and smaller pieces near the surface, covered with a small depth of moory or peat soil, dry in most places, but springy and wet in some spots."

Agriculture.—The barony of Upper Talbotstown is treated, in the voluminous reports of the Commissioners of Poor Inquiry, published in 1836, as a specimen district of the entire county; and it is the subject of an agricultural digest in these reports, from which we made some important extracts in our article on the barony.—and of a vidimus of evidence submitted to the Commissioners, from which we shall now call a few passages. "The chief class of farmers in the district are dairy and cattle stock farmers on a small scale. The produce of the district is, on the whole, much greater than formerly, from so much land having been reclaimed or improved, from the improvement in rural economy, from the increased exertions of the farmer to meet high rents and low prices, and from the increase of population, which both cause a greater demand for food, and facilitate the production of it by the increased supply of labour. The course of crops usual in this district is as follows:—first year, after breaking up the grass lay, oats are grown; second year, potatoes manured; third year, wheat, barley, or oats, after which the land is laid down to grass either immediately, or after first repeating the crops of potatoes and corn. This rotation is carried on over every part of the farm except the wet or moory

bottoms, which are not dry enough for tillage. The smallest class of occupiers here (as everywhere else in this part of Ireland), only let as much remain in grass as is sufficient to furnish hay and grass for their little stock, and even sometimes have to hire land for that purpose, keeping most of their ground under potatoes and oats. Only a few large farmers keep sheep, except on the mountain farms, some of which consist chiefly of sheep-walks. The farmers are generally careful as to the time of reaping their crops, but some let them stand till much riper than others, and in some cases many think too long. The peasantry very often, while labouring for hire, defer the cutting of their own crops, and thus incur considerable loss. They also defer their spring work too long, especially as to potatoes, sometimes for the sake of earning money by labour, but more frequently from the want of seed, and of money to buy any. They are very seldom taken away from their own work by the necessity of working for their landlords. The corn is generally thrashed immediately after harvest to satisfy various demands and expenses, of which rent is the chief. A great many farmers, however, are allowed to remain a year or more in arrears, now that corn has fallen to so low a price. The tenants who are obliged to sell their corn early, have generally sold at a considerable loss, from the large quantity thrown at once into the market. Clover is cultivated here to a considerable extent, and some vetches and trefoil are grown by the larger farmers. Only one or two gentlemen grow turnips or mangels, and this to a very small extent. The peasantry have little or no knowledge of the advantages of an alternation of crops, and they cultivate no artificial grasses but clover, which they are now beginning to grow. Deficiencies in the potato crop are not of frequent occurrence here. The farmers and the peasantry generally change the seed from heavy to light soils among each other, but seldom seek it from a distance. The small holders are often deficient in money to procure seed, and are made to pay for it the highest price which the market has attained on any one day during the season. The small farmers grow 'cups' for their own consumption, and the labourers 'lumpers'; the latter, because, although the coarsest kind, are the most productive. The labourer never grows potatoes for sale, and the lowest class of occupiers very seldom. Where the latter do so, they usually grow the same kind for that purpose that they do for their own use. The refuse, or small potatoes, are kept for pigs and fowls. The 'lumpers' are grown as the most productive kind, and the 'cups,' because combining to the greatest extent, both quantity and quality of produce. The cultivation of potatoes has increased considerably since the composition of tithes, and from the quantity of land that has been reclaimed from the introduction of lime and peat as manures, and of drill husbandry, &c., but little from stall-feeding. Old grass land is commonly broken up for con-acre. In grass it is worth about £2 per acre; when broken up for con-acre, from £8 to £10 per acre is charged, for the first and second crops of potatoes, without manure; it is then generally laid down to grass with the first crop of oats, but poverty or avarice sometimes induces the small farmer to grow two or three successive crops of oats. The successive crops are found to deteriorate in the proportion of about 5 barrels an acre. The land, if laid down with the first crop of oats, is generally found to have improved; but if more than one crop of oats has been taken, it becomes deteriorated. The con-acre tenant gets possession in March, and gives up the land in November. There is no difference in the management of dairies in the mountain and in the lowland

districts. The dairy farmer employs about 4 men to every 100 acres. The butter produced here is sent to the Carlow market, where it is considered of the first quality. It is packed after each churning where they have sufficient to fill a cask at once, but, as few have, they generally wait for two or more churnings, in order to have the contents of the firkin of the same colour. The houses occupied by dairy farmers are not in any way different from those occupied by other farmers. No attention is paid to the erection of the dairy; it usually consists of a room adjoining the kitchen, but where there is no convenience in the house, one of the best of the out-buildings is used for that purpose. The same want of attention is shown to ventilation, convenience for the utensils and business of the dairy, cleanliness, and other matters, which are considered in other countries absolutely necessary to insure success in dairying. The manures in use are animal manure, lime (which is increasing of late), and some bog-stuff. The practice of burning the land no longer exists. The farmers procure their animal manure principally from their own stock, little or none from the towns. Considerable attention is paid to the collecting of other materials for manure, as earth, mud, fern, furze, heath, and lime. There is no sea-weed here, and neither bones, salt, soot, rape, nor malt dust, is used as manure. The fences are single or double ditches, with furze or quick hedges, but more usually furze; and in many cases, they are mere banks with a few straggling furze plants growing on the top or sides. The meetings are made generally by the tenants; now and then they may happen to be made by the landlord. The imperfect state of the fences gives rise to frequent litigation and breaches of the peace. In some cases the trespass of cattle occasions considerable loss; but, as trespasses are more generally committed on pasture, they usually occasion little or no damage." "I found rents in Wicklow," says Mr. Inglis in 1834, "such as, for the most part, could never be paid by the produce of the land; and the small farmers, as well as labourers, barely subsisting. High rent was the universal complaint, and the complaint was fully borne out by the wretched manner in which I found the people—Catholic and Protestant—living. And if the question be put to them, why they take land at a rent which they know it will not bear? the reply is always the same—how were they to live? what could they do? From which answer we at once arrive at the truth—that competition for land in Ireland is but the outbidings of desperate circumstances." In 1841, there were within the rural districts of the county, 2,620 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 2,922 of from 5 to 15 acres, 1,891 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 2,000 of upwards of 30 acres; and, within the civic districts, 23 of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 7 of from 5 to 15 acres, 3 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 1 of upwards of 30 acres. In the same year there were within the entire county 5,762 male farmers, 449 female farmers, 18,315 male servants and labourers above 15 years of age, 1,130 male servants and labourers below 15 years of age, 2,210 female servants and labourers above 15 years of age, 250 female servants and labourers below 15 years of age, 128 ploughmen, 179 gardeners, 2 graziers, 265 male herds above 15 years of age, 197 male herds below 15 years of age, 7 female herds above 15 years of age, 8 female herds below 15 years of age, 110 male caretakers, 12 female caretakers, 4 land-agents, 138 land-stewards, 17 gamekeepers, 42 male dairy-keepers, and 53 female dairy-keepers.

Live Stock.—The breed of cattle has been greatly improved. The native breed is still preferred on mountain-farms on account of its hardy habits, and

of its superior adaptation to the exposure, bleakness, and poor pasture of the situation; and the Durham or short-horn breed is generally in most request on lowland farms, on account of the symmetry of their shape, their early maturity, and their great disposition to fatten. Few Ayrshire or Kerry cows are used. The breeds of sheep in most request are the native mountain breed on the upland farms, and the large old Irish breed, crossed and improved by the Leicester breed, upon the lowland farms. "The lowland breed is not so high on the legs, but is much heavier in the carcase than formerly. The lowland breed weighs about 24 lbs. per quarter, and the mountain about 15 lbs." There has been a considerable improvement in the breeds of both the lowland and the mountain sheep, effected chiefly by crossing with the Leicester. The improvement has taken place in the quantity and quality of both meat and wool, and in the earlier maturity of the sheep. They are seldom fattened, but the mountain wethers are usually sold to the graziers for feeding at 4 years old, and the lowland wether lambs at 1½ or 2 years old. Most of the farmers keep their own rams. No small farmers keep sheep except a few in the mountains."

—In 1841, there were within the rural districts of the county, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 859 horses and mules, 636 asses, 2,528 cattle, 3,726 sheep, 4,875 pigs, and 29,096 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 940 horses and mules, 307 asses, 2,490 cattle, 5,382 sheep, 1,902 pigs, and 13,032 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 2,590 horses and mules, 274 asses, 7,271 cattle, 13,982 sheep, 3,172 pigs, and 20,640 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 2,582 horses and mules, 185 asses, 8,750 cattle, 13,478 sheep, 3,171 pigs, and 18,180 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 5,373 horses and mules, 515 asses, 23,983 cattle, 39,175 sheep, 6,228 pigs, and 39,777 poultry. The totals of these classes of live stock, together with their respective estimated value, were 12,314 horses and mules, £98,512; 1,917 asses, £1,917; 45,022 cattle, £292,643; 75,743 sheep, £83,317; 19,348 pigs, £24,185; and 120,785 poultry, £3,019. Grand total of estimated value of live stock in the rural districts, £503,593. In the same year, the live stock within the civic districts consisted, in numbers and in estimated value, of 224 horses and mules, £1,792; 38 asses, £38; 271 cattle, £1,761; 48 sheep, £53; 603 pigs, £751; and 1,044 poultry, £26. Grand total of estimated value of live stock in the civic districts, £4,421.

Plantations.]—In 1841, the plantations within the county consisted of 3,205 continuous acres and 62,981 detached trees of oak, 300 continuous acres and 184,985 detached trees of ash, 24 continuous acres and 20,158 detached trees of elm, 75 continuous acres and 104,386 detached trees of beech, 1,243 continuous acres and 280,284 detached trees of fir, 12,361 continuous acres and 358,785 detached trees of mixed plantations, and 392 continuous acres and 3,722 detached trees of orchards,—in all, 17,600 continuous acres, and 1,015,301 detached trees,—the latter equivalent to 6,345 acres, and making with the former a grand total of 23,945 acres of woods. Of the continuous woods, 3,003 acres of oak, 245 of ash, 5 of elm, 9 of beech, 45 of fir, 4,583 of mixed plantations, and 78 of orchards, were planted previous to 1791; 37 acres of oak, 10 of ash, 5 of elm, 14 of beech, 59 of fir, 948 of mixed plantations, and 38 of orchards, were planted between 1791 and 1800; 88 acres of oak, 18 of ash, 5 of elm, 11 of beech, 101 of fir, 798 of mixed plantations, and 63 of orchards, were planted between 1801 and 1810; 37 acres of oak, 10 of ash, 3 of elm, 11 of beech, 462 of fir, 1,445 of mixed plantations, and 66 of orchards,

were planted between 1811 and 1820; 24 acres of oak, 7 of ash, 4 of elm, 9 of beech, 269 of fir, 1,922 of mixed plantations, and 62 of orchards, were planted between 1821 and 1830; and 16 acres of oak, 10 of ash, 2 of elm, 21 of beech, 307 of fir, 2,665 of mixed plantations, and 83 of orchards, were planted between 1831 and 1840. The principal sheets of wood occur at Powerscourt demesne, Charleville demesne, Bushypark, Giltspur, Bellmount, Newcourt, and Bellevue, in the barony of Rathdown; at Ballygannon, Tinnypark, Nassau, Bromley, Hollywell, Springmount, Woodstock, Bellfield, Easthill, Mount-John, Kiltimon, Sweetbank, Grange, Killoughter, Glenmore, Ballycurry, Clonmannan, Rosama, Cronroe, Upper Tinnakelly, Lower Tinnakelly, Ballygree, Hollywood, Cronybirne, Glenwood, and Close-house, in the barony of Newcastle; at Shilton-abbey, Gleumercastle, Kilpool, Seapark, Ballymoney, Bonabroca, Rockfield, Dunganstown, Oakland, Woodville, Fairview, West-Acton, Castle-Howard, Kingstown, Millmount, Sheepwalk, Ballyarthur, Ballyrain, Lamberton, and Cooladangan, in the barony of Arklow; at Luggelaw, Annamoe, Derrybawn, Roundwood, Glenane, Ballyteigue, and Avondale, in the barony of North Ballinacore; at Roddenagh and Rockingham, in the barony of South Ballinacore; at Coronation, Downshire, Talbotstown, Russborough, Russellstown, Ballyboys, Burgameoyle, Tullfaris, Murphysstown, Willmount, and Kippure, in the barony of Lower Talbotstown; at Goldenford, Grangecon, Ballinure, Rathsallagh, Brewers'-hill, Tynte-park, Ballyhook, High-park, Hume-Wood, Kilvaue-lagh, Stratford, and Slaney-park, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown; and at Toomanmoge, Ballykelly, Brownwood, Coolattin, Bramingall, Kilbrook, Woodmount, Bellmount, Money, Knocklow, Killinure, Ballard, Hillbrook, Toombreen, Cronyhorn, Springfield, Urelands, and Ballingate, in the barony of Shillelagh.

Manufactures and Trade.]—The commerce of the county of Wicklow is of small extent, and is chiefly conducted through the ports of Wicklow and Arklow. The most considerable seat of manufacture is the small town of Stratford-on-Slaney. A very large aggregate of productive industry is concentrated upon mining, and has already been noticed in the section upon minerals. The following digest of the statistics of occupations, as exhibited in the Census of 1841, affords a somewhat minute view of the kinds and comparative amount of labour:—Millers, 67; maltsters, 2; brewers, 6; bakers, 156; confectioners, 13; saltsters, 17; tobacco-twisters, 6; fishmongers, 37; egg-dealers, 14; fruiterers, 5; cattle-dealers, 19; horse-dealer, 1; pig-jobbers, 21; corn-dealers, 6; huxters and provision-dealers, 135; butchers, 93; victuallers, 39; grocers, 41; tobacconist, 1; flax-dressers, 7; carders, 70; spinners of flax, 326; spinners of cotton, 5; spinners of wool, 920; spinners of unspecified classes, 835; winders and warpers, 19; factory-workers, 3; wool-dressers, 5; weavers of cotton, 102; weavers of linen, 15; weavers of woollen, 39; weaver of lace, 1; weavers of unspecified classes, 164; manufacturers of lace, 2; bleachers, 6; dyers, 2; clothiers, 5; cloth-finisher, 1; calico-printers, 4; skimmers, 2; curriers, 8; tanner, 1; leather-dresser, 1; brogue-makers, 59; boot and shoe makers, 777; tailors, 501; sempstresses, 678; dress-makers, 449; milliners, 65; stay-makers, 6; knitters, 782; hatters, 51; bonnet-makers, 152; straw-workers, 34; gloves, 5; hair-dresser and barber, 1; leather-dealers, 8; wool-dealer, 1; hoisiers, 6; haberdashers, 3; drapers, 12; linen-drafter, 1; woollen-drafter, 1; vendors of soft goods, 50; dealer in old clothes, 1; rag and bone dealers, 14; architects, 6; builders, 13; brick-makers, 4;

stone-cutters, 169; lime-burners, 6; bricklayers, 14; stone-masons, 388; slaters, 83; thatchers, 13; plasterers, 18; quarrymen, 20; sawyers, 67; carpenters, 800; cabinet-makers, 27; coopers, 92; turners, 7; millwrights, 8; wheelwrights, 5; shipwrights, 18; pump-borer, 1; reed-maker, 1; basket-makers, 15; broom-makers, 11; miners, 721; iron-founders, 3; blacksmiths, 504; whitesmiths, 11; nailers, 147; cutlers, 2; gunsmiths, 2; braziers and coppersmiths, 15; wireworker, 1; pin-maker, 1; bell-hangers, 2; plumbers, 6; tin-plate workers, 8; tinkers, 21; machine-makers, 19; clock and watch makers, 2; watch-makers, 8; goldsmith, silversmith, and jeweller, 1; coach and car makers, 8; saddlers, 46; harness-makers, 10; whip-maker, 1; letter-press printers, 4; bookbinder, 1; paper-stainers, 2; mat-makers, 7; chandlers and soap boilers, 25; painters and glaziers, 81; net-makers, 54; toy-makers, 2; sail-maker, 1; sieve-makers, 3; upholsterer, 1; bellows-makers, 3; chimney-sweeps, 6; fireman, 1; civil-engineers, 5; land-surveyors, 25; measurers, 3; road-contractors and makers, 9; delph-dealers, 9; timber-merchants, 2; coal-merchant, 1; ironmongers, 5; merchants of unspecified classes, 24; brokers, 3; dealers of unspecified classes, 286; shopkeepers of unspecified classes, 353; shop-assistants, 67; tradesmen of unspecified classes, 6; and apprentices of unspecified classes, 19.

Fairs.—The following are the principal fairs held within the county of Wicklow:—Arklow, Jan. 11, March 22, April 19, May 15, June 28, Aug. 9, Sept. 25, and Nov. 15; Ashford, April 27, June 24, Sept. 8, and Dec. 16; Baltinglass, Jan. 9, Feb. 2, March 17, April 19, May 12, July 1, Aug. 18, Sept. 12, Oct. 18, and Dec. 8; Blessington, May 12, July 5, and Nov. 12; Bray, March 1, May 1, July 1, Aug. 15, Sept. 20, and Dec. 14; Carnew, second Thursday in Feb., April 1, third Thursday in May, July 1, third Thursday in Aug., Oct. 1, third Thursday in Nov., and Dec. 22; Coolatin, Feb. 26, May 20, Aug. 26, and Nov. 26; Coolboy, Wednesday before Feb. 1, Patrick's-day, May 1, June 24, Aug. 1, Oct. 1, Nov. 1, and St. Thomas's-day; Cronrea, May 12 and Oct. 2; Donard, Jan. 31, April 29, Aug. 12, and Oct. 13; Down's-hill, Jan. 12, May 4, Aug. 5, and Nov. 12; Dunlavin, March 1, second Tuesday after May 12, first Friday after July 12, Aug. 21, second Tuesday after Old Michaelmas-day, and Nov. 30; Hollywood, Feb. 1, May 3, Aug. 1, and Nov. 1; Kilcoole, June 5 and Sept. 4; New-castle, April 1, July 10, Sept. 1, and Dec. 6; Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, Feb. 2, April 18, June 29, Aug. 15, Oct. 30, and Dec. 21; Rathdangan, Feb. 1, March 8, April 28, June 20, Sept. 2, Nov. 2, and Dec. 17; Rathdrum, Jan. 2, Feb. 16, March 13, April 5, May 25, June 19, July 5, Aug. 31, Oct. 10, Nov. 11, and Dec. 11; Rathsalagh, April 23 and Sept. 4; Redcross, Jan. 6, March 17, May 6, June 20, Aug. 5, Sept. 23, and Dec. 15; Roundwood, Jan. 3, March 14, April 12, May 25, June 21, July 26, Aug. 23, Sept. 19, and Nov. 8; Tinnehely, first Wednesday in Jan., Feb. 7, third Wednesday in March, second Wednesday in April, May 8, June 4, Wednesday after June 24, third Wednesday in July, Aug. 7, first Wednesday in Sept., first Wednesday in Oct., Nov. 7, and second Wednesday in Dec.; and Wicklow, March 28, May 25, Aug. 12, and Nov. 24.

Fisheries.—Fishing-grounds, in from 5 to 17 fathoms, extend along nearly all the coast, from within pistol-shot of the shore to the Kish Bank. The Scallop Bed, bearing east-north-east from Greystones, distant about 5 miles, about one square league in extent, and having an average depth of 14 fathoms of water, is the most particular spot in the

range. Haddock, cod, and whiting, formerly abounded on this bank; and the other fish taken on the coast are herrings, mackerel, soles, plaice, pollock, whiting, salmon-trout, and salmon. Arklow bank is remarkable for herrings and oysters, and yields a small quantity of cod and ling. A fishing-ground, remarkable for cod, herrings, and oysters, having a depth of from 2 to 18 fathoms of water, bearing from Arklow east-north-east and south-south-west, and lying at the mean distance of about 8 miles from the shore, extends from the vicinity of Wicklow Head in co. Wicklow, to the vicinity of Cahore Point in co. Wexford.—The fishermen of Wicklow, though distributed along most of the coast, have nowhere any harbour except at the mouth of the Ovoca; and even there they have no quay or pier, and must contend with serious obstacles in approaching and entering the river. The coast-guard and fishing districts are Bray, Greystones, Five-mile-Point, Wicklow Head, Jack's Hole, and Arklow; and, in 1836, the fishing-craft belonging to these six districts comprised 39 decked vessels, of 1,174 tons, worked by 156 men,—153 half-decked vessels, of 1,425 tons, worked by 858 men,—57 open sail-boats, worked by 246 men,—and 14 row-boats, worked by 38 men. Arklow market is very badly supplied with haddock, hake, turbot, brit, mackerel, salmon, eels, and lobsters, but is abundantly supplied with cod, plaice, soles, herrings, and oysters. The market of the town of Wicklow has a rather limited supply of haddock, hake, plaice, sole, mackerel, mullet, and lobster; a fair supply of cod, gurnet, whiting, and herrings; a tolerably plentiful supply of salmon and white trout; a scanty supply of eels; and an abundant supply of oysters. Shoals of mackerel and herrings pass through the bay of Wicklow without being taken, for want of means.

Communications.—A line of railway has been proposed to connect Bray with the Dublin and Kingstown railway. The line of railway from Wexford to the Kilkenney and Dublin railway at Carlow, passes near the south-western boundary of the barony of Shillelagh. The principal roads of the county of Wicklow are the Dublin and Wexford mail-road, by way of Bray, Delgany, Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, Ashford, Rathdrum, and Arklow; the military road from Rathfarnham to Aghavaugh, by way of Gleneree, Laragh, and Drumgoff; the mail-road from Rathdrum to Carnew; the mail-road from Blessington to Naas; the mail-road from Castle-Dermot to Hacketstown, by way of Baltinglass; the road from Dublin to Glendalough, by way of Enniskerry, Roundwood, and Annamoe; the road from Dublin to Newtownbarry, by way of Blessington, Hollywood, Stratford-on-Slaney, and Baltinglass; and the road from Rathdrum to Baltinglass, by way of Rathdangan. During the years 1834—41, the county surveyor superintended the formation of 19 miles of new road.

Divisions and Towns.—The county of Wicklow is divided into the 8 baronies of Rathdown, in the north-east; Newcastle, in the middle-east; Arklow, in the south-east; North Ballinacor, in the north-centre; South Ballinacor, in the south-centre; Lower Talbotstown, in the north-west; Upper Talbotstown, in the middle-west; and Shillelagh, in the south-west. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred 10 townlands of the parish of Dunlavin, 2 townlands of the parish of Tober, and 2 townlands of the parish of Rathtoole, containing a pop. of 978, from the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin, to the barony of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow; and one townland of the parish of Baltinglass, containing a pop. of 88, from the barony of Upper Talbotstown to that of Rathvilly, co. Carlow.

The barony of Rathdown contains 4 whole parishes, and part of another parish; the barony of Newcastle contains 5 whole parishes, and part of 5 other parishes; the barony of Arklow contains 9 whole parishes, and part of 4 other parishes; the barony of North Ballinacor contains 1 whole parish, and part of 3 other parishes; the barony of South Ballinacor contains 5 whole parishes, and part of 5 other parishes; the barony of Lower Talbotstown contains 7 whole parishes, and part of 2 other parishes; the barony of Upper Talbotstown contains 7 whole parishes, and part of 4 other parishes; and the barony of Shillelagh contains 3 whole parishes, and part of 5 other parishes. The towns and principal villages are Enniskerry, Delgany, Killinacraig, and part of Bray, in the barony of Rathdown; Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, Glenealy, Downs, Kilcoole, Kilkenny, Newcastle, Ballinalee, Rathnew, and part of Wicklow, in the barony of Newcastle; Arklow, Redcross, and part of Wicklow, in the barony of Arklow; Rathdrum, in the barony of North Ballinacor; Tinnehely, in the barony of South Ballinacor; Dunlavin, Blessington, and Donard, in the barony of Lower Talbotstown; Baltinglass and Stratford-on-Slaney, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown; and Carnew and Shillelagh, in the barony of Shillelagh.—Dr. Beaufort, estimating the total of parishes and churches in the county at respectively 58 and 21, assigns 49 parishes and 17 churches to the diocese of Dublin, 6 parishes and 3 churches to the diocese of Leighlin, and 3 parishes and 1 church to the diocese of Ferns.

Statistics.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools in co. Wicklow was 258, of scholars 11,333, of male scholars 6,377, of female scholars 4,671, of scholars whose sex was not specified 285, of scholars connected with the Established Church 3,606, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 29, of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters 2, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community, 7,270, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 366; and according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 258, of scholars 11,817, of male scholars 6,622, of female scholars 4,940, of scholars whose sex was not specified 235, of scholars connected with the Established Church 3,874, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 13, of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters 2, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 7,799, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 127. The statistics of educational and ecclesiastical matters for 1834, are returned according to the diocesan divisions; and may be proximately estimated for co. Wicklow by reference to the section on the diocese of Dublin, in the article on Dublin City. At the close of 1843, the National Board had in full operation within the county 41 daily schools, conducted by 26 male and 16 female teachers, attended by 2,397 male and 2,418 female scholars, and aided during the year, with £454 1s. 8d. in salaries, £35 10s. in free stock, and £49 0s. 5½d. in school-requisites at half-price.—During 1843, the number of persons committed on charges of felony was 306, of cases before magistrates and petty-sessions 146, of persons committed for drunkenness under the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 38, was 14. Of the 306 committed on charges of felony, 93 were charged with offences against the person, 19 with offences against property committed with violence, 136 with offences against property committed without violence, 2 with malicious offences against property, and 56 with offences not included in these categories; 1 was sentenced to

death, 5 were sentenced to transportation, 109 were sentenced to imprisonment, 3 were sentenced to pay fines, 24 were not sentenced or were discharged on sureties, 1 was acquitted as insane, 104 were found not guilty on trial, 36 had no bill found against them, and 20 were not prosecuted. The constabulary force of the county, on Jan. 1, 1844, consisted of 1 second-rate county inspector, 1 extra-rate sub-inspector, 1 second-rate sub-inspector, 3 third-rate sub-inspectors, 1 first-rate head-constable, 5 second-rate head-constables, 31 constables, 145 first-rate sub-constables, 25 second-rate sub-constables, and 7 mounted police; and the cost of maintaining that force during 1843, was £9,904 14s. 2d. The constabulary are distributed through 32 stations, in the five districts of Bray, Baltinglass, Blessington, Rathdrum, and Tinnehely; and they have their county head-quarters at Bray. The staff of the county militia is stationed at Arklow. The assizes are held at Wicklow; quarter-sessions are held at Wicklow, Arklow, Baltinglass, Bray, and Tinnehely, and petty-sessions are held at Arklow, Baltinglass, Blessington, Bray, Carnew, Coolkenno, Dunlavin, Enniskerry, Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, Rathangan, Rathdrum, Rathnew, Redcross, and Tinnehely. The county gaol is at Wicklow; a bridewell is at Baltinglass; and the district lunatic asylum, to which the county of Wicklow is entitled to send 27 patients, is in Dublin. Infirmarys are at Wicklow and Baltinglass; fever hospitals are at Arklow, Bray, Delgany, Enniskerry, Stratford-on-Slaney, and Wicklow; workhouses are at Baltinglass, Rathdrum, and Shillelagh; and dispensaries are at Annanoe, Arklow, Aughrim, Calary, Blessington, Bray, Carnew, Dunlavin, Enniskerry, Kiltegan, Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, Rathdrum, Redcross, Shillelagh, Tinnehely, and Wicklow. Savings' banks are at Arklow and Bray; and loan funds are at Baltinglass, Blessington, Bray, Carnew, Imale, Kiltegan, Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, Moyne, Powerscourt, Preban, and Wicklow. The amount of grand jury presentment, in 1842, was £25,882. The annual valuation of property valued for the poor-rate is £314,578. The total number of tenements valued is 18,073; and of these, 8,496 were valued under £5.—2,841, under £10.—1,740, under £15.—1,091, under £20.—741, under £25.—560, under £30.—734, under £40.—467, under £50.—and 1,397, at and above £50. The county of Wicklow sent ten members to the Irish parliament, or two for the county at large, and two for each of the boroughs of Wicklow, Blessington, Baltinglass, and Carysfort; but it sends to the imperial parliament only two members,—those for the county at large. Constituency in 1841, 1,503; of whom, 856 were £10 freeholders, 102 were £20 freeholders, 339 were £50 freeholders, 105 were £10 leaseholders, 40 were £20 leaseholders, 1 was a £50 leaseholder, 53 were £20 rent-chargers, and 7 were £50 rent-chargers.

Pop., in 1831, 121,557. Males, 61,032; females, 60,503; families, 19,970. Inhabited houses, 18,412; uninhabited complete houses, 196; houses in the course of erection, 309. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 11,649; in manufactures and trade, 3,148; in other pursuits, 5,173.—Pop., in 1841, 126,143. Males, 63,489; females, 62,654; families, 21,182. Inhabited houses, 19,210; uninhabited complete houses, 664; houses in the course of erection, 57. First-class inhabited houses, 616; second-class, 5,488; third-class, 7,709; fourth-class, 5,397. Families residing in first-class houses, 716; in second-class houses, 6,141; in third-class houses, 8,375; in fourth-class houses, 5,950. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 14,032; in manufactures and trade, 4,740; in other pursuits, 2,410.

Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 662; on the directing of labour, 6,608; on their own manual labour, 13,022; on means not specified, 830. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 26,271; to clothing, 1,706; to lodging, 3,540; to health, 67; to charity, 1; to justice, 319; to education, 231; to religion, 121; unclassified, 2,662; without any specified occupations, 3,555. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 2,912; to clothing, 4,283; to lodging, 68; to health, 54; to charity, 1; to justice, 2; to education, 137; to religion, 6; unclassified, 5,640; without any specified occupations, 25,003. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 23,147; who could read but not write, 10,933; who could neither read nor write, 21,401. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 15,921; who could read but not write, 14,872; who could neither read nor write, 24,169. Males upwards of 4 years of age attending primary schools, 6,190; attending superior schools, 365. Females upwards of 4 years of age attending primary schools, 5,402; attending superior schools, 34. Percentage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 49; married, 45; widowed, 5. Percentage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 41; married, 46; widowed, 13. Physicians, 27; surgeons, 28; apothecaries, 10; druggists, 2; midwives, 14; nurse-tenders, 40. Stipendiary magistrate, 1; barristers, 8; attorneys, 22; clerk of the peace, 1; clerks of petty-sessions, 2; excise-officers, 74; bailiffs, 14; gaol-keepers, 10; inspectors of weights and measures, 2. School teachers, 206 males and 102 females; ushers and tutors, 18 males and 2 females; governesses, 32; teachers of music and dancing, 7 males and 1 female. Clergymen of the Established Church, 33; Methodist ministers, 7; Presbyterian minister, 1; Independent minister, 1; Roman Catholic clergymen, 40; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 27; parish-clerks, 4; scripture-reader, 1; sextons, 7 males and 6 females.

Antiquities.—One of the finest groups of ruins in the United Kingdom, and incomparably the best in the county of Wicklow, is the group of Glendalough. The chief of other antiquities are Bray-castle, Killegar church, Annabaskyth church, Knock-sink moat, Churchtown church, a cromlech in Powerscourt parish, Kilnacanogue church, Kindlestown-castle, a church in Kilnacanogue parish, and Rathdown-castle, in the barony of Rathdown; St. Mary's church, a church in Rathnew parish, three churches in Killiskey parish, the castle of Newcastle, a castle in Killiskey parish, and Gleeney church, in the barony of Newcastle; the Black-castle of Wicklow, a church in Castle-Macadam parish, a church in Kilbride parish, Kilbride church, Mizen-Head-Tower, Arklow-castle, Castletimon church, a church in Dunganstown parish, a church in Kilcommon parish, MacDermot's-castle, and Kilmanogue church, in the barony of Arklow; a church in Calary parish, Castle-Kevin, and Ballyboy-house, in the barony of North Ballinacor; Castle-Laurence, in the barony of South Ballinacor; the site of a castle in Blessington parish, Downshire-house, Templebodin church, a church in Hollywood parish, two churches in Donard parish, Castlebank and Dunlavin church, in the barony of Lower Talbotstown; Tober church, Grangecon-castle, Stratford-castle, sites of three castles and a church in Donaghmore parish, a church in Balinglass parish, and Rampreece chapel, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown; and Kilcavan church, in the barony of Shillelagh. The old monastic institutions of the county, whether certain or doubtful, conspicuous or obscure, extant, in ruin, or completely

obliterated, are three abbeys of regular Augustinian canons at Glendalough, alleged to have been founded in the 6th century, by St. Kevin; a Cistercian or Bernardine abbey at Balinglass, founded in 1148 or 1151, by Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, and granted, at the general dissolution, to Thomas Eustace, Viscount Balinglass; a Dominican friary at Arklow, founded in 1264, by Theobald Walter, and granted, at the dissolution, to John Travers; and a Franciscan friary at Wicklow, founded in the 13th century, by the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles, and granted, at the dissolution, to Sir William Harrington.

History.—Ptolemy places in such parts of the country now termed Wicklow, as are to the north of the river Ovoca, the tribe, or nation, of Cauci; in which circumstance of appropriation he is followed by Richard of Cirencester. Before this territory was reduced to share ground, the northern division comprised the ancient Dalmaescoe, which was subdivided into two principalities, Crioc-Cuolan and Tyr-Tuathal. The first consisted of a narrow tract, between the mountains and the sea, or the modern baronies of Rathdown, Newcastle, and Arklow; of which territory, at the arrival of the Anglo-Normans, O'Cullan was the reigning dynast, his domain extending to Naas, in the county of Kildare. O'Toole ruled the rest of the country; the Dames holding certain possessions about Bray, Wicklow, and Arklow; and the sept of the O'Byrnes inhabiting the mountains. The septs of O'Toole and O'Byrne, enwrapped in the natural fastness of their woods and mountains, maintained themselves against the power of the English government until the termination of the sixteenth century. The predatory descents of these warlike mountaineers form frequent subjects of disastrous detail in the annals of Dublin, 'over the neck of which city,' to use the words of Spencer, 'they continually hung.' Wicklow, which had previously been considered by the English as part of the county of Dublin, was made a separate county, under its present appellation, in 1603. This district was the scene of many sanguinary transactions during the troubles of the year 1798. [Brewer's Ireland.] The principal action of the rebels of 1798 within the county occurred at Arklow, and is noticed in our article on that town. Several bands of the insurgents, after the general power of the rebellion had been broken, found refuge among the fastnesses of the Wicklow mountains, and continued for some time to disturb the peace; and their conduct occasioned the opening up of the district, and the permanent protection of it, by the formation of the military road. See article MILITARY ROAD, and the section 'History' of the article on the county of WEXFORD.

WICKLOW, a parochial union or ecclesiastical benefice, in the middle of the sea-board or eastern district of co. Wicklow, Leinster. It comprises the rectory of DRUMKEY, the vicarage of KILPOOLE, and the chapelries of KILLSKEY, GLANEALY, RATHNEW, and KILCOMMON: see these articles. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 8. Pop., in 1831, 10,799. Gross income, £512 16s. 8d.; nett, £373 11s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes of the chapelries of the benefice, compounded for £766 13s. 4d., are appropriated to the prebend of Wicklow, in St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin; and the rectorial tithes of Kilpoole, compounded for £60, are inappropriate in Earl Fitzwilliam. Three curates for respectively KILLSKEY, GLANEALY, and the town of Wicklow, have each a salary of £70. Three churches are situated in KILLSKEY, GLANEALY, and DRUMKEY,—the last in the town of Wicklow; and have an attendance of respectively from 200 to 250, from 100 to 120, and about 500. A schoolhouse at Rathnew is also used

as a place of worship in connection with the Establishment, and has an attendance of from 20 to 30. A Quakers' meeting-house has an attendance of about 25. A Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of from 50 to 60. Three Roman Catholic chapels are situated at Wicklow, Glanealy, and Killiskey; and have an attendance of respectively from 1,000 to 1,200, about 600, and from 1,200 to 1,400. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 2,614 Churchmen, 18 Presbyterians, 54 other Protestant dissenters, and 8,839 Roman Catholics; 9 daily schools made no proper returns of their attendance; and 18 other daily schools had on their books 406 boys and 476 girls.

WICKLOW,

A post and market town, a sea-port, the county town of Wicklow, and formerly a parliamentary borough, partly in the parishes of Drumkey and Kilpoole, barony of Arklow, and partly in the parish of Rathnew, barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the estuary of the Vartrey, and at the head of a small bay, 2 miles north-west of Wicklow Head, 2 south-east of Rathnew, 3½ south-east of Ashford, 8 east-north-east of Rathdrum, 10½ south south-east of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, 11½ north-north-east of Arklow, 15½ south by east of Bray, and 25½ south-south-east of Dublin.

Enviroms.—The tract of country lying immediately around the town is one of the most fertile and softly beautiful in the county. The localities around Rathnew, Ballinalea, Ashford, Newrath-bridge, and Rosanna, and along the lower vale of the Vartrey river, though from 2 to 3½ miles distant from the town, all properly belong to its environs, and are practically associated with it, not only by tourists, but by gentlemen attending the assizes. See ASHFORD, ROSANNA, NEWRATH, BALLINALEA, RATHNEW, and LEITRIM. The estuary of the Vartrey, called the Broad Lough, and comprising an area of 207½ acres, comes down in a long belt, parallel with the sea-shore, to the north side of the town; and the narrowed continuation of it, now of ordinary river breadth, and bearing the name of the Leitrin river, sweeps eastward to the sea, cutting off a suburb of the town from the main body. A low and flat peninsular tract, of the nature of a salt marsh, but celebrated for its summer grazing, comes down to the town between the sea and the Broad Lough, bears on its extremity the suburb cut off by the river, and has, at the distance of 400 yards, the town's race-course and stand-house. See MURROUGH. A rich valley extends west-north-westward from the town, and takes up the public road to Rathnew, there to connect with the mail-road from Wexford to Dublin. A range of hills commences at Wicklow Head, and extends westward, past the immediate outskirts of the town, and along the south side of the valley, to connect with the hills of Glanealy; and, in consequence of their fertility and their flowing outlines, they constitute a very agreeable and striking feature. The summit nearest the town is situated only ¾ of a mile to the south, has an altitude above sea-level of 614 feet, and, in common with various parts of the declivities of the hill, commands a noble view of the town, the valley, the Broad Lough, the Murrough, and the whole sweep of coast away to Bray Head. "From these heights," remarks Mr. Fraser, "you also command a prospect of the beautiful tract of land lying along the shore, and of the secondary range of mountains, which generally hold a parallel course with the beach, and limit this the richest portion of the county of Wick-

low. This view is much finer than that which is obtained of the same tract of country, looking southwards from Bray Head." The only noticeable rural residences in the immediate vicinity of the town are Boyview and Marlton-house, both situated to the south-west. Wicklow Head, whose altitude above sea-level is 268 feet, commands the same rich view to the north, which is seen from the hill behind the town, and also overlooks a long reach of shore to the south, and a horizon-limited expanse of the Irish sea. Three lighthouses surmount the headland,—two of them lighthouses in proper use, and the other serving as a beacon-tower. "The two lighthouses," says Mr. Fraser, "occupy a prominent position on the low rocky promontory, called Wicklow Head. The third tower, or old lighthouse, which is also seen from many points along the coast, is now only used as a landmark. The road leading to the lighthouses is hilly and bad; and to those who have seen similar structures, there is nothing in the promontory on which they stand, nor in the country around it, sufficient to repay them for the time and trouble necessary for such a detour." Beneath the promontory, however, are several very curious caves, excavated in slute rock by the action of the sea. The cost of maintaining the two lighthouses during 1840 was £1,514 16s. 1d.; and during 1843, was £622 5s. 8d.

Streets and Buildings.—The streets are narrow, irregular, badly-aligned, and ill-adapted to either business or comfort; and they may be regarded as but a degree superior to a group of lanes. The town, in an architectural view, is the poorest of the assize-towns of Ireland; and even in general insignificance, is exceeded only by Lifford. The parish-church of Drumkey stands on the Leitrin river, at the northern extremity of the town, and is a commodious and well-preserved building, erected in 1777, by the Eaton family. At its west end is a square tower; and on its south side is a round-headed doorway, with ornamental mouldings worked in rude and slight relief. Wicklow church was formerly the head of a rural deanery; and, in 1467, it was constituted a prebend of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated in the western outskirts of the town; and is a plain building, with a belfry. The ruins of the Franciscan friary, founded in the reign of Henry III. by the O'Byrnes and the O'Tooles, stand a little north-east of the Roman Catholic chapel, opposite to the parsonage-house, but in a garden which formerly belonged to the family of Eaton, but is now attached to the house of the Roman Catholic parochial clergyman; and, together with some old yews and other trees which shade them, they are carefully preserved. An old fortalice, popularly called the Black-castle of Wicklow, is situated immediately east of the town, on the east side of the mouth of the Leitrin river. The fortalice has an extraordinary appearance, and consists of a promontorial rock, whose summit is surrounded by a fortified wall, with battlements and buttresses. The original castle—or rather the artificial portion of it—was built by Maurice Fitzgerald, the ancestor of the Duke of Leinster; and the present fortifications were constructed, in the reign of Edward III., by Sir William Fitzwilliam. A stone bridge of 8 arches spans the Leitrin river at the middle of the town; and connects the main body of the town with the suburb on the Murrough. The county gaol is situated in the middle of the south-east part of the town; it lately received a considerable addition; and it now contains 77 single cells, 6 day-rooms, 4 yards, a public kitchen, a minutely divided chapel for 70 prisoners, a tread-wheel, an hospital of three wards, and a laundry. Forty of the cells are large, and fit for separation at work. In 1843, the average num-

ber of prisoners was 73; the greatest number was 93; the total number, including debtors, was 323; the number of recommitments was 22; and the total expenditure was £1,087 11s. 5d. The infirmary is a very well managed institution, and possesses sufficient capacity for the wants of the eastern portion of the county; and, in 1839-40, it received £714 5s. 4d., expended £573 6s. 21., and admitted 303 patients. The fever hospital serves for the district around the town, and admits every fit case which offers; and, in 1839-40, it received £292 17s. 5d., expended £325 19s. 11d., and admitted 376 patients. The other public buildings are the Methodist meeting-house, the Quakers' meeting-house, the diocesan and parochial schoolhouses, a barrack, and the county court-houses; and all are plain structures.

Trade.—The harbour of Wicklow, in ordinary tides, admits vessels drawing between 7 and 8 feet of water; but it is a bar harbour, with a very narrow entrance in any state of the tide, and perfectly inaccessible at low water. In 1761, and the two following years, several sums, amounting in all to £8,000, were granted by government for the improving of the harbour, but with very little good effect. A report, by the celebrated engineer, Mr. Nimmo, states that the harbour is very capable of improvement, chiefly by the erection of a pier, and that it might be made an asylum for large vessels at an expense of £35,000.* The small bay outside the harbour, and extending to Wicklow Head, is completely sheltered from all southerly, westerly, and north-westerly winds. Harbour dues are exacted by the Corporation of the town from every vessel of upwards of 20 tons burden; but they amount to only 1s. for a sloop, and 2s. 2d. for a square-rigged vessel, and produce only about £3 a-year. The affairs of the pilotage of the harbour are likewise under the control of the town's Corporation. Though the port, as regards its connection with the circumjacent country, is advantageously situated for commerce, yet, in consequence chiefly of the very limited capacity of its harbour, it possesses comparatively little business. In 1835, the exports comprised only 12,614 tons of copper ore, and 74,641 cwt. of corn, jointly amounting in estimated value to £86,565 18s.; and the imports comprised 7,296 tons of coals, culm, and cinders, 354 tons of salt, 178 tons of British iron, 42 tons of foreign iron, 605 tons of wood, 16 tons of potatoes, 1,140 cwt. of meal and flour, 12 bhd. of sugar, 42 chests of tea, 15 casks of wines, and 8 packages of glass and earthenware, aggregately amounting in estimated value to £15,671.

The quantity of trade in the shipment of ores from the mines of the county has of late been increasing, and is likely to experience still further increase. The estimated amount of inland carriage to the town in 1838 comprised 16,000 tons for exportation, 2,025 tons of agricultural produce for local consumption as food, 250 tons of agricultural produce for the local use of breweries and distilleries, 600 tons of exciseable goods not received by direct importation, and 2,025 of stones, lime, turf, and other heavy and bulky articles; and the estimated amount of inland carriage from the town comprised 700 tons of imports, and 5,800 tons of coals, manure, and other heavy and bulky articles. A coast-guard station at Wicklow Head gives name to the district in which the fisheries immediately adjoining the town are included; and, in 1836, there were employed in the fisheries within that district 40 half-decked vessels, aggregately of 560 tons, and worked by 240 men.

* We have not seen Mr. Nimmo's report itself, but have gathered the above notice of it from the reports of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations; and we observe that Mr. Fraser states the cost estimated by the engineer at £80,000.

A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on March 28, May 25, Aug. 12, and Nov. 24. The town has a savings' bank and a loan fund; and, in 1843, the latter had a capital of £4,782, circulated £24,128 in 4,075 loans, realized a nett profit of £571 16s. 9d., expended for charitable purposes £714 15s. 5d., and belonged to 36 proprietors. Two small inns in the town, the Acton Arms and the Green Tree, let cars and post-horses; but the beautifully situated hotel at Newrath Bridge, is a principal resort of even business visitors to the town during the sitting of the assizes. In 1838, the only public conveyances from the town were two caravans to Dublin; but the Wexford and Dublin mail-coach, though not coming nearer the town than 2 miles, may also be regarded as one of its public conveyances.

Municipal Affairs.—Wicklow was constituted a borough by charter of 11 James I.; and it also received a charter of 4 James II. The borough limits excluded the Castle of Wicklow, with the peculiar privileges belonging to it; but, in other respects, they included the entire town, and a district described upon a radius of a mile from its centre. The Corporation, according to charter, consisted of a portreeve, 12 free burgesses, and a commonalty; and the constituency for sending two members to the Irish parliament consisted of the portreeve and the free burgesses. Freemen were admitted on right of birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, or by special favour; and, in 1833, they amounted to about 44. Only one Roman Catholic is known to have been admitted to the freedom previous to 1829; but several were admitted between that year and 1833. A recorder formerly acted within the borough, but there ceased to be any about the year 1816. A portreeve's court is held every Tuesday, and adjudicates in cases of debt not exceeding £3 6s. 8d. Irish. The public peace is preserved by a party of the county constabulary. William Tighe, Esq., was 'patron' of the borough at the period of the Legislative Union, and he received the whole of the £15,000 of compensation for disfranchisement. The landed property belonging to the Corporation comprises an area of between 200 and 300 acres. In 1829, the annual income of the Corporation was £65 6s. 9½d.; and, in 1833, it amounted to about £115. About 40 acres of the public property is commonage in the Murrough; and to this each freeman is entitled to send a horse or a cow.

Statistics.—Area of the town, 128 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,472; in 1841, 2,794. Houses 421. Area of the Kilpoole section, 49 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,643; in 1841, 2,257. Houses 348. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 140; in manufactures and trade, 185; in other pursuits, 121. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 23; on the directing of labour, 192; on their own manual labour, 184; on means not specified, 47. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 441; who could read but not write, 183; who could neither read nor write, 335. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 344; who could read but not write, 275; who could neither read nor write, 375. Area of the Rathnew section, 67 acres. Pop., in 1831, 829; in 1841, 514. Houses 70. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 10; in manufactures and trade, 42; in other pursuits, 30. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 11; on the directing of labour, 41; on their own manual labour, 24; on means not specified, 6. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 154; who could read but not write, 14; who could neither read nor write, 50. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write,

160; who could read but not write, 36; who could neither read nor write, 50. Area of the Drumkey section, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 23. Houses 3.

History.—Wicklow was anciently called Wick-enloe by the Danes, and Kilmantan by the Irish. The name Wicklow means 'the low creek,' and seems to have been given to the town in allusion to its situation upon the little estuary of the Vartrey. Harris thinks that this name was given to the place by a German tribe, called the Cauai, whom he supposes to have colonized the vicinity. The Danes were early inhabitants of Wicklow, as of most other parts upon the east and south-east coasts of Ireland; and the Anglo-Normans took possession of it, when overrunning the country at the conquest. Maurice Fitzgerald, ancestor of the Duke of Leinster, obtained from Earl Strongbow the manor of Wicklow, and—as we have already seen—constructed the original fortress of the Black Castle. William Fitzaldelm, progenitor of the house of De Burgh, shortly after the foundation of the fortress, procured this estate in exchange for Ferns-castle, in the county of Wexford. The building falling to decay, was restored, in the reign of Edward III., by Sir William Fitzwilliam, whose successors of the house of Merion were long constables of this castle. This was a post of more danger than honour. Situated in the vicinity of mountain septs, who were inaccessible to open warfare, the castle was often taken and retaken by the O'Tooles, the O'Byrnes, the O'Kavanaghs, and the English. In the early part of the 16th century, it was possessed by the sept of O'Byrne; but, in 1543, was, together with the town of Wicklow, by them surrendered to the king. In the year 1641, Luke O'Toole, at the head of his mountaineers, laid siege to Wicklow, but was compelled to retire, by an English force under Sir Charles Coote." The victory of Sir Charles, however, was sullied by a wanton and indiscriminate slaughter of the townspeople.—Wicklow gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Howard. In 1778, Ralph Howard, Esq., member of parliament for the county of Wicklow, and eldest son of Robert Howard, Lord Bishop of Elphin, was created Baron Clonmore; and in 1785, he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Wicklow. In 1793, the lady of this nobleman, and only daughter and heiress of William Forward, Esq., of Castle-Forward, in the county of Donegal, was created Countess of Wicklow; in 1807, her eldest son, Robert, succeeded as Earl of Wicklow; and, in 1818, William, the present Earl, succeeded to the title. The family-seats are, Shelton-Abbey in co. Wicklow, Castle-Forward in co. Donegal, Cavendish-row in Dublin, and Cavendish-square in London.

WICKLOW GAP, a lofty mountain defile in the parish of Derralossory, barony of North Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It cleaves the summit-line of the central mountain-range of the county, at a point between Glendasson on the east and the glen of the King's river on the west; and it is traversed by the road from Laragh to Hollywood,—one of the central thoroughfares between the eastern and the western divisions of the county; yet its highest part has an elevation above sea-level of not less than 1,569 feet. Nearly two miles north of the Gap, the summit of Thonelagee soars to the altitude above sea-level of 2,684 feet; and about the same distance to the south, the summit of Comaderry rises to the altitude of 2,296 feet.

WICKLOW (GARDEN OF), the popular name of a rich tract of country in the centre of the sea-board of co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is situated partly in the barony of Arklow, but chiefly in that of New-castle; and is limited, on the north, by the moun-

tain of Dunran,—on the east, by the sea,—and on the south and west, by the continuation of the secondary range of hills which run from Dunran to the Avonmore river near Rathdrum.

WICKLOW-HEAD, a promontory in the parish of Kilpoole, barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. See sections 'Environs' and 'Trade' of the article on the town of Wicklow.

WILKINSTOWN, a village in the parish of Kilberry, barony of Morgallion, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Clones, 2 miles west of Windy Harbour, and 5 north by west of Navan. Within about a mile of it are the seats of Arch-hall and Kingston, and the hamlets of Clynch and Balsaw. Area, 14 acres. Pop., in 1841, 218. Houses 46.

WILLESTON. See CARRIGARSON.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a village in the parish of Booterstown, and partly in the barony of Dublin, but chiefly in that of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the south shore of Dublin bay, on the road from Dublin to Kingstown, and closely adjacent to the Dublin and Kingstown railway, 2 miles north-west of Kingstown, and 3½ south-east of Dublin. It extends along the road in almost a continuous manner from the village of Booterstown to that of Blackrock, so as to be nearly a fusion of these places into one town; and it constitutes a not inconspicuous portion of the chain of architecture which extends along most of the south shore of Dublin bay, and which nearly connects Dalkey with the city. The principal of the numerous villas within a mile of the south side of Williamstown, and between the parallel of Booterstown and that of Blackrock, are Stillorgan-house, Stillorgan-park, Mountainville, South-hill, Chesterfield, Frecate, Marino-house, the Priory, Landsend, and Brocklawn. Williamstown has a station on the Dublin and Kingstown railway. Area of the Rathdown section, 16 acres. Pop., in 1841, 355. Houses 61. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 19; in manufactures and trade, 16; in other pursuits, 31. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 18; on the directing of labour, 28; on their own manual labour, 12; on means not specified, 8. Area of the barony of Dublin section, 30 acres. Pop., in 1841, 220. Houses 33. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 9; in manufactures and trade, 18; in other pursuits, 23. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 14; on the directing of labour, 25; on their own manual labour, 7; on means not specified, 4.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a village in the parish of Templetoher, barony of Ballymoe, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands on the road from Castlere to Dunmore, 4½ miles west-south-west of Ballymoe, and 7 north-east by north of Dunmore. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel, and is a neat and comparatively well-built place. Within about a mile of it are Springfield-house, the seat of Mr. MacDermott, and the hamlets of Kilnalag, Pollanyster, Corralough, Croaghill, Derrywood, and Forty-acres. A dispensary in Williamstown is within the Castlere Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 20,097 acres, with a pop. of 7,082; and, in 1839-40, it expended £121 0s. 10d., and administered to 1,027 patients. Fairs are held on Jan. 6, Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, and Sept. 8. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Friday of every month. Pop. returned with the parish.

WILLOWBROOK, a hamlet in the parish of Cloone, barony of Mohill, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It stands on the southern border of the county, 3½ miles south-south-east of the town of Mohill. A loan fund at Willowbrook or Willsbrook, in co.

Leitrim, had, in 1843, a capital of £314, and belonged to two proprietors; and during that year, it circulated £1,527 in 788 loans.

WILLOWBROOK, a demesne in the parish of Calry, barony of Carbery, 2½ miles north-east of Sligo, co. Sligo, Connaught. It is situated at the south-west base of Cullogenboy mountain, whose summit has an altitude of 1,430 feet above sea-level; and adjacent to it are the seats of Wellsborough, Wynnesfort, and Dunally,—the last the residence of Sir William Parke. Willowbrook is the seat of W. R. Ormsby Gore, Esq.; but is at present occupied by his agent.

WILLSBROOK, co. Roscommon. See **ANAGH**.

WILLSBROOK, co. Leitrim. See **WILLOWBROOK**.

WILSON'S HOSPITAL, an extensive charitable institution in the parish of Lackan, barony of Corkaree, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands ½ a mile north of the transit of the Dublin and Sligo mail-road, 2 miles south-east of Ballinalack, and 6 north-west of Mullingar. It is a large edifice, and occupies elevated ground in nearly a central position between Loughs Iron, Owbel, and Dereveragh; and it, in consequence, is a conspicuous feature in an extensive landscape. The institution was founded, in the last century, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson of Shinglass-house, for the support of 16 old men, and the maintenance and education of 16 boys. Protestants of Westmeath; it was endowed by its founder with estates which yield an income of nearly £4,000 a-year; and its affairs are at present under the trusteeship of the archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, and the bishops of Meath, Tuam, and Kilmore. On Sept. 6, 1798, a sanguinary engagement occurred between a detachment of the army of Lord Cornwallis, and a body of insurgents, who took post at the hospital; and during the conflict, the original edifice was destroyed,—the present structure being a re-edification. Mr. Brewer gives, from original authority, an account of the insurgents, which possesses interest in conveying clear ideas of the character of the infatuated people who dared to rush into rebellion. "The body of insurgents which figured on this occasion," says he, "was composed of ignorant and headstrong men of the lowest order, who had withdrawn, on the foregoing night, from a considerable assembly of resident farmers and peasantry, which had collected from the adjacent baronies, through the various motives of terror, self-defence, or disloyalty, on the hill of Skeg, near Moyvare, in the barony of Rathconrath. The greater number of those assembled at the hill were armed with pitchforks, spades, and cudgels. Some appeared with pikes, and others (but not many) carried guns and pistols. Thus equipped for war, these deluded people abandoned their homes and families, and flocked joyously to the place of rendezvous, as if to a fair. Parties of the most efficient among their numbers were despatched, to arrest and conduct to the main body such of the resident gentry and respectable inhabitants as they could lay their hands upon. Among the persons thus arrested, was a gentleman belonging to a distant county, formerly an officer in a foreign service, who was at that time on a visit to a relative in the neighbourhood. This gentleman they conducted to what they termed their camp; namely, the bleak summit of the hill of Skeg, where was neither tent, nor shed, nor enclosure of any kind. A pitiable apathy, or stupid insensibility of danger, appeared to prevail, mixed with a restless anxious curiosity. A thirst of news, hope, suspicion, expectation, agitated the minds, and visibly influenced the manners and motions of the multitude.

The name and rank of the gentleman in question caused a great sensation in the throng, and his compulsory arrival was greeted with a shout of welcome from end to end of the massy but irregular line. When silence was obtained, he summoned around him the principal of their insignificant leaders, reasoned with them on the impracticable character of their schemes, and forcibly exhibited to them, on the credit of his military experience, the certainty of destruction that hung over their heads, if they persisted in resistance. Fortunately, the address of ——— was received with conviction by the majority of his auditors. They prepared to disperse, whilst he clapped spurs to his horse, and quickly disappeared. The most unruly of the insurgents, a small part only of the assembly, pursued their dangerous course, in contempt of this good advice, and directed their march on Wilson's Hospital, where they were attacked by the king's troops the following day, and mostly cut to pieces."

WILTON, a hamlet in the parish of Moybollogue, 2 miles south by east of Bailieborough, barony of Clonchee, co. Cavan, Ulster.

WILTON, the seat of H. Alcock, Esq., in the parish of Clonmore, barony of Bannry, 3 miles south-west by south of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford, Leinster. The original mansion is old, but has recently been renovated in the castellated style of architecture. The rivulet Boro traverses a beautiful glen within the demesne, and contributes charming features to the home-views from the mansion. Part of the small quartz hill of Bree is within the demesne, and shares in the luxury of its plantations.

WINDGAP, a village in the parish of Kilmory, barony of Kells, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands on the western border of the county, 2½ miles west of Kilmaganny, and 5 south of Callan. A summit immediately adjoining its north-west side has an altitude of 602 feet above sea-level. The village has a Roman Catholic chapel, a school, and a constabulary barrack; and it gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Ossory, which has also a chapel at Tullaught. Area, 13 acres. Pop., in 1841, 104. Houses 21.

WINDGATE, a hamlet and a hill, in the parish of Delgany, barony of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. The hamlet stands on the coast road from Dublin to Arklow, ¾ of a mile south-west of the extremity of Bray Head, and 2 miles south by east of the town of Bray. The hill is a ridgy prolongation or offset of Bray Head, connecting it with the heights in the interior, and particularly with the Little Sugarloaf mountain; it separates the series of low grounds within the catchment basin of the Bray river from those of the coast adjacent to the Glen of the Downs; it has an altitude of about 500 feet above sea-level, and is crossed by the road from Dublin to Arklow; its northern declivities command a brilliant view of the rich vales and beautiful mountains to the south-west of Bray, and of the demesne and deer-park of Kilruddery, inclusive of the Little Sugarloaf mountain; and from its summit deflect two noble prospect-viewing roads,—the one leading to the crown or cap of Bray Head, there to reveal a magnificent extent of coast to the south, and the other leading to the upper entrance to Bellevue, and the villas of Rathdown, Belmont, and Templecarrig, there also to command charming and expansive views of coast and sea-board.

WINDY-HARBOUR, a village in the parish of Taney, barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Enniskerry, ¾ of a mile north of Dundrum, and 2½ miles south-east of Dublin. Within ¾ of a mile of it are the villas of Roebuck-house, Springfield, Richview,

Woodview, Belview, Mount-Dillon, Farreyboley, Roebuck-grove, Roebuck-hall, Roebuck-park, Castleview, Bellfield, Lindhurst, Woodville, Churchtown, Landscape, Newtown-house, Newtown-cottage, Woodpark, and Rathgar; and within the same distance, on the river Dodder, is a calico printing factory. Area of the village, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 235. Houses 40.

WINDY-HARBOUR, a hamlet in the parish of Rathkenny, barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the road from Navan to Drumcondra, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south-west of the village of Rathkenny, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west by west of Slane. Pop. not specially returned.

WITTER, a parish, consisting of a main body and a detached district, in the barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. The main body lies at the extremity of the Ardes peninsula, 2 miles south-east of Portaferry. Length, southward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$. The detached district lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Portaferry; and its nearest point about a mile north of the upper extremity of the main body. Length, westward, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; extreme breadth, 1. Area of the whole, 2,529 acres, 2 roads, 23 perches; of which 17 acres, 1 perch are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,116; in 1841, 1,053. Houses 184. The average quality of the land is rather good. Lough Ballyfarnagh lies on the western boundary of the detached district; and contains the parochial water-area. On the east shore of the main body are Quintin bay, Millin bay, a coast-guard station, a rabbit-warren, Tara bay, Temple-Corey, and an old burying-ground; at its extremity is Ballyquintin point, which screens the north side of the entrance of Lough Strangford; and on its west coast are Angus rock, Green island, and Barhall bay. The principal residence is Bar-hall.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of LINC [which see], in the dio. of Down. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £79, and the rectorial for £158; and the latter are inappropriate in John Echlin, Esq. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ardkeen. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 33 Churchmen, 298 Presbyterians, 8 other Protestant dissenters, and 800 Roman Catholics.

WOBURN, a small fishing harbour, in the parish of Donaghadee, 3 miles south-south-east of the town of Donaghadee, barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. "Here," says Mr. Nimmo, "a little cove in the Skerry rocks has been cleaned out, and the sides formed into a sort of quay for boats; the whole space is only 100 feet long, 60 feet wide at high-water mark, and 12 feet wide at the entry, where is 9 feet at high water. In this little place, I found 5 snawks and 4 yavels, the largest about 25 tons, which I understand are very well sheltered in this little cove, a strong proof of the value of constructing harbours of the smallest description." Adjacent to the harbour are Woburn-tower and Woburn-house.

WOODBURN (THE), a rivulet of the county of the town of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, Ulster. Though small it is of comparatively great economical importance, and possesses as much natural beauty as any stream in Ulster. "It rises from several springs in the western part of the county, and consists of two branches, both bearing the same name, and uniting about 1½ mile from the sea. The scenery on the banks of these streams is truly charming; being, in many places, covered with a profusion of natural shrubbery, and each having a fine cascade. That on the northern branch is particularly picturesque; the stream falling down a ledge of infracted rocks, whose summits are clad with shrubs entwined

with the clambering ivy. As the sheet of water which supplies this fall is not very large, it does not send forth that stunning noise which renders some cascades rather disagreeable; it is, to use the words of a certain writer, 'a uniform murmur, such as composes the mind to pensive meditation.' Besides those we have noticed as the principal, there are several lesser falls; so that, of these cascades it may be said,—

'And falling fast, from gradual slope to slope,
With wild infracted course and lessened roar,
They gain a safer bed, and steal, at last,
Along the mazes of the quiet vale.'

This river turns in its course a large cotton-mill, and supplies two cotton print-fields with water, then empties itself into the sea a little south-west of the town. At the southern fall are two caves hewn in a rock; the upper one is called Peter's cave; they can be entered with some difficulty, but are not spacious. In the bed of this river is found the sea urchin, petrified into flint, which as yet has only been found in a fossil state; it is commonly called the horse elf-stone. The star-stone is also found in the river, near its entrance into the sea. Being a mountain stream, this river, after heavy rains, rises considerably, and runs with great rapidity."

WOODBURN, a manufacturing locality, in the county of the town of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands on the Woodburn rivulet and on the road from Carrickfergus to Ballinure, 2 miles north-west of Carrickfergus. In its vicinity are the residences of Woodburn-lodge, Prospect, Thornfield, and Burleigh-hill. Extensive calico print works were erected at this place, on the corporation lands of Carrickfergus, by Mr. Stewart Dunn; and during a number of years preceding 1823, they afforded employment to about 80 or 100 persons, and annually bleached and printed about 15,000 pieces of calicoes, shawls, and muslins. The cotton factories of Woodburn, though distant 2 miles from Carrickfergus, are usually ranked among the manufactures of that town. See article CARRICKFERGUS, and section "Manufactures" of GENERAL INTRODUCTION. A Premonstratensian priory was founded at Woodburn, in 1242, by the family of Bisset; and in 1542, it was surrendered by Gillerath MacCowan into the hands of Henry VIII.'s Commissioners. The property of the priory comprised the rectorial tithes of Entroia, Crolille, and Carnmoney, 16 townlands of Killaboy, and two townlands of Island-Magee.

WOODEN-BRIDGE, a retreat of tourists at the confluence of the Ovoca and the Aughrim, or Second Meeting of the Waters, barony of Arklow, 3¼ miles north-west of the town of Arklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. The Wooden-bridge or Putland-arms hotel at this place, is the most crowdedly frequented by tourists of all the hotels or inns of the county, excepting Quin's hotel at Bray.

WOODFORD (THE), a small river of the county of Leitrim, Connaght, and of the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh, Ulster. It rises among the south-eastern declivities of the Slieve-an-Ierin mountains in co. Leitrim, and flows about 17 miles eastward, past Ballinamore, through Lough Garadice, across the north-west wing of co. Cavan, past Ballyconnel, and along the boundary between co. Cavan and co. Fermanagh, to the head of the west side of Upper Lough Erne. Woodford demesne, around a dilapidated seat of the Gore family, is situated at the northern extremity of the parish of Carrigallen, and in the northern vicinity of the village of Newtown-gore, partly along the shore of Lough Garadice, and partly along the right bank of the Woodford river.

WOODFORD (THE), a rivulet of the parish of Ballinakill, barony of Leitrim, co. Galway, Connaught. It rises among the Slieve-Baughta mountains, on the southern verge of the county, and runs about 4 miles east-north-eastward to the village of Woodford, and about the same distance east-south-eastward and south-eastward to the head of a small bay of Lough Derg. The early part of its course is upland; the middle part of its course is beautified with wood; and the later part of its course drains a comparatively large aggregate of bog.

WOODFORD, a village in the parish of Ballinakill, barony of Leitrim, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands on the Woodford rivulet, and on the road from Loughrea to Mountshannon, 8 miles south-west by west of Portumna, and 10 south-east by south of Loughrea. The portion of the vale and screens of the Woodford rivulet which immediately adjoins it, is largely enriched with wood; and the country lying immediately to the west and the south climbs speedily into the acclivities, and toward the summits, of the Slieve-Baughta mountains. The village contains a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a National school, a bridewell, a small court-house, a constabulary barrack, and a loan fund. The bridewell, though serviceable for a very large district, does not possess the legal amount of accommodation; and, according to the official report of it published in 1844, was about to be superseded by the new bridewell of Portumna. A court of petty-sessions is held once a fortnight. In 1843, the loan fund had a capital of £1,056, circulated £2,354 in 725 loans, realized a nett profit of £20 16s. 3d., and belonged to 13 proprietors. Fairs are held on March 18, May 12, June 24, Oct. 2, and Dec. 26. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Clonfert takes name from Woodford, and has chapels here and at Clonea. Area of the village, 35 acres. Pop., in 1841, 396. Houses 68. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 27; in manufactures and trade, 39; in other pursuits, 11. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 5; on the directing of labour, 47; on their own manual labour, 24; on means not specified, 1.

WOODFORT, a demesne in the valley of the Clydagh, in the south-western environs of the town of Mallow, and on the mutual confines of the baronies of Duhallow and Fermoy, co. Cork, Munster. At the time when Dr. Smith wrote his history of Cork, this demesne was occupied by Simeon Marshall, Esq., surveyor-general of Munster; and included a handsome mansion, elegant plantations, and considerably large orchards. "To the south of the house," says Dr. Smith, "is a circular hill, covered over with trees, except some vistas that are cut through them. On the top of this mount is a turret, whence the eye may be feasted with a luxurious prospect of a great tract of country, with the adjacent town of Mallow, and the high mountains of Waterford, Limerick, and Kerry. Near the foot of this mount runs the river Clydagh, in delightful meanders, through groves of evergreens, and soon loses itself in the Blackwater."

WOODHOUSE, co. Waterford. See **STRAD-BALLY**.

WOODHOUSE, a hamlet in the parish of Kilbroney, barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It is situated on the shore of Lough Carlingford, 1½ mile south of Rostrevor.

WOOD-ISLAND, an inhabited islet in the parish of Tullynakill, barony of Lower Castlereagh, co. Down, Ulster. It lies on the west side of Lough Strangford, ¼ of a mile west-north-west of Island-Magee, and 2 miles north-north-east of the village of Killinchy. The tide entirely forsakes it at low water.

WOODLANDS, the beautiful demesne of Col. Thomas White, in the parish of Clonsillaigh, barony of Castleknock, co. Dublin, Leinster. It is situated on the left bank of the river Liffey, 1½ mile north-east by north of Lucan; and its east gate is distant only 2½ miles from White's gate of the Phoenix-park. Its general character, as to cheerfulness, elevation, and opulent prospect, closely resembles that of the ducal demesne of Carton; but, in consequence of lying 3½ miles farther east, it comes more into blending with the rich environs of the metropolis, and with a full perspective of the Dublin and Wicklow mountains. The southern verge of the demesne, for the most part, stoops rapidly down to the Liffey, occasioning the great expanse of the grounds to possess, in a mimic sense, a tabular elevation; but this margin, and the portion of the demesne adjacent to it, are, in several places, picturesquely cloven with small, narrow, steep-sided ravines. "Through one of these, which we may here term a glen, the approach from the low road to the house has been carried; and, while much has been done to improve this delightful glen, its naturally wild character has been happily preserved. The charms of this romantic little glen are much enhanced by a brook which issues from the artificial lake on the higher grounds, and runs through it—here forming little cataracts, there winding, concealed, through the thickets, and again spreading out its limpid stream on the little levels formed by the stratified rocks." The mansion is a spacious and elegant castellated pile, and occupies a charming and commanding site on the higher part of the tabular grounds. The original structure was built by Lord Corhampton, the former proprietor of the demesne; and the present was almost re-edified by Luke White, Esq., the purchaser of the property from Lord Corhampton, and the father of the present proprietor. The estate was granted, in the reign of King John, to the family of Luttrell; it continued in their possession till purchased by the late Mr. Luke White; and, in common with the hamlet of Clonsillaigh, it bore the name of Luttrellstown.

WOODLAWN, the beautifully wooded seat of Lord Ashdown, in the parish of Killan, barony of Kilconnel, 3 miles west of the village of Kilconnel, co. Galway, Connaught. Adjacent to its north side is the Trench monument,—a conspicuous feature in the landscape.

WOOLLY, one of two denominations of a bog in the barony of Killan, 3 miles north-west of Mount-Talbot bridge, co. Galway, Connaught. The other denomination is Castle-Kelly. "This tract of bog," reported Mr. Griffith in 1813, "is situated to the south of Mount-Mary; it is composed of a number of small bogs, which are all connected by narrow stripes of low, grassy bog. The general discharge for the waters of these bogs, is directly into the river Suck. Mr. Kelly of Castle-Kelly has drained and improved some bog near the edge of his domain; part of it has been planted with Scotch fir, larch, and alder, which appear in general to have succeeded extremely well." Area of the bogs, 5,354 acres; average depth, 20 feet; estimated cost of reclamation, £5,364 4s.

WOOD'S CHAPEL, or **CHAPEL-IN-THE-WOODS**, a quoad sacra parish in the quoad civilia parish of Artrea, barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 3; area, 8,361 acres, 31 perches. Pop., in 1831, 7,471. It consists of 16 townlands of Artrea, and extends from the northern limits of that parish south-westward to the vicinity of Moneymore; yet though exhibited by the Commissioners of Public Instruction as comprised within these limits, it, at the same time,

figures in their reports as including the whole or part of the towns of Magherafelt and Castle-Dawson, —the former situated in the parish of Magherafelt, and the latter in the parishes of Magherafelt and Ballyscullion. The surface is part of the low rich district which skirts the lower extremity of Lough Neagh and the Ban, thence to Lough Beg; and its northern district is watered eastward by the rivulet Moyola. The prevailing character of the land is light, with interspersions of very fertile pendicles and tracts. A principal feature is the Moravian settlement of Gracefield.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Gross income, £89 4s. 7½d.; nett, £65 4s. 7½d. Patron, the incumbent of Artrea. The church was built in 1730, at a cost unreported; and enlarged in 1825, by means of a loan of £415 7s. 8½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 500; attendance 300. The Presbyterian meeting-house at Magherafelt has an attendance of 400. The Presbyterian meeting-house at Castle-Dawson has an attendance of 317. The Moravian meeting-house has an attendance of 150. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to a chapel in the parish of Magherafelt. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 2,408 Churchmen, 908 Presbyterians, 382 other Protestant dissenters, and 4,075 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school, held in the Sessions-house, was aided with £20 a-year from the landlords, and books from the Sunday School Society, and had on its books 254 boys and 300 girls; 6 Sunday schools, at Ballyrouan, Aughrim, Ballymaldey, Ballinagaroe, Ballyreff, and Creagh-Magola, were also aided with books from the Sunday School Society, and were usually attended by about 479 scholars; a Moravian Sunday school at Ballynaquigal was usually attended by about 39 scholars; a Roman Catholic Sunday school at Deregarrive had on its books 61 boys and 43 girls; and 2 daily schools at Aughrim, and 8 at respectively Ballymagaghan, Lisnamorrow, Annahoush, Ballymudey, Ballyrouan, Ballygillen, Ballyheriff, and Ballyriff, had on their books 477 boys and 189 girls. One of the Aughrim schools was in connection with the National Board, that at Lisnamorrow was salaried with £4 4s. a-year from the rector; that at Annahoush was in connection with the Kildare Place Society; that at Ballymudey was salaried with £8 a-year from the National Board; and that at Ballyrouan enjoyed some small advantage from Sir R. Bateson and the Marquis of Londonderry.

WOODSTOCK, the magnificent demesne of W. F. Tighe, Esq., in the parish of Innistogue, barony of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. The mansion is situated less than a mile south of the picturesque little town of Innistogue; and is a substantial and commodious structure, built after the designs of David Bindon, by Sir William Fownes, the maternal grandfather of the late William Tighe, Esq., the distinguished author of the able and voluminous *Agricultural Survey of the County of Kilkenny*. The brilliantly featured and tastefully wooded grounds attached to the mansion extend two miles along the right bank of the river Nore, southward from the outskirts of the town of Innistogue, and a little upwards of a mile westward from the Nore to the summit of Mount Alto,—situated at an altitude of 812 feet above sea-level, crowned by a tower, and commanding an extensive and superb view of the valley of the Nore and part of the great central plain of the county, with the lofty Mount Brandon in the east and the diversified hills of Knocktopher in the west. The trees on the lower grounds are large and lofty; and even those on the hilly grounds have at-

tained a considerable height. The surface of the demesne is constantly and most picturesquely diversified; it is rich in at once suddenness of transition, strength of feature, excellence of grouping, multitudinousness of close scenes, brilliance of vista-views, and grandeur of river landscape; and its drives and walks—which are liberally open to the public—"lead to those points where the beauties of the demesne, the scenery of the valley, or the windings of the deep and 'stubborn' Nore, are best displayed." No one, however, who takes merely an interior view of the demesne, can form a fair idea of either its character or its extent. "To see Woodstock, it is necessary to drive for a couple of miles along the new road from Innistogue to New Ross; and from that road, or from the adjacent summits, it is seen in all its length, in all its breadth, and in all its height, and there it appears to be one of the most imposing of all our country residences." "There are few seats in Great Britain," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "so richly and gracefully endowed by nature, or so improved by science and taste, as that of Woodstock. The rarest shrubs of various foreign lands are skilfully mingled with old 'patrician trees,' that have been rooted there for centuries, while the 'plebeian underwood,' that fills every sequestered nook, seems 'in place,' in the midst of cultivation, for it prevents the eye from discovering a single spot of nakedness. Into the broad river that skirts the banks, a score of tributary streams are rushing; now and then as miniature cataracts down lesser precipices; occasionally forming a placid basin, where the trout may be seen basking or at play; or rippling onwards, through or beneath overhanging boughs, making the sweet and gentle music, that, more than any other earthly sound, cheers and calms at once. Little valleys and small hills, undulating slopes and rough precipices, steps formed by the roots of aged oaks, rocks shaped by the hand of time into forms grotesque,—such are a few of the varied gifts with which nature has bountifully enriched Woodstock. Art has been busy among them, but with so rare a skill, that it seems to have laboured always under the direction and control of nature. On two or three of the heights, and also immediately skirting the river, graceful and picturesque cottages have been erected; the former command magnificent views of the distant mountains and the adjacent valleys, while from the windows of the latter may be seen the salmon leaping—literally—"in shoals." The gardens that adjoin the house are happily contrasted with the natural luxuriance of the ground; the beds are formal, and of artificial character, but filled to abundance with flowers from all parts of the world. It is impossible for either the pen or pencil to render justice to this fascinating place." Mrs. Mary Tighe, the well-known authoress of *Psyche*, spent many years and composed some of her sweetest poems at Woodstock; and, in the spring of 1810, she here breathed her last. A mausoleum of Italian statuary marble, executed by Flaxman, and "representing the fine form of the deceased reclining on a couch, in the tranquil sleep of death, whilst attending angels are waiting her resurrection," has been erected to her memory.

WOODSTOCK (THE), a rivulet of the county of Wicklow, Leinster. It rises on the east side of the Douce mountain, and runs about 7 miles east-south-eastward through the parishes of Calary, Upper Newcastle, and Lower Newcastle, to the Irish sea at the Breaches,—the only outlet for drainage between the Three-Trouts' Stream at Delgany, and the mouth of the Leirtrim or Vartrey river at Wicklow. The rivulet waters in its progress the demesnes of Altadore, Hermitage, Glendaragh, Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, and Woodstock.

WOODSTOCK, the picturesque demesne of Lord Robert Tottenham, in the parish of Lower Newcastle, barony of Newcastle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-east of the village of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, co. Wicklow, Leinster. The mansion crowns a beautiful knoll, at an undulating junction of hilly grounds to the north with a flat tract of sea-board to the south-east; and it is a handsome structure, and, in common with various vantage-grounds in the demesne, commands an extensive view of the Irish sea, over a foreground of woodlands, which conceal the tame, flat features of the immediate shore. The demesne, though quite destitute of the great strength and boldness of feature which characterize numerous pleasure grounds in the north-eastern section of the county, exhibits much diversity of surface, possesses a fine blending of natural attractions with artificial decorations, and includes portions of two highly improved and delightfully picturesque small glens.

WOODSTOCK, an old castle in the parish of Churchtown, barony of West Narragh and Rheban, co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands on the right bank of the river Barrow, in the northern environs of the town of Athy. "From its vicinity, Woodstock-castle has partaken of nearly all the changes that befell Athy. Standing on the western bank of the river Barrow, it was designed to command the principal ford on this part of the river in conjunction with White's-castle, situated on the opposite bank, a little lower down, the ford lying between. The time this castle was built is unknown. Tradition assigns it to about the year 1290, and that a descendant of the Earl of Pembroke was its first master; whilst our antiquaries, with more reason, seem inclined to attribute the erection of the present structure to Thomas Fitzgerald, lord of Offaly, and afterwards seventh Earl of Kildare, who, on marrying Dorothea, the daughter of Anthony O'Moore of Leix, received in dower the manors of Woodstock and Rheban, in which family it still remains. The plan of the building was originally a regular square; in aftertimes an addition was made to it of a square tower, joining the south side, and built in uniformity with the front facing the river. The walls are of great thickness, and, considering the attacks they have been exposed to, in good preservation. The millioned windows are much admired, and were elegantly executed. In viewing the interior from what can be collected from the remains, we are struck with the curious arrangements of ancient architecture. A fine arched gateway and part of the outer court wall yet remain. Some short time since, a stone was discovered in the ruins, and carefully preserved by Holmes Bigham, Esq., the present occupier of the adjoining land; it is the only piece of sculpture of interest that has, even in a mutilated state, survived, from the barbarous taste of disfiguring pleasure grounds and grottoes with relics, that can be only useful where they were rendered interesting by time. The ford which the castle commanded, and from which Athy derives its name, was called *Athelechac*, or anciently *Athlegar*, 'the ford towards the west,' also, *Ath-trohan*, or 'the cattle ford.' It was here the great battle was fought in the third century, between the people of Munster and those of Leix, under Laviseagh Cean Mordha. In 1642, the Marquis of Ormond took Woodstock from the rebels; and subsequently, in 1647, Owen Roe O'Neil surprised it and put the garrison to the sword; his victory, however, was but of short duration, for Lord Inchiquin compelled him, in a little time after, to surrender it and Athy. The lordship of Woodstock and Castlemitchell was set by the Earl of Kildare to Daniel Hutcheson, alderman, for ninety-nine years, from May 1st, 1657, at £100 the first forty-

one years, yearly, and £200 a year during the rest of the lease, with 6 fat wethers or £3."

WOODSTOWN, a hamlet, a seat, and a bay, on the east coast of the barony of Gualtier, co. Waterford, Munster. The hamlet is situated in the parish of Kilmacomb, $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile from the shore, 3 miles north of Dunmore, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Waterford. The seat—the handsome marine residence of Lord Carew—is situated 3 furlongs north-east of the hamlet, on the mutual border of the parishes of Kilmacomb and Crooke. The bay is a curving indentation of Waterford Harbour, making a long sweep, but a small average projection, between Newtown Head and Creaden Head, in the parishes of Crooke, Kilmacomb, Kill St. Nicholas, and Killea. The whole of it is a strand, and forms the southern half of the long strand which extends southward from Cheek Point. In the slightly abutting headland of Knockavellish, at the south end of the bay, and adjoining the isthmus of Creaden, are several large caves, some apartments of which are elegant and symmetrical.

WOOLLEN-GRANGE, or **MOLL-GRANGE**, a parish in the barony of Gowran, 3 miles north-north-west of Thomastown, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, southward, 21 miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,663 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches,—of which 83 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches lie detached a little to the east, and 20 acres, 12 perches are in the river Nore. Pop., in 1831, 373; in 1841, 328. Houses 50. The river Nore traces the whole of the western boundary; and the road from Thomastown to Kilkenny passes across the south-east wing, and coincides with a long stretch of the eastern boundary. —This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **BURNCURCH** [which see], in the dio. of Osory. Tithe composition, £188. In 1834, all the inhabitants were Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school. The First Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, assigns jointly to Woollen-Grange and Blackrath-Grange, the pop. in 1831, which the Census and the Report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Revenues assign wholly to Woollen-Grange.

WOOLSTAN, or **WOLSTAN** (ST.), the beautiful demesne of Richard Cane, Esq., in the parish of Donaghcumper, barony of South Salt, co. Kildare, Leinster. It is situated on the right bank of the Liffey, about a mile north-east of Celbridge. "A priory," says Archdall, "was founded here in the year 1202, for canons of the order of St. Victor, by Adam de Hereford, in honour of St. Wolstan, bishop of Worcester, then newly canonized. Richard was the first prior to whom de Hereford granted the lands on the river Liffey, and the church of Donaghcumper. At the suppression of religious houses, it was granted to Allen of Norfolk, Master of the Rolls, in the year 1538, and afterwards Lord Chancellor; in whose family it continued to the year 1752, when, by a decree of the court of Exchequer, it was sold and purchased by Dr. Robert Clayton, bishop of Clogher, by whom it was bequeathed to his niece Anne, wife of Dr. Thomas Bernard, Bishop of Killaloe. The present house was built by one of the Allens, a man well-known for his skill in architecture; he planned the noble house at Sigginstown, in this county, intended for the unfortunate Earl of Stafford; considerable alterations and additions have been made by the Right Reverend owner, and St. Wolstan is now an elegant edifice. The ancient priory was of considerable extent; but now there only remain two towers and two large gateways arched."

WORM-DITCH, the remains of an ancient embankment, chiefly in the parish of Currin, barony of Dартry, co. Monaghan, Ulster. They extend $4\frac{1}{2}$

miles in a sinuous line from east to west, principally on the southern margin of the county of Monaghan, and partly on or near the boundary with the county

of Cavan. The remains are conspicuously exhibited in both the Geological and the Ordnance maps. WYSES-POINT. See BALLINACORTY.

Y

YAGOE. See JAGO (ST.).

YELLOWFURZE, a village in the parish of Painestown, barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on a cross road, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Slane, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ east-north-east of Navan. It contains a neat Roman Catholic chapel; and within a mile of it are the seats of Thurstanstown-house, Beaupark, Dollardstown-house, Seneschalstown-house, Hay's-house, and Greenhills-house. Area of the village, 6 acres. Pop., in 1831, 146; in 1841, 127. Houses 23.

YELLOW-RIVER (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Gallen, co. Mayo, Connaught. It rises on the north-west margin of the county, and in the northern district of the parish of Killassar, at an elevation of about 450 feet above sea-level; and it runs about 6 miles south-westward and north-westward, and past Church-village, to a confluence with the Moy, at a point about 3 miles below Foxford.

YELLOW-RIVER (THE), a rivulet of the north-eastern district of King's co., Leinster. It rises in a morass adjoining the north-west side of the hill of Croghan, at a point $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Philipstown; and it flows 8 miles east-north-eastward, through the baronies of Lower Philipstown and Warrenstown, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward along the boundary with the county of Meath, to a confluence with the river Boyne, at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Elenderry.

YELLOW-RIVER (THE), one of the small feeders of Lough Garadice, in the barony of Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, Connaught.

YOUGHAL, a bay at the mouth of the river Blackwater, on the boundary between the counties of Cork and Waterford, Munster. See article on the parish of YOUGHAL.

YOUGHAL, a bay on the east side of Lough Derg, co. Tipperary, Munster. It projects from the main body of the Lough at a point east by north of the opposite projection of Scariff bay; it commences with a breadth of rather more than a mile, and very gradually contracts to a breadth of one-third of a mile; it penetrates the land in a south-easterly direction, and to the extent of 2 miles; it is politically distributed among the parishes of Monsea and Dromineer, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and the parishes of Castletownarra and Youghalarra, in the barony of Ownay and Arra; and it is regarded as one of the finest fresh-water bays in the whole course of the Shannon.

YOUGHAL, a rivulet, a hamlet, and a demesne, in the parish of Youghalarra, barony of Ownay and Arra, co. Tipperary, Munster. The rivulet rises at an elevation of several hundred feet, among the Arra mountains, on the southern border of the adjoining parish of Castletownarra, and pursues a tumbling, trotting, and merry course of about 5 miles north-eastward to a point near the head of the south-west side of Youghal bay. The hamlet

stands on the rivulet about a mile above its embouchure, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Nenagh. The demesne adjoins the north side of the hamlet, and extends away thence along part of the bay.

YOUGHAL, or ST. MARY'S OF YOUGHAL, a parish, containing the borough of Youghal, on the eastern border of the barony of Imokilly, and of the county of Cork, Munster. Length, southward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$; area, 4,830 acres. Pop., in 1831, 11,327; in 1841, 12,054. Houses 1,627. The surface extends along the Blackwater and its estuarial expansion, to the middle of the west side of Youghal bay; it exhibits much diversity and great aggregate beauty of contour; it boasts a terminating portion of the immediate banks of the Blackwater, in good keeping with the prevailing brilliancy of the central and the lower sections of that river's valley; and it consists, in an aggregate view, of excellent land. Youghal bay, though extending southward beyond the limits of the parish to Ring Point and Cable Island, and placing the whole of its length upon the boundary-line with the county of Waterford, cannot be advantageously treated apart from the parish and the town. The inner portion of this bay constitutes Youghal harbour, comprises strictly the small estuary of the Blackwater, has nowhere a width of more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, opens between East Point on the coast of co. Waterford and the southern extremity of the town of Youghal on the coast of co. Cork, and may be regarded as $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and about 5 furlongs in mean breadth. The outer portion of the bay extends southward from the lower extremity of the town to Cable Island, measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, is thoroughly screened along all the west, but has no immediate screen on any part of the east, makes a curved indentation to the extent of a little upwards of a mile upon the lower part of the west shore, and possesses a tolerably well-sheltered anchoring-ground immediately behind Cable Island. A large proportion of the bay is alternately sea and strand under the fluctuations of the tide; and some interesting notices of this strand, of the adjoining coast, and of their vegetable and animal remains, were written in last century by Dr. Smith, and still retain much of their informational value. "The large extended strand of Youghal, as far as the lowest ebbs uncover it, and probably much farther," says he, "is no other than a common turf bog, covered over with sand and pebbles; from whence not only good turf is dug every season, but also great quantities of timber trees, as fir, hazel, &c., are found. Some years ago, a skeleton of a monstrous animal was discovered in this strand; I saw one of the shoulder bones in Youghal; it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and weighs above 100 weight. The remainder of the skeleton, and (as I am informed) another of the same kind, lie still buried in the strand; but I could hear of nobody that knew the very spot they were buried in.

When they were first discovered, it happened to be a very low ebb; but the sea soon flowing over the place, covered it up with sand and gravel, so that it could not be again readily found. These bones lay in a turfy soil, not far from the surface; they undoubtedly belong to some fish of the cetaceous kind; which seems the more probable from their being thick, short, and ponderous; and not to an elephant or land animal, as was conjectured by those who discovered them. About 18 years ago, this strand was entirely divested of all its sand and gravel; and being left quite bare by violent high winds, great quantities of roots of various trees then lay exposed to view. The sea has greatly encroached on this part of the coast, and is likely to gain more ground, as the land within the strand lies low and flat. At the entrance of the harbour of Youghal, may be seen the remains of the foundation of a mill standing on a rock, which shows that the ocean has greatly exceeded its limits on this shore. A considerable tract of ground was lately banked in by a vast buttress built of very large stones, at the charge of the Earl of Burlington, whose estate it is, but the sea being very tempestuous hereabouts, especially with south-west winds in winter time, no mound that art can form, seems to be capable of resisting its fury. Near Ring Point, several large horns were dug up in this strand (which belonged to the moose deer) by Mr. Hayman, near Youghal. This strand, to the land, is terminated by a large extended bog, which was continued, before it was encroached upon by the ocean, a great way beyond the lowest ebb. Clay-castle, on this strand, is a very bold, sudden rising ground, or rather a small promontory, composed of a loose sandy clay, which has also been encroached upon by the sea, very considerably, within these few years. This hill stands about a mile south-west from the town of Youghal, and affords a very entertaining scene to the curious naturalist; for the pieces of the bank, which break off and are washed down by the sea, are by degrees petrified into a very hard firm grit, as solid as any stone. This grit, which is a species of freestone, is composed of a mixture of fine sand, and a yellow loam or clay, tempered by the sea water which beats against the hill. I have taken up several pieces half clay, half stone, and the sand adhering thereto. The hill seems perfectly dry, nor is there any spring in which this petrifying quality can reside; but whatever it be, it seems to exist entirely in the clay. Wood and several other things daubed over with this clay, are also petrified on the spot. An ingenious gentleman sent me an account, that he had a formed stone resembling a petrified mushroom, which was found on this strand. At the extreme point of Ring, which terminates this shore to the south-west, is a most extensive point of view, from which may be seen a great part of Youghal bay, and the coast as far as to Ardmore Head, in the county of Waterford; as also Ballycotton bay and island."

In the years 1796, 1797, and 1801, were seen from the west shores of Youghal bay, some most imposing specimens of the *fata morgana*; and a lengthened account of the phenomena, which appeared in the 13th volume of the *Philosophical Magazine*, is abridged as follows by Mr. Brewer:—"The first of these exhibitions was seen on the 21st of October, 1796, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the sun shining clearly. There appeared on a hill in the adjoining county of Waterford, a walled town, with well defined houses, a round tower, and spired church; the Waterford hills being seen distinctly in the background. In a short time, the spire and round tower became capped with domes, and another tower became a broken turret; all the houses then became ruins, their fragments seeming to be scattered about;

and in little more than an hour the whole disappeared, the hills sinking to the real level of the field. On the 9th of March, 1797, at about eight in the morning, a similar phenomenon was observed on the sea, to the south-west of the town. This also presented a hill supporting a walled town; on one side were houses, and a castle in ruins; in the middle were two broken towers, on one of which was a flag flying; and between them and the castle were more houses in ruins; the scene was terminated to the south by a round tower and walls. The hill was of a green and brown colour; the buildings were purple and brown; and the whole had a clear and brilliant appearance, like a transparent painting. How long it continued is not known. The most beautiful example of these splendid exhibitions of nature, described as occurring here, was seen at about five o'clock on a fine morning in June 1801. All the coast opposite the river of Youghal on the Waterford side, being covered with a dense vapour, presented on the right, next the sea, the objects of an alpine region; in the background were snow-capped mountains, while woods and a cultivated country appeared in front. The snow was presently seen to roll down the sides of the mountains into the subjunct valleys, and disclosed to view the grey specks it had invested; and as the solar-rays increased in power, the vapour disappeared with its deceitful prospect. That which covered the river and adjacent country to the left, exhibited a scene entirely different. It represented a country laid out in lawns and pleasure-grounds, in which were situated three gentlemen's seats, which were well defined, and even appeared in detail, with some of their windows open, and knockers on the doors. Before the houses were clumps of fine forest trees; behind them were beautiful shrubberies, which were succeeded by forests of pines, and the view was closed by distant mountains. In about half-an-hour, two of the houses vanished, the clumps in front also disappearing, and a fine oak sprung up; which, upon the refraction of the vapour by the augmenting activity of the sun, was the last to fade away of all the constituents of this aerial picture."

Youghal parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £521 3s. 3d. Gross income, £536 17s. 7d.; nett, £469 9s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Clonmult, in the dio. of Cloyne, but is resident in Youghal. Each of two curates receives a salary of £69 4s. 7d. The parochial church was built about the year 1460, by the then Earl of Desmond. Sittings 1,700; attendance, about 700. The chapel-of-ease was built in 1821, at the cost of £1,228 10s. 7d., of which £830 15s. 4d. was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, £92 6s. 1d. was a donation from the Duke of Devonshire, and the remainder was raised by private subscription, and the sale of pews. Sittings 200; attendance, about 80. The Independent meeting-house is attended by from 50 to 100; the Friends' meeting-house, by from 30 to 40; the Wesleyan meeting-house, by about 150; and the Primitive Wesleyan meeting-house, by about 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 6,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Clonpriest. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,810 Churchmen, 100 Protestant dissenters, and 9,670 Roman Catholics; and 19 daily schools had on their books 910 boys and 875 girls. Two of the schools were boarding and daily schools for young ladies; one was a boarding and daily school for boys; two were classical schools; one was the Devonshire endowed school, attended by 18 boys; one was the male and female general

free school, supported by subscriptions and collections, to the amount of £25 a-year to each of two teachers, and attended by 92 boys and 56 girls; one was the Youghal united school, managed by a committee, yielding salaries to a master and a mistress of respectively £35 and £20, and attended by 56 boys and 23 girls; one was the National school, salaried with £30 a-year from the Board, aided for contingencies with collections at the door of the Roman Catholic chapel, and attended by 527 boys; one was the Convent school, conducted gratuitously, and attended by 600 girls; and one was the infant school, supported by private contributions, and attended by 36 boys and 44 girls.

YOUGHAL,

A post and market town, a sea-port, a parliamentary borough, and the practical capital of the south-eastern district of the county of Cork, in the parish of Youghal, barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on Youghal Harbour, or the estuary of the Blackwater, and on the road from Cork to Waterford, 8½ miles east by north of Castle-Martyr, 10½ south-south-east of Tallow, 12 south of Cappoquin, 12½ south by east of Lismore, 13 east of Middleton, 13½ south-west by south of Dungarvan, 23½ east of Cork, 35½ south-west of Waterford, and 112½ south-west by south of Dublin.

Environ.—The estuary of the Blackwater, usually called Youghal Harbour, and sometimes Youghal bay, commences about 3 miles above the town, extends 1½ mile southward, with a mean width of between 2 and 3 furlongs, descends thence south-eastward to the town with a mean width of about three-fourths of a mile, sweeps past the town in the direction of south by east, with a mean breadth of about ¼ a mile, and, at 5 furlongs below the extremity of the town, suddenly expands into an open outer bay, 3½ miles in length, 7 miles in terminating width, and screened on the Waterford side by Ardmore Head, and on the Cork side by Cable Island and Ring Point. The shores of the outer bay, in a general view, are boldly featured, exhibit picturesque outlines, and blend with the adjacent portions of the coast-line of the province; and the shores of the estuary or harbour, though broken, tumulated, and otherwise much diversified, rise, for the most part, so speedily up from the water's edge into hill or upland, as to render the basin enclosed by them a sort of large water-filled dell, close in its interior scenes, and very limited in its low-ground prospect. Yet the slopes of the hills on the north command a noble view of the town and most of the estuary; the rising grounds to the east command a charming front view of the town and its immediate environs; and the sweep of shore round the west side of the mouth of the estuary, forms a delightful promenade for the townspeople, and commands refreshing prospects of the sea and coast. "On passing Garryduff, and in descending to the estuary of the Blackwater," observes Mr. Fraser, "we obtain an extensive view of the bay, coast, town of Youghal, and country around it."—"I was greatly pleased," says Mr. Inglis, "with the first distant view of Youghal, across the bay, situated under a jutting, wooded hill, and appearing to stand partly in the water; with the gap beyond, through which the broad Atlantic is seen. . . . I scarcely know anywhere a finer promenade than the Cork road, just on leaving the town, with the sea directly below the parapet, and commanding views of the strikingly-beautiful entrance to the bay, and of the wide ocean beyond."—"The vicinity of Youghal," remarks Mr. Fraser again, "is highly interesting, particularly along the banks of the Black-

water. One and a half mile above the town is the wooden bridge, the largest structure of the kind yet erected in Ireland. A little beyond the wooden bridge, on the road leading to Tallow, the river Touro is crossed. This river, which is one of the Blackwater's tributaries, runs through the valley lying to the north of Youghal, and is navigable for barges for a short distance. Two miles above Youghal, the estuary of the Blackwater assumes the river character, and which character it strongly maintains upwards, as far as it is influenced by the tide water, and thence to its source. The breadth of the river, the height of its banks, which are either covered with wood or adorned with demesne and cultivated lands, and the depth and romantic character of its lateral glens, enlivened by their little streams, all combine to render the embouchure of the Blackwater very attractive."

Interior of the Town.—The town forms a sort of oblong, and extends south-south-eastward between the west margin of the estuary of the Blackwater, and the east base of a long and steep hill. The road from Waterford and Tallow enters it close by the estuary on the north; the new road to Cork leaves it close by the estuary on the south; the old road to Cork goes off at right angles from a point about 150 yards south of its northern extremity; and a country road, leading up by what is called Windmill Lane, goes off from a point 900 yards south of the preceding, and makes a parallel ascent with it up the overhanging hill. The chief communications with the town are by the Waterford and the new Cork roads at the ends; and the secondary communications are by the old Cork road over the hill to the west, and by a ferry across the harbour to a peninsular projection on the east. The principal street is nearly straight, and about ⅓ of a statute mile in length, and extends south-south-eastward at the distance of from 50 to 220 yards from the shore,—the variations in the distance being occasioned solely by sinuosities and other irregularities in the shoreline. Another street extends 740 yards, nearly parallel to the central and southern parts of the principal one, at the mean distance of about 90 yards to the east; but, in three distinct stretches, amounting in the aggregate to about 300 yards, it is immediately washed on one side by the estuary, so as to be there rather a terrace than a street. Two principal cross streets, each about 320 yards in length, cross the preceding streets at right angles, and extend nearly parallel to each other, quite from side to side of the town, or from the margin of the estuary up to the slopes of the hill. Several minor streets, and a considerable number of lanes, also extend from east to west, either connecting the two principal streets, or making ascents upon the hill; and two rather large suburbs, of strictly cabin character, overlook and wing the old road to Cork, and the road leading up to Windmill Lane. Vestiges of the old town walls enclose the central district of the town, and an adjacent portion of the hill slopes; and these jointly extend 600 yards from north to south, and about 550 from west to east. An old and unique structure, called the Clock-gate, and consisting of a wide archway, a broad square tower of four stories, and a small, squat, terminating clock-lantern, occupies a conspicuous site in the thoroughfare of the principal street, and divides the town into two sections, north and south. "Youghal," said Dr. Smith—in a description written nearly a century ago, and still in a great measure correct—"consists mostly of one street, intermixed with new and old houses. This street, towards the south end, is crossed by an high square tower, called the Clock-gate, from one being underneath, and a clock placed thereon; so that it

is divided into upper and lower. The upper, which is the greater part, extends north, and the base town (as Camden calls it) to the south. The whole is situated on the side of a hill, on an arm of the sea, with a tolerable good harbour before it. The walls on the west side extend the entire length of the town ranged along the hill; they are flanked with some old towers, which, with the wall, were weak and ruinous, till lately repaired, as were also the gates. On the side of the hill, beneath the town wall, are a range of pleasant gardens, that considerably add to the beauty of the prospect, which the town makes from the opposite side of the river. "Youghal," said Mr. Inglis in 1834, "has all the appearance of being, what it is, an old town. The houses, however good, have an old look about them. There are exceptions of course; for every town, however old, has its modern quarters; but the general character of the town is antiquity. In the chief street, we see an old grey tower—one of the ancient defences of the town. Mounting towards the hill, one stumbles upon massive fragments of the old wall; and here and there houses are seen in a ruined state, betokening, I fear, not antiquity only, but decay also. From many points one catches a fine view over the bay, the town, and the surrounding country; amongst others, from the pleasure-grounds attached to a building called the College, and also from a garden contiguous to it. The college, although the property of the Duke of Devonshire, is in a sadly neglected condition; but I believe his grace's title is disputed, which partly accounts for this. The suburbs of Youghal are large and bad; they extend in every direction up the hill, behind the old town wall, and contain many very miserable cabins." A considerable improvement upon the town has recently been effected, in the re-edification of several old and tottering buildings, the erection of a good inn, the building of one or two good public edifices, the introduction of gas, the regular cleansing and paving of the streets, and several other beneficial changes.

The Parish-Church.—The church of Youghal, situated in the north-west part of the town, and usually called the Collegiate church, displays, in its modern alterations and its present features, an incongruous mixture of parts and tastes, but was, in its original condition, one of the finest specimens in all Ireland of that beautiful variety of the pointed architecture which is now technically known as the decorated English style. The pile was cruciform, and consisted of nave, chancel, and transepts, with a large square tower attached to its north side. The nave is used as the present parish-church, and is the only part of the structure in good preservation; it is adorned with side aisles, formed by six pointed arches resting on massive piers; it measures 135 feet in length, and 66 in width; and, but for the monstrous disfigurement resulting from modern restorations and 'improvements,' it might possess a highly imposing character. The chancel measures 29 feet in width; but is unroofed and in ruins. The large eastern window of this portion of the pile was originally the finest feature of the whole edifice; and though now 'curtailed of its fair proportions,' and partially built up from below, it still exhibits its original symmetrical outline, and possesses enough of ornament to challenge admiration. It is divided into two compartments, each displaying two slender mullions, surmounted by open tracery, and terminating in a trefoil ornament. "These compartments become one by the outside line of their arches uniting in a common point over the double massive mullion, which is thus made a centre; and this diamond-shaped space is occupied by a St. Catherine's wheel." The transepts are now used principally as cemeteries;

but, though possessing some noble monuments and interesting associations, they are utterly neglected, and seem fast hastening to decay. The southern transept was originally a chantry; but, in 1606, was purchased from the corporation of the town by the Earl of Cork, and repaired and fitted up as a tomb-house for himself and his family. A gorgeous monument was erected here by the Earl himself, so loaded with effigies and escutcheons, and so amply illustrated by explicit and copious inscriptions, as to present a series of heraldic and genealogical memoirs. Its architectural parts are composed chiefly of marble, and its figures of alabaster. The Earl himself forms the principal figure, and is represented in armour, lying on his left side, supporting his head with his left hand; nine of his children are figured below; at his head and feet are effigies of his two wives, both in the attitude of prayer; and in the upper part is the figure of his mother, Joan Naylor, lying on her left side, her arm leaning on a bible. The taste in which the monument is executed is bad,—displaying a redundancy of decoration, and borrowing the silly aids of gilding and gaudy painting; but it may be pronounced the fault, less of the Earl of Cork as an individual, than of the age in which he flourished. A curious epitaph, now partly hidden by a wall, appears in the south transept, is of older date than that at which the place was purchased by the Earl of Cork, and seems designed for Sir Edward Villiers, Lord-president of Munster, who died in 1626. Many monumental stones of considerable antiquity exist in the flooring of the north transept and the nave; several of these are enriched with ornamented crosses; and two or more appear to have originally had recumbent effigies. Some remains of ancient monuments occur also among the ruins of the chancel. The tower attached to the north side of the church is about 50 feet in height, and seems to have been erected originally for defence, but was afterwards transmitted to the character of a belfry.—"The collegiate church of Youghal was founded in 1464, by Thomas, Earl of Desmond. This foundation was afterwards confirmed by his son James, in 1472, and subsequently by his brother Maurice, in 1496. The church is of prior date, but was rebuilt and beautified by the Earl of Desmond soon after the erection of the college, and repaired at a later period by the Earl of Cork. The community of the college consisted at first of a warden, eight fellows, and eight singing men, who had a common table, together with other necessities, and a yearly stipend allowed to them,—the whole donation being originally worth £600 per annum. It was endowed with several vicarages and parsonages in different parts of the county of Cork. The foundation charter and the several appropriations were confirmed at various periods by the bishops of Cloyne, Pope Julius, Pope Paul, and other pontiffs. "This church enjoyed its revenues and privileges for some time after the Reformation; for in the year 1587, Dr. Witherhead was collated to the wardenship by the then Bishop of Cork and Cloyne. He was succeeded by Nath. Baxter, who, finding his tenure precarious, and that this was likely to share the fate of other monastic institutions, privately authorized Godfrey Armitage, Edmund Harris, and William Parker, to dispose of the college revenues, who accordingly demised them and the college house to Sir Thomas Norris, then Lord-president of Munster. Dr. Meredith Hamner, the author of the Chronicle of Ireland, succeeded Baxter in the wardenship, and renewed the lease made by his predecessor, by demising the college revenues, &c., to William Jones, in trust for Sir Walter Raleigh, reserving, however, the parsonage of Carrigaline and the rectory of Mal-

low. About the year 1602, Sir George Carew took the college for the purpose of residing in it, and obtained a grant of the college and revenues from James I. He afterwards sold his estate in it to Richard Boyle, who purchased Jones's interest when he purchased the Raleigh estate. Sir James Fullerton, having obtained a patent for concealed church lands, laid claim to the property of this college. His title, or pretended title, was also purchased by the Earl of Cork, who contrived to obtain possession until the year 1634, when Sir William Reeves, the then Attorney-general, exhibited charges against him with respect to the mode in which he obtained possession of the college; all these, together with other charges of rapacity brought against him by Strafford, the Earl says he satisfactorily answered. Be that as it may, he was fined £15,000 by the award of Strafford, who prevailed upon him to refer the matter to his decision." Some domestic parts of the buildings belonging to the collegiate establishment were repaired and altered into a private dwelling-house for the use of a succession of proprietors; and, under the title of Sir Walter Raleigh's House, they will form the topic of a subsequent section of this article.

Ancient Monasteries.—An abbey for Dominican friars was founded at Youghal, about the year 1268, by Thomas Fitzgerald, surnamed the Ape.* The mortal remains of the founder were buried in the church either in 1296 or 1298; and general chapters of the Dominican order in Ireland were held here in 1281 and 1304. The ruins of the church still exist in the northern part of the town, but they possess little architectural interest, and consist principally of a window-pierced gable, and some adjoining pieces of side-wall. The grounds immediately around them are now a popular burial-place, kept with great neatness, and so thickly planted with trees, that an exterior view of the ruins embraces only their summit, and cannot be obtained except from the higher slopes of the overhanging hill.—A monastery for Franciscans was founded in the southern part of the town, in 1224, by Maurice Fitzgerald, who was twice Lord-justice of Ireland; it was the earliest foundation for Franciscans in the kingdom, and was the meeting-place of several provincial chapters of the order; and it was completed by Thomas, the second son of the founder, and became the burial-place of several noblemen of the house of Desmond. No vestiges of the buildings now exist. The founding of this monastery is traditionally said to have been occasioned by the following romantic circumstance:—"Maurice Fitzgerald was about to erect a castle on this site, and the workmen, who were employed in digging the foundation, begged, on the eve of some festival, a piece of money, to be spent in drinking to the welfare of the new undertaking. He directed his eldest son to grant their request; but the son, instead of so doing, abused the workmen. Maurice, says this idle tradition, was so greatly concerned or disheartened by such an impediment to the good wishes of the workpeople, that he altered his design, and founded a monastery where he had intended to erect a castle."

Other Public Buildings.—The Chapel-of-Ease

stands at the southern extremity of the town; and is a rather neat looking structure, in a style of hasty Gothic. The Roman Catholic chapel is a large and elegant edifice, with a handsome spire. The chapels of the Protestant dissenters do not present any remarkable feature. The convent of Presentation nuns stands adjacent to the chapel-of-ease, and is a modern plain structure, of considerable size, and free from architectural pretension. The grounds on which the convent and the chapel-of-ease stand were formerly occupied by the Franciscan monastery and its accompanying cemetery; and when the excavations were made for founding the chapel-of-ease, two stone coffins and a vast quantity of human bones were discovered.—The wooden bridge of Youghal was commenced in 1829, and completed in 1832. It measures 1,875 feet in length, and has in connection with it a causeway of 1,732 feet,—the two constituting a viaduct of the great length of 3,607 feet. The bridge itself is composed of 47 bays, and has a breadth of 22 feet, and a height above high water of 10 feet. Its architect was Mr. Nimmo; the resident engineer, who superintended its erection, was J. E. Jones, Esq.; and the cost of constructing it was between £17,000 and £18,000. This great structure connects Youghal with the large peninsular district east of the estuary of the Blackwater, and presents a short and easy path of communication with the town of Dungarvan. Previous to its erection, the southern part of the great and rich barony of Imokilly could communicate with the county of Waterford only by a dangerous ferry of nearly half-a-mile in front of the town of Youghal, or by an enormously circuitous route of 16 miles of detour by the bridge of Lismore,—a route which, for the sake of touching the towns of Tallow, Lismore, and Cappoquin, is still pursued by the Cork and Waterford mail.—The remains of the town walls, already incidentally noticed, chiefly exist as boundary-lines to the gardens of some houses of a superior description along the face of the hill, or western margin of the town. An evidence, long and often adduced, of the mildness of the climate around Youghal, is that, in these gardens, the myrtle grows with great luxuriance, and sometimes attains the height of 20 feet. "On digging close to the town-walls 5 or 6 years ago," writes Mr. Crofton Croker, "four curious pieces of stamped pewter were turned up, which appear to have been used as coins, or promissory counters, but are without any inscription or mark that might determine their history and use. Two of these pieces were of a triangular, and two of a circular shape, the largest of the latter about the size of an old half-crown, the other nearly that of a shilling, and the triangular bits seemed to be two quarters of a large circular one. With them was also found a very small base metal coin, of that kind technically named by collectors black, or maille money. On the obverse it has, in an oval, a full-faced head, with a mitre, and the inscription 'Patricius'; the reverse has the common cross, with a single pellet in each quarter, something like those found on most of the coins of our Edwards and Henrys, and some legend, probably the moneyer's name, which I am unable to decipher. This coin appears to be one of those called Turney's, a corruption of the word Tournois, from being struck at Tours in France, which circulated generally in Ireland, until forbidden by Edward III. in 1338. Many monkish remains have been occasionally found at Youghal. I remember seeing amongst others a hollow bronze cross, about 7 inches in length, which opened, and was divided into several compartments or chambers, for the deposition of relics."—A dilapidated circular tower stands near the entrance of the harbour, and is supposed to have originally stood

* This ugly and ridiculous soubriquet is said to have arisen from a romantic incident which occurred to Fitzgerald in his infancy. "When he was about 3 months old, an ape, which was kept in his father's family, took him from the cradle, and ascended with him to the top of the castle, or, according to some traditions, of the priory, of Tralee, and, after playing with him there for some time, safely descended, and restored him to the cradle. The Fitzgeralds of the house of Leinster, as principal and immediate descendants of this Thomas the Ape, bear monkeys for their supporters and crest, in grateful remembrance of his preservation."

attached to an ancient nunnery, but was afterwards used as a harbour lighthouse.—An infantry barrack is situated in the north-west outskirts of the town, near the old road to Cork. The other public buildings are a fever hospital, a town-house, an assembly-house, a custom-house, a prison, several almshouses, a lying-in hospital, numerous schools, two good inns, and various municipal offices and markets.

Sir Walter Raleigh's House.—The dwelling in which the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh resided at Youghal is still in a state of good preservation; it immediately adjoins the parish-church and a portion of the old town walls; and it often popularly shares, or rather disputes, with the church the name of the College. Either itself or a building which preceded it is supposed to have been the residence of the warden, the fellows, and the other officiates of the collegiate church of Youghal; but the present structure exhibits, in the aggregate, the ordinary style of the old English manor-house of the time of Elizabeth and James I.; it was repaired, in 1602, by Sir George Carew, Lord-president of Munster,—and again, very thoroughly and at considerable expense a few years later, by Sir Richard Boyle, afterwards Earl of Cork; it had previously been reduced almost to destruction in the course of the Desmond rebellion; and it has unfortunately undergone various modern changes, misnamed improvements, yet is carefully preserved by its present occupant as much as possible in a condition to call up the memory and suggest associations of the great Sir Walter. It was used as a residence successively by Sir Richard Norris and Sir George Carew, Lord-presidents of Munster,—by Sir Richard Boyle, afterwards Earl of Cork,—and by occasionally its modern proprietor, the Duke of Devonshire; and it has, for some time past, been in the occupation of Colonel Faunt. Its walls are nearly 5 feet in thickness; its interior retains the original arrangement, and is everywhere wainscotted with Irish oak, in excellent preservation; its panels, in some of the rooms, are richly carved, and, in one apartment, are as black as ebony; its drawing-room chimney-piece, reaching from floor to ceiling, and consisting also of Irish oak, is an exquisite specimen of elaborate workmanship, and displays a variety of grotesque emblems and figures; and its roof, likewise of Irish oak, has remained untouched by man, and almost undamaged by time; but unhappily, the whole of its interior, excepting the principal apartment, has, by the bad taste of former proprietors, been defaced by a coating of green paint. At a somewhat recent disturbing of some of the panelling of one of the rooms, several books which had belonged to Sir Walter Raleigh were found. In the villa-grounds attached to the residence flourish many beautiful and luxuriant myrtles, some fine specimens of the arbutus unedo or strawberry tree, and several other delicate shrubs in more luxuriant condition than plants of their species usually display in the gardens of England; and, in compliment to the extreme beauty of the first of these classes, the modern name has been given to the place of Myrtle-grove. In the garden is a group of four aged yew trees, alleged by tradition to have been planted by Raleigh, and their tops so matted into one another as to form a sort of huge bower. "In this spot, beyond question," remark Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "has often been read portions of the Fairy Queen, long before the world became familiar with the divine conception,—

* At whose approach the soul of Petrarch wept."

For here, certainly, the immortal bard held commune with his 'dear friend' and brother poet, whom he described as 'the summer nightingale,'

'Himself as skilful in that art as any.'

Here, too, doubtless, were composed some of those exquisite works which must have been the produce of ease and quiet, and have preserved the name of Raleigh for the honour of posterity. He is conspicuous in history as 'the noble and valorous knight,'—a man of astonishing energy, who combined almost every variety of talent; whose acquirements in science were marvellous; whose heroic courage and indomitable perseverance are almost without parallel; whose enterprise was unchecked by difficulties and unchilled by failure; and who, while excelling in feats of arms and strength of council, surpassed also in those arts which are the more exclusive produce of retirement and peace,—history, oratory, philosophy, politics, and poetry. It is impossible to visit this spot, in which his comparatively few days of tranquillity were spent, without a sigh for his unhappy fate." Either in the garden attached to the house, or in some plot of ground in the vicinity, Sir Walter is believed to have planted some potatoes which he brought from America, and which were the first ever grown in Ireland. A current tradition asserts that the man intrusted with the care of the garden in the absence of Sir Walter, supposed that the apple or seed was the esculent part of the new vegetable; that on finding this unpalatable, he threw it away, and pronounced the crop useless; and that only when digging the ground in preparation for some other crop, did he turn his attention to the root, and discover it to be pleasant and wholesome food. Seemingly trivial as was the planting of a few exotic tubers upon this plot of ground, it constituted the permanent introduction of the potato into Ireland, and has eventually proved of more real consequence to the country than the sum total of all the political and public events of a series of reigns.

"When Raleigh first visited Ireland," says a brief epitome of his life in an extinct Irish periodical, "he was a mere soldier of fortune." At an early age, he had discovered a more than ordinary share of talent, and was pursuing his studies at Oriel College, at Oxford, when the wars of the Low Countries and France holding out an irresistible temptation to one of his adventurous disposition, he embarked as a volunteer, with a troop of 100 gentlemen, which, by the permission and approbation of Elizabeth, were then proceeding to the aid of the Huguenots. The knowledge of military tactics which he there acquired, speedily brought him into notice in this country, where he first landed in 1579, as a captain in a levy of troops, sent over from England to the Deputy, Lord Grey de Wilton, to assist in quelling the rebellion of the Desmonds, excited by the intrigues of Philip II. of Spain. The intrepidity and skill of the young soldier recommended him to the attention of the Lord-deputy and the Earl of Ormond, by whom he was quickly promoted to posts of considerable importance. The Desmonds having been reduced to submission, Raleigh, to whom a life of inactivity would have been intolerable, hastened back to England to push his fortunes there, under the auspices of his patron at court, the gay and profligate Dudley, Earl of Leicester; enriched, however, by a grant of a considerable tract of the former territory of the Desmonds, which having become forfeited to the Crown by their rebellion, had been parcelled out among the soldiers of Elizabeth's army as a reward for their services. Sir Richard Cox, and others following him, have said that Raleigh had but 12,000 acres granted to him, being led into this error by its having been declared in the 'plot of the queen's offer for the peopling of Munster,' that no person was to be an undertaker for more than that quantity of land. It, however, appears, that Raleigh had in-

terest enough to procure a warrant of privy seal, dated February 3, 1585-6, granting him three seignories and a half in the counties of Cork and Waterford; and, accordingly, letters-patent were passed, dated the 16th October, 29 Eliz. (1586), whereby the same were confirmed to him. The privy seal and letters-patent above-mentioned were preserved among the papers of the Boyle family at Lismore-castle. It is said that, in point of territory and power, the Earl of Desmond was one of the greatest subjects at that time in Europe. Independent of his vassals, he had 500 gentlemen of his kindred and surname; and his attainder was followed by the confiscation of 574,628 English acres. At the court of England, it would appear, that, even at this time, Raleigh bore no undistinguished or ignoble character. The discovery of that part of America which he named Virginia, in honour of his royal mistress, brought him into great favour, and obtained for him the distinction of knighthood, her distribution of which, it is well known, was neither indiscriminate nor profuse. We find, also, that at the time of the expected invasion of England by the Spanish fleet, which history informs us had been pompously but vainly designated by the title of the Invincible Armada, he was called to take an active part in the councils of the queen. But the breezes of court favour have long been proverbially uncertain, and it is supposed that some difference with Essex, who, after the death of Leicester, held the highest place in the favour of Elizabeth, was the cause of Sir Walter's paying a visit to his estates in Ireland. How long he remained here is not well ascertained, and can only be conjectured from his having resided some time in his house at Youghal, and from his having founded a free school at Lismore, the castle and manor of which formed part of his possessions in this country. He also spent some time on a visit with Spencer, at Kilkoman-castle, which had been allotted to the poet as his share of the spoil at the suppression of the Desmond rebellion,—and on his return to England, Raleigh brought Spencer with him, and introduced him at court, where he presented and dedicated to the Queen, the three first books of his poem. Although Raleigh was much engaged both with his foreign expeditions and attendance at court, where he filled the office of captain of the guard to Elizabeth, he, notwithstanding, continued to expend considerable sums upon the lands which had been granted to him in Ireland; which, as well from the mountainous nature of the tract, as from the turbulent and unsettled state of the country, proved any thing but productive. At length, in 1602, he was induced to dispose of the entire of his Irish estates to the well known Richard Boyle, afterwards Earl of Cork, who, coming over to England, presented to him a letter from Sir George Carew, the president of Munster, in which he drew such a picture of the state of that province, that Raleigh made little difficulty in concluding the bargain with the politic Boyle. The deed of sale bears date the 7th of December, 1602. "The Earl has been accused—apparently not without some reason—of having overreached Sir Walter in the bargain; and he rather lamely vindicated himself from the charge, in a letter to Carew Raleigh, Sir Walter's son. Sir Walter sailed from Cork on the 6th of August, 1617, on his last and fatal voyage. The greater portion of the estates which belonged to him are still possessed by the Earl of Cork's descendants.

Trade, &c.—The portion of the estuary of the Blackwater, which properly constitutes the harbour of Youghal, extends from East Point to Ferry Point, and measures about a mile in length, and one-third of a mile in breadth; it is nearly as safe as it is com-

modious, and would seem to offer fine facility for steam-boat communication with England; yet it is greatly depreciated in value by the existence of a bar across its entrance, and, though usually stated to admit vessels of 500 tons burden, it is altogether inaccessible at low water, and cannot admit vessels drawing more than 12 feet of water except at flood of spring tides. The port is a dependency of Cork, and therefore possesses no separate statistics of shipping; but, in 1834, it was known to have, in addition to fishing-hookers, 37 sailing-vessels, varying in burden from 30 to 315 tons. The exports in 1835 amounted, in estimated value, to £215,316, and consisted of 10,328 cwt. of provisions, 444,284 cwt. of grain and meal, 613 gallons of spirits, 100 cows and oxen, 434 sheep, and 6,429 swine; and the imports of that year amounted, in estimated value, to £28,310, and consisted of 37,992 tons of coal, culm, and cinders, 334 tons of stones and slates, 72 cwt. of British refined sugar, 104 cwt. of tallow, 150 barrels of herrings and other fish, 12,000 bushels of salt, and 835 tierces of beer and ale. The dealers in groceries, British manufactures, and miscellaneous goods, receive their supplies from Cork; but were steam-boat communication opened between Youghal and England, they not only would receive their own supplies direct from Bristol, but might become wholesale distributors to the shopkeepers of Tallow, Dungarvan, Lismore, and other towns. A steamer from Youghal would have the great advantage of getting out to sea 5 minutes after weighing anchor, and would, in a great proportion of her voyages to Bristol, reach her haven a tide earlier than if she sailed from the harbour of Cork. The estimated amount of annual inland carriage to Youghal comprises 23,000 tons for exportation, 7,500 tons of agricultural produce for local consumption as food, 900 tons of exciseable articles not received by direct importation, and 7,500 tons of stone, lime, turf, and other bulky articles; and the estimated amount of inland carriage from the town comprises 200 tons of imported goods, and 32,500 tons of coals, manure, and other bulky articles. The markets of the town are, in general, well supplied with provisions. The salted herrings sold in the markets and shops are imported from Scotland. The supply of fresh fish from the neighbouring fishing-grounds is, on the whole, indifferent and precarious. The supply of haddock, cod, plaice, sole, mackerel, gurnet, whiting, and herring, is by no means abundant; that of hake is tolerably plenty; that of turbot, brit, and mullet, is very scarce; that of salmon is limited; that of eels is very meagre; that of oysters is abundant; and that of lobsters is scarce. The fishing craft within the district of the Youghal coast-guard station in 1836, consisted of 16 half-decked vessels, of aggregate 260 tons burden, and 53 row-boats, worked by 327 men. "In a town so large as Youghal," remarked Mr. Inglis in 1834, "there must be very considerable want of employment, and a large quantum of destitution,—the result of age and infirmity. Here, too, as in every sea-port, there is a class of fishermen, whose precarious calling frequently places them within the reach of pauperism. At the same time, there are worse towns in these respects than Youghal.—A strong disposition to emigrate has been of late manifested in Youghal and its neighbourhood; and, in fact, it may be said of this part of Ireland, as of many others, that emigration is limited only by the lack of means among the lower classes. From the beginning of the year 1834 to the 15th of June, 568 emigrants had left the port of Youghal.—a greater number than had emigrated in any preceding year. They were chiefly agriculturists, and not of the lowest class." Mar-

kets are held on every Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs on the first Thursday of every month, on Ascension-day, and on Oct. 18. The principal inns are the Devonshire Arms and Campbell's, both of which contain good accommodations, are under good management, and let post horses and carriages. The banking offices are branches of the Bank of Ireland, the Provincial Bank, and the National Bank. The public conveyances in 1838 were a car to Dungarvan, and a mail-coach in transit between Cork and Waterford.

Public Charities.—One class of almshouses in Youghal was established by the first Earl of Cork, and is still maintained by the Duke of Devonshire; and another class was established by an ancestor of the Ronaynes of De Loughtane, in the county of Waterford, and is still maintained by that family. A fund, amounting to £567 Irish, is lodged by bequest in the hands of the corporation; and the interest of it is annually paid to the rector for distribution among the poor. The town has an institution for aiding the accouchment of poor married women, a ladies' association for providing employment to poor females, and a fever hospital and dispensary within the poor-law union of Middleton. The two latter institutions seem to serve for a district strictly commensurate with the parish of Youghal; but no statistic returns of them appear in our official documents. In 1843, the Youghal loan fund had a capital of £2,007, circulated £10,541 in 3,535 loans, realized a nett profit of £88, expended for charitable purposes £350, and belonged to 23 proprietors. In 1842, the Youghal savings' bank had 1,118 depositors.

Municipal Affairs.—Youghal is believed to have been a borough by prescription; it is supposed to have received a charter of incorporation from King John; and it possesses charters or similar documents of 31 Edward III., 49 Edward III., 3 Richard II., 20 Richard II., 22 Richard II., 5 Henry IV., 2 Henry V., 2 Edward IV., 1 Richard III., 2 Richard III., 12 Henry VII., 1 Elizabeth, 27 Elizabeth, 29 Elizabeth, 7 James I., 15 James I., 15 Charles II., and 4 James II. The ancient liberties appear to have been co-extensive with the parish of Youghal; but they are recognised by the local authorities, only for the purposes of local jurisdiction. The limits of the ancient town may be said to have consisted of the town walls, and the included portion of the shore. The boundaries of the present parliamentary borough include very little more than the actual modern town. The corporation consists of mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and freemen, and is styled "The Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town of Youghal." The mayor claims and exercises an exclusive right of proposing candidates for admission to the freedom. A person needs no special qualification for the freedom, and pays £5 of fees on being admitted. A *de facto* patronship of the borough—amounting in practice to the appointment of all the corporate offices, and the paramount control of all the corporate affairs—was possessed up to 1822 by the Earls of Shannon, and subsequently to 1822 by the Duke of Devonshire. The freemen, in 1833, amounted to 198, of whom 40 were resident within the borough, 20 were resident within 7 statute miles of the borough, and 138 were entirely non-resident,—2 were Methodists, 6 were Quakers, 3 were Roman Catholics, and 187 were members of the Established church. "There is," says an official report of that year, "a great degree of consanguinity and relationship amongst the resident members of the corporation; the sons, sons-in-law, or other relatives of the aldermen and burgesses being the persons usually admitted, and nearly all the non-resident members or persons in the confidence of the patron

or his agent. This exclusiveness operating to the prejudice of several respectable residents of different religious persuasions, has naturally produced much and well-grounded dissatisfaction in the excluded. Though no right to the freedom at large is now recognised, such was not always the practice." The council of the old corporation consisted of the mayor, the bailiffs, and the burgesses; and the other officers were a recorder, a town-clerk, a clerk of the crown, a clerk of the peace, a treasurer, a sword-bearer, a chief constable, a gaoler, two sergeants-at-mace, a beadle, a water-bailiff, a clerk of the market, a pound keeper, and a weigh-master. The gaol of the borough is used for the custody of persons committed for trial at borough sessions, of persons under sentence of imprisonment from these sessions, of prisoners on their transit to the county gaol, of deserters apprehended within the borough, and formerly of debtors arrested under process from the borough civil court. This gaol was built, and is maintained at the expense of the corporation; and though sufficiently commodious in its interior fitting-up, it has not any court-yard, or any of those other accommodations which are considered essential to the health and cleanliness of the inmates of a prison. A court of quarter-sessions is held four times a-year, by the mayor, bailiffs, and recorder, as justices for the borough, and has jurisdiction in all offences committed within the town and liberties, yet actually tries no other offences than larcenies and misdemeanours, and inflicts no other punishments than fines and imprisonments. A court of pleas, called the court of record, is held before the mayor and bailiffs, and, in cases of importance, has the recorder as assessor; it possesses jurisdiction to an unlimited amount; and it has adjudged a case to the sum of nearly £1,000, and very frequently disposes of cases to the amount of from £100 to £200. The borough charters exclude the magistrates of the county of Cork from any jurisdiction within the borough, and place the sole jurisdiction within the town and liberties in the borough's own mayor, bailiffs, and recorder. No court of petty-sessions used formerly to be held, each magistrate taking information separately, or two or more magistrates consulting only at their own pleasure; but a court of petty-sessions is now held on every Thursday. A body of borough police, consisting of a chief constable and 8 constables, is appointed at each October sessions; and a body of county police, belonging to the Middleton district, is also stationed in the town, and ready to act in conjunction with the borough police. Youghal is likewise a coast-guard station. The productive property of the corporation yields about £454 8s. 1d. of rents from houses and lands, £400 of annuity from the Commissioners of the bridge across the Blackwater, and £60 of proceeds of tolls and customs,—in all, £914 8s. 1d.; and their remaining property comprises some commons, stripes of land, and buildings, which are either used by the public, or possess little or no actual value. The annual public expenditure consists of about £496 of salaries to corporation officers and servants, £200 of stated or stated miscellaneous outlay, and about £208 of incidental expenses,—the last employed, for the most part, in repairing the streets and the quays. "The town is lighted and cleansed by commissioners appointed under the general Act of the 9th Geo. IV. c. 82. The gas-works were originally erected at an expense of £2,800, of which a sum of £1,600 was borrowed, and is still due. The income of the commissioners amounts to nearly £800 per annum; of this the corporation contribute £50, and the Duke of Devonshire £80, the balance being assessed on the inhabitants. A portion of this annual

sum is applied in paying instalments on the loan, the residue in the lighting and cleansing of the town. The only supply of water for the public is afforded by two or three pumps, which are maintained by the corporation, though an abundant supply could, as represented to us, be procured at a small expense." The borough formerly sent two members to the Irish parliament; and it now sends one member to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1841, 498,—of whom 80 were freemen, 2 were £10 freeholders, and 416 were £10 householders.

Statistics.—Area of the town, 341 acres. Pop., in 1831, 9,608; in 1841, 9,939. Houses 1,283. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 516; in manufactures and trade, 1,010; in other pursuits, 592. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 115; on the directing of labour, 932; on their own manual labour, 797; on means not specified, 274. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,857; who could read but not write, 591; who could neither read nor write, 1,370. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,491; who could read but not write, 909; who could neither read nor write, 2,582.—Number of tenements valued for the poor-law, 1,651; of which 938 were valued under £5,—261, under £10,—151, under £15,—113, under £20,—76, under £25,—35, under £30,—34, under £40,—23, under £50,—and 20 at and above £50.

History.—Youghal, though evidently a very ancient town, is not known to early record, and makes an obscure figure in even mediæval history. In the 13th century, it acquired a monastery from the zeal of Maurice Fitzgerald; in the reign of Edward IV., it obtained an important charter, through the power and patronage of Thomas Fitzgerald, often called the great Earl of Desmond; at a subsequent date it acquired a second monastery, and a collegiate church establishment from others of the Fitzgeralds; and, in a general view, from the dawn of record down to the wilder outbursts of Desmond turbulence, it existed under the immediate auspices of the Fitzgerald family, and experienced the full consequences of both their favour and their restlessness. In 1579, the then Earl of Desmond, while in rebellion against the crown, laid siege to the town which his family had so long fostered; and on the surrender of its garrison, he gave the whole place, inclusive of its religious foundations, to indiscriminate plunder. So disastrously and sweepingly was the work of spoliation performed, that all the inhabitants, excepting one poor friar, fled. The seneschal of Imokilly, a kinsman of the rebel Earl, garrisoned the deserted town, and held it for some time, in favour of the rebellion; but, in consequence of a want of sufficient provisions, he was compelled to relinquish it. The Earl of Ormond now took possession of it, garrisoned it, and publicly hanged its mayor, Coppinger, who had surrendered it to the rebels. In 1582, the seneschal of Imokilly attempted to retake it, and succeeded in scaling its walls; but he was eventually repulsed, with the loss of 50 of his followers. In the prolonged and disastrous rebellion which broke out in 1641, Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork, selected Youghal for his public quarters, and was appointed by government to protect it from the rebels; and he had assigned to him for this service 1,000 foot and 60 horse; but, when he entered upon this duty, he was in infirm health, and while discharging it in Sept. 1643, he died. In 1645, an Irish army, under the Earl of Castlehaven, lay before Youghal during nearly 10 weeks; but they were unprepared for making a regular siege, and on the arrival of aid to the garrison from Lord Broghill, they retired. Oliver Cromwell captured You-

ghal without encountering any serious resistance, finished here his terrific progress through the kingdom, and took shipping at this port for England.


Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork, who figured so prominently in the history of many parts of the county, and whose influence upon Munster was so powerful, and continues to be felt to the present day, had probably closer connection with Youghal than with any other place, and, at all events, was interred here within the magnificent mausoleum which he had himself erected. "This nobleman was the second son of Mr. Roger Boyle, who was descended of a Herefordshire family, but who lived in circumstances of no great affluence, near Feversham, in Kent. The son Richard became a student in the Middle Temple; but finding his means unable to support him at the Inns of Court, he entered at the service of Sir Richard Manwood, lord-chief-baron of the exchequer, as one of his clerks. 'Perceiving,' to use his own words, 'that this employment would not raise a fortune,' he repaired to Ireland, then the scene of enterprise with many Englishmen, who had more courage and talent than property or prospect of success in their native country. He arrived at Dublin on the 23d of June, 1588; at which time his whole wealth consisted of £27 3s. in money; two tokens given him by his mother, namely, a diamond ring and a bracelet of gold; his wearing apparel; and his rapier and dagger. The era was propitious to adventure, but he quickly found that more for his personal advantage was to be done by politic schemes and cool speculation, than by the rapier and dagger, in a country torn by faction, and in which defeat was invariably followed by forfeiture. The manner in which an adventurer, so destitute of connections in his own country, and possessing no more than £27 3s. and his rapier and dagger, when he landed in Ireland, could, without a profession, amass a fortune so large as that of the Earl of Cork, is one of the wonders of the times in which he flourished. He has left written by himself, what he terms his true remembrances, for some account of his life, up to the year 1632. From this account we find that he acquired with his first wife, who died shortly after her marriage, an estate of £500 per annum; but this slender though curious piece of autobiography throws little light on the means by which he obtained any other parts of his great fortune. By certain law officers, and officers of state in Ireland, he was accused to Queen Elizabeth of having used the purse of some foreign prince to supply him with money. But this accusation was not made good; and we are therefore in justice to suppose that the suspicion arose merely from the very natural surprise generally expressed, that a man apparently without resources should be enabled to make purchases so extensive. After his triumphant justification of himself against this serious charge, employments of state and titles of honour fell thickly upon him. In 1616, he was created Lord Boyle, Baron of Youghal; and in 1620, Viscount Dungarvan, and Earl of Cork. His activity in the defence of his large territories, like most efforts at individual benefit, assuredly proved of service to the public cause. The improvements he effected at his different towns, would have been equally valuable in themselves, and useful as examples, if they had not been made in a spirit of intolerance, as regarded religious opinions, that was discredit to him as a man, and was chiefly calculated to foment fresh wars and new forfeitures; for a part of the success with which he maintained his great power, and acquired, indeed, a continuous augmentation of political and personal consequence, he was indebted to a circumstance that would have oppressed him, if confined to the humble

sphere of life in which he commenced his career,—that of having a numerous family. His sons were chiefly of a martial character, well suited to the temper of the times; and, as may be seen from his monumental inscriptions, his daughters strengthened the roots of his prosperity, by marrying into noble and powerful houses. His fifth son, Robert Boyle, is the favourite of posterity, as an experimental philosopher of the highest class; and many descendants of this 'great earl' have reflected lustre on the peerage."

YOUGHALARRA, a parish in the barony of Ownney and Arra, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Nenagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, northward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 8,356 acres, 24 perches,—of which 560 acres, 13 perches are in Youghal bay. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 4,352, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 4,247; in 1841, 3,321. Houses 572. The southern district, to the extent of 1,100 acres, consists of part of the Arra mountains; and the other districts consist, in a general view, of good arable land. A summit on the south-western boundary has an altitude above sea-level of 1,127 feet; and two summits immediately beyond the southern boundary have altitudes of 1,206 and 1,517 feet. The Newtown rivulet rises among the uplands in the south, at an elevation above sea-level of upwards of 600 feet; and pursues a north-easterly and a northerly course, through the greater part of the interior, to the head of Youghal bay. The You-

ghal rivulet comes in from Castletownarra, and flows across the southern district, to Youghal bay, a little below the mouth of the Newtown rivulet. The celebrated slate quarries of the Royal Irish Mining Company, popularly misnamed the slate quarries of Killaloe, are situated within Castletownarra, very nearly on the boundary with Youghalarra, and may be fairly regarded as shared by the latter. The principal hamlets are Youghal, Muragh, and Coumbebeg; the principal seats are Youghal-house, Monroehouse, and Kyleban; and the principal antiquities are the ruins of Conlan's church, Pallas church, and Monroehouse's castle, and the site of another castle.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition and gross income, £416 6s. 2d.; nett, £390 13s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure prebend of Droghda, in the cathedral of Clonfert, and the sinecure prebend of Islandeady in the cathedral of Kilmacduagh. Previous to 1833, the rectory of Youghalarra was episcopally united to the rectories of Castletownarra and Burgessbeg; and the place of worship for its Protestant inhabitants is still the church of Castletownarra. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated at Kyleban, and has an attendance of about 1,100; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Burgessbeg. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 60, and the Roman Catholics to 4,387; and 5 pay daily schools had on their books 292 boys and 188 girls.

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